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HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCHES

MADE BY THE

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society

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Vol. XXVI

LANSING
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PREFACE.

In presenting volume twenty-six of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, the Committee of Historians have among other matters, gathered for publication a number of valuable articles submitted to the society at its annual meetings in 1894 and 1895 and heretofore deferred by reason of a desire on our part to complete the record of the Canada Papers which was concluded in volume twenty-five. It was deemed necessary as a convenience to the reader of the series, that they be published in successive volumes, and now on their completion it is with pleasure that in this volume we again return to the publication of the early history of our State, and the reminiscences, as furnished by the bright minds of those who remain among us and are numbered as our early pioneers.

Among these articles will be found many that contain much that is valuable to the student of state history, as well as to the general reader. Of particular interest will be the article on page 274 relative to "The Indians of Michigan and the Cessions of Land by U.S. Treaties," also that on page 517, "The Indian Cession of 1819 Made by Treaty at Saginaw," and also that on page 597, "The International Boundary Line of Michigan." In the article on "The Life and Labors of Bishop Baraga," found on page 534, we have secured much that is of value relative to the early history of the Upper Peninsula and also reliable information relating to various tribes of Indians located in different portions of the State, with whom he came in contact by virtue of his missionary labor.

The articles relating to the early history of local parts of the State will be found particularly interesting and valuable, as they show to the reader the peculiar hardships of the pioneer of early years in the history of Michigan, that are unknown to the young people of this day.

The report of the Memorial Committee reminds us all that the generation of pioneers of our now great Commonwealth are fast passing to the Greater Beyond, and the day is approaching when none will be left to grace the coming volumes of this Society with recollections of our early history or give us reminiscences of the days soon to be forgotten and numbered among the relicts of another age.

HENRY H. HOLT, *Muskegon,*
L. D. WATKINS, *Manchester,*
J. WILKIE MOORE, *Detroit,*
GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, *Holland,*
CYRUS G. LUCE, *Coldwater,*
Committee of Historians.

Lansing, Mich., May 30, 1896.

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MICHIGAN

PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 6 AND 7, 1894.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, convened in the senate chamber of the capitol at Lansing on Wednesday, June 6, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The president, ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, called the meeting to order. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Riley C. Crawford, of Grand Rapids, and singing of "America," by the audience.

The following officers were present:

President—Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Geo. H. Greene, of Lansing.

Treasurer—Merritt L. Coleman, of Lansing.

Executive Committee—Hon. O. M. Barnes, of Lansing; Hon. Daniel Striker, of Hastings; and Hon Theron F. Giddings, of Kalamazoo.

Committee of Historians—Col. Michael Shoemaker, of Jackson; Hon. Henry H. Holt, of Muskegon; L. D. Watkins, of Manchester; and J. Wilkie Moore, of Detroit.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Daniel Striker, *Barry;* Ralph Watson, *Clinton;* ex-Gov. Josiah W. Begole, *Genesee;* C. B. Stebbins, *Ingham;* A. F. Morehouse, *Ionia;* Henry Bishop, *Kalamazoo;* Hon. Henry H. Holt, *Muskegon;* and J. Wilkie Moore, *Wayne.*

There were also delegates from county and other societies as follows:

Grand River Valley Old Settlers' Association, of Grand Rapids, Perrin V. Fox and Geo. H. White.

Ingham County Pioneer Society, John R. Price, John N. Bush, and Mrs. Marion Turner.

A chorus by the pupils of the Larch street school was sung, which very much pleased the audience.

On motion of Col. M. Shoemaker, the reading of the minutes of the annual meeting of 1893 was dispensed with.

The reports of the recording secretary, treasurer and corresponding secretary were then read and on motion each was accepted and adopted.

Two of the boys from the State Industrial School then entertained the audience with some beautiful music on their chime of bells.

Col. Michael Shoemaker, chairman of the committee of historians, submitted his report for the committee, which was also accepted and adopted.

Geo. H. Greene, chairman of the memorial committee, called the oll of counties for memorial reports when the following responded through their vice presidents, either in person or by letter, viz.:

Allegan, Don. C. Henderson; *Barry*, Daniel Striker; *Bay*, Judge Andrew C. Maxwell; *Branch*, Harvey Haynes: *Calhoun*, John F. Hinman; *Cass*, Geo. T. Shaffer; *Clinton*, Ralph Watson; *Eaton*, Esek Pray for Rev. Wolcott B. Williams; *Genesee*, Josiah W. Begole; *Ingham*, C. B. Stebbins; *Ionia*, A. F. Morehouse; *Iosco*, H. C. King; *Jackson*, Josiah B. Frost; *Kalamazoo*, Henry Bishop; *Kent*, Wm. N. Cook; *Lenawee*, S. C. Stacy; *Livingston*, Albert Tooley; *Macomb*, Daniel B. Briggs for Chauncey G. Cady, deceased; *Muskegon*, Henry H. Holt; *Oakland*, Mark Walters; *Oceana*, Enoch T. Mugford; *Saginaw*, Chas. W. Grant; *Shiawassee*, Alonzo H. Owens; *St. Clair*, Mrs. Helen W. Farrand; *St. Joseph*, Hiram Draper; *Tuscola*, Wm. A. Heartt; and *Wayne*, J. Wilkie Moore.

A chorus was then sung by a company of boys from the Industrial School.

The committee on the death of Judge Albert Miller, appointed by the committee of historians and executive committee, consisting of Col. M. Shoemaker and Geo. H. Greene, reported preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They also presented a biographical sketch of the deceased which they secured from his son-in-law, C. L. Collins, of Bay City, which was read.

Rev. R. C. Crawford, of Grand Rapids, read a poem entitled "A tribute to the memory of Judge Albert Miller, by his friend."

Gov. John T. Rich was then introduced and made the following remarks:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Pioneer Society:

I feel that if any body of men and women who gather here from time to time, are entitled to a hearty, cordial and sincere welcome, it is the ladies and gentlemen composing the State Pioneer

Society; because it is to your efforts (although the most important of them occurred years ago) that we are indebted not only for the capitol building in which we assemble, but also for the many privileges and glory and magnificence of the State which we all love so well. As I sat here and listened to the remarks a few minutes ago, I could not help but think of the wonderful changes which the president of your society has seen during his lifetime. That while he had held the three important positions of Governor, senator and member of the supreme court, it was almost half a century since he had retired from the last of those important positions. When you go back fifty years and think what our State was, and what it is today, and think how much the body of men before me had to do to bring about that result, it seems like a fairy story, it seems almost beyond comprehension. I have thought a good many times when I have considered how the pioneers came in and had to struggle against the rugged nature and climate, that as the yankee said, we had not only to build the implement, but had to build the tools to build it with. They have shown wisdom from the time they laid the foundations of this great State of ours. I notice that among the earliest things for which they provided was the great educational system. The University and the Normal School, and the Agricultural College, and they made the most liberal endowments for the primary schools of the State. It seems to me that they builded wiser than they knew. Certainly the educational system of our State is equal to any of our sister states, and that is saying a great deal. They also provided for the care of the unfortunate insane, and the deaf and the blind and they have made liberal provisions for the necessities of the State. Following these foundations laid, the people have gone upon the principle in enacting legislation that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

They have shown this in establishing the little school at Coldwater for the care of indigent children; in the establishment of the Industrial School for Boys, and a similar institution for girls. It is impossible to overestimate the value of those institutions in the difference it has made in the lives of the inmates of them, whether they should belong to the dependent or criminal classes, or to the industrial and productive classes of our State. They have continued in this in other lines. Among the first they provided Commissioners of Insurance. If you will think of it, we seldom hear of a case of loss, but what the insurance is properly paid, showing that the State has exercised a care in this matter. They have also established an Oil Inspector, and Commissioner of Railroads, and Labor Commissioner, and various others of that kind. The State is indebted in all of these to the foundations laid by the pioneers and their associates in an early day.

While perhaps you come here at this time for social advantages, and for the pleasant time you will have, and for associations with each other, the history which you are writing, which must be written soon, or it is lost forever, is of inestimable value to the people who will come after us. I thank you for your attention, and will not detain you longer.

Geo. W. Sherwood, an old pioneer of Charlotte, then favored the audience with a song, entitled "Pioneers of a New Country."

Henry Bishop, of Kalamazoo, read a paper entitled "Some Reasons why so Many are out of Employment."

A paper entitled "Early History of Johnstown, Barry County," by Hon. Henry P. Cherry, one of the original members of this society was then read by Hon. Daniel Striker.

A paper by Hon. Enos Goodrich, of Fostoria, entitled "Across Michigan Territory Sixty Years Ago," was read by Hon. Daniel Striker.

Five minute speeches were then called for and responded to as follows:

Rev. R. C. Crawford, Grand Rapids—I am reminded of an incident I would like to relate, although it is a joke upon myself. In the summer of 1837 I was solicited to fiddle for a dance in Fentonville. I walked sixteen miles and played the fiddle all night. In the morning when they paid us off, they gave me a five dollar Ypsilanti bill, and when I came to offer it, I was told that the bank was broke, and that broke me, and that was the last ball I ever played for in my life.

A. F. Morehouse, Portland—Mr. President, about from fifty to sixty years ago, the stage road from Ionia to Detroit ran through the townships of Portland and Danby, and passengers on that road in passing through the township of Danby had noticed a solitary grave by the roadside. Much has been said with regard to that grave, but very few are acquainted with its history. In 1836, Abijah Shoff moved on to that place. It was then an entire wilderness. He with his family made a small clearing in the woods. He was a man about fifty years old with three or four boys. Industriously they worked in felling the trees, and preparing the ground for the next spring's crop. When the spring arrived they plowed the ground as well as they were able, and put in their corn and their oats, but the hot summer soon following produced the effects of chills and fever. At that time there was no physician anywhere in that secion of the State. The family recovered slowly. The father and sons continued to work as well as they were able, but the wife and mother was stricken by disease so that it soon became apparent she would be unable to recover, and there day by day she lay upon her bed slowly going down to the grave. There was no physician at that time in that section of the State, and there was no living creature of the gospel to come to comfort her. There was no one to cheer her heart and to speak the comforting words of Him who said, "Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid." I do not think that there was a professor of religion anywhere about. Mrs. Munroe, her nearest neighbor, was not then a professor of religion. The family of Jesse Munroe was her nearest neighbor. But the mother died and there was no undertaker to carry the dead to the place of interment, and they were obliged to send to the township of Portland where a millwright lived, and with his aid a coffin was constructed with such materials as the mill could produce, and the neighbors came in for miles around and with sorrowing hearts they lowered that wife and mother into the grave. That grave was covered and in after years was surrounded by a picket fence. The wood finally decayed and the fence fell down, and it was replaced by wild bushes which grew up around. The family removed and many of its members died. I do not know that any of them are now living. Many strangers inquire concerning this solitary grave, and I cannot but think of the sorrows of that family as they stood by that lonely grave of the wife and mother, and I never pass it without the wish and desire that I might die among my kin, and be buried where I am known.

Mr. Geo. W. Sherwood, Charlotte—I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech, that is not my fort, but I would like to make a statement of a few facts. Forty-six years ago last April I left Seneca county, Ohio, for Michigan, Lansing being my objective home. I came by the way of Detroit to Jackson; left Detroit on the eight o'clock train and arrived at Jackson at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the next day I came to Lansing, arriving here about seven o'clock in the evening. I came here for the purpose of changing my vocation. I had worked hard from boyhood up to twenty-five years of age, and I thought Lansing would be a good point to open up a grocery, but when I got here it was not a very flattering prospect. While I was down in the hotel a man said to me, "I would like to hire you to help chop the woods off some land." So I hired out for exercise. I am free to say that within fifty feet from where I now stand, I cut down maple trees three feet and two inches in diameter.

Music, a violin solo by Miss May Comstock.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The society met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the president. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. S. Badger.

A quartette, "Soldiers' Chorus," was sung by Messrs. Sellers, Knott, Lord and Yakely.

The president appointed a committee of three, consisting of Col. M. Shoemaker, of Jackson, Hon. Josiah W. Begole, of Flint, and Henry Bishop, of Kalamazoo, to nominate officers for the year 1894–5.

A paper entitled "Reminiscences of Pioneer Days in Hastings," by Mrs. A. M. Hayes, of Hastings, was then read by her, which was followed by a piece of instrumental music by the Æolian Orchestra.

Prof. Andrew Ten Brook, of Ann Arbor, read a paper entitled "The Early German Settlers in and about Ann Arbor."

Hon. D. C. Walker, of St. Clair county, moved that the thanks of the society be tendered Prof. Ten Brook for his valuable and interesting paper, and a copy of it be placed in the archives of the society, which was adopted.

Miss MacNeal then favored the audience with a song " That Sweet Refrain."

A paper showing much research on "The Indian Trails and Wayside Camps of Southern Michigan," by L. D. Watkins, of Manchester, was read by his son, L. Whitney Watkins.

A closing piece of music entitled "Alvarado Waltz," was then given by the Æolian Orchestra.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The society met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the president.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. H. Haze.

Music, "Cradle Song," by Mrs. Nichols.

The committee on nominations made the following report, which was adopted.

To the Officers and Members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

Your committee appointed to recommend names for officers for the ensuing year beg leave to report the following:

President—Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Geo. H. Greene, Lansing.

Treasurer—Benjamin F. Davis, Lansing.

Vice Presidents to be nominated by counties, the secretary calling the roll of counties.

Executive Committee—Orlando M. Barnes, Lansing; Daniel Striker, Hastings; and Theron F. Giddings, Kalamazoo.

Committee of Historians—Michael Shoemaker, Jackson; John H. Forster, Williamston; Henry H. Holt, Muskegon; L. D. Watkins, Manchester; J. Wilkie Moore, Detroit; and Gerrit J. Diekema, Holland.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Lansing, Mich., June 7, 1894.

M. SHOEMAKER,
J. W. BEGOLE,
HENRY BISHOP,
Committee on nominations.

The secretary then called the roll of counties and vice presidents were chosen as follows:

Allegan—Don C. Henderson, Allegan.
Barry—Daniel Striker, Hastings.
Bay—Andrew C. Maxwell, Bay City.
Berrien—Thomas Mars, Berrien Center.
Branch—Harvey Haynes, Coldwater.
Calhoun—John F. Hinman, Battle Creek.
Cass—Geo. T. Shaffer, Redfield.
Clare—Henry Woodruff, Farwell.
Clinton—Ralph Watson, South Riley.
Crawford—Dr. Oscar Palmer, Grayling.
Eaton—Esek Pray, Dimondale.
Emmet—Isaac D. Toll, Petoskey.
Genesee—Josiah W. Begole, Flint.
Grand Traverse—Reuben Goodrich, Traverse City.
Gratiot—William S. Turck, Alma.
Hillsdale—William Drake, Amboy.
Houghton—Thomas B. Dunstan, Hancock.
Ingham—C. B. Stebbins, Lansing.
Ionia—A. F. Morehouse, Portland.
Iosco—H. C. King, Oscoda.
Jackson—Josiah B. Frost, Jackson.
Kalamazoo—Henry Bishop, Kalamazoo.
Kent—William N. Cook, Grand Rapids.
Lapeer—John Wright, Lapeer.

Lenawee—S. C. Stacy, Tecumseh.
Livingston—Albert Tooley, Howell.
Macomb—Geo. H. Cannon, Washington.
Manistee—T. J. Ramsdell, Manistee.
Marquette—Peter White, Marquette.
Menominee—James A. Crozier, Menominee.
Monroe—
Montcalm—Joseph P. Shoemaker, Amsden.
Muskegon—Henry H. Holt, Muskegon.
Oakland—Mark Walters, Pontiac.
Oceana—Enoch T. Mugford, Hart.
Otsego—Chas. F. Davis, Elmira.
Ottawa—John V. B. Goodrich, Grand Haven.
Saginaw—Chas. W. Grant, Saginaw, E. S.
Shiawassee—Alonzo H. Owens, Lennon.
St. Clair—Mrs. Helen W. Farrand, Port Huron.
St. Joseph—Hiram Draper, Findlay.
Tuscola—Wm. A. Heartt, Caro.
Van Buren—Kirk W. Noyes, Paw Paw.
Washtenaw—Wm. H. Lay, Ypsilanti.
Wayne—J. Wilkie Moore, Detroit.

Col. M. Shoemaker submitted the following, to become Section 8 of the by-laws, which was adopted:

Sec. 8. Honorary members and corresponding members of this society may be elected by the executive committee and committee of historians in joint session: *Provided*, That such members shall be members of some State, district or county historical society, and not residents of this State, and no fee for membership shall be required of persons so elected.

A letter from Peter White of Marquette to L. D. Watkins, on the "Indian Trails of the Upper Peninsula," was then read by L. Whitney Watkins.

A paper entitled "Some Reminiscences of Early Times in Brooklyn, Jackson county," by Joseph M. Griswold, of Brooklyn, was read by L. Whitney Watkins.

Song, "Far Away," by Mrs. Nichols.

Hon. John M. Norton, of Rochester, read a paper on "Early Pioneer Life in Oakland County."

Music, a selection by Mabel Yakely.

A paper on "The Early History of the Village of Addison," by Charles A. Parker, was read by L. Whitney Watkins.

A paper on "Captain Alpheus White, of Detroit, During the Thirties," by Richard R. Elliott, of Detroit, was read by Miss Jennie B. Greene.

A short paper entitled "Muskegon Pioneer Remnants," by Albert Baxter, was read by the secretary.

Five minute speeches were then called for and responded to as follows:

Mr. A. F. Morehouse—Mrs. Webber is present with us this morning, and as she attended Mrs. Shoff, of whom I told you yesterday, in her last illness, and can give us some reminiscences in regard to it, I should like to hear from her.

Mrs. B. Webber—Mrs. Shoff was the nearest neighbor of Jesse Munroe. Only one birth and death occurred just at this period. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Shoff, after which Mrs. Shoff grew seriously ill, and had a long illness and died. My own hands (Betsy Munroe) and those of Hulda Clark administered to her wants during her sickness, and in death we also prepared the body for the grave. A rude coffin was made by one David A. Simmons, a farmer and carpenter. The few neighbors convened and buried her without flowers or ceremony. She was buried in the field near the house, where the grave is to be seen at the present time.

Prof. Andrew Ten Brook—I told a story last evening that I was requested to tell here in connection with the little sketch we have had in connection with Brooklyn in this State. Before I tell it let me tell a little anecdote that was brought to my mind by this account of the battle of New Orleans. When Mr. Packingham was minister of the court of England at Washington, Senator Conrad of Louisiana was invited to dine with Mr. Packingham. He had his colored man with him to wait on him, and Mr. Packingham quietly invited the colored man to come and dine with him. While he was there the colored man said to Mr. Packingham, "I thought maybe you were a brother of that General Packingham who fought at New Orleans. Well I seed him popped over." The interesting thing to me is that that story has been lying in my mind for so long, and has come up here at this moment. The story I was going to tell is this. In the month of July of the year 1838 at the end of my junior year in college, I was about to make a visit to Michigan. A son of Prof. Taylor had just graduated at the age of sixteen years. His father was anxious, and he himself was determined to start a school. At this early period of his life his father invited me to be a protector to this young man. Besides him there were two young ladies who placed themselves under my protection on the journey to Michigan. We were four days getting to Buffalo, it was hot weather and the young men who were with us inquired of the boatman where they might find a place to take a bath. When they came to a place where the water was deep enough they were provided with ropes fastened to a point on a boat that they were to hold on to. The horses somehow took fright, I don't know how, think the boatman did, but they set off at a pretty rapid pace. Of course the young men could not hold on to the ropes, and finally had to let go and climb up the banks and run with their bare feet on the gravel. Finally the boatman took pity on them and took them in the boat. We got to Buffalo, and three of us took passage to Michigan. Taylor was to start a school in this little village of Brooklyn. He went to take his school, and that poor boy almost starved there, and was too proud to go home. There were a number of young men there, and there was a kind of competition among them for the favor of a very pretty girl. Taylor won the prize, but they neither of them knew how to get along, and his father requested me to persuade him to come home, and he would take care of the family until they got ready to take care of themselves. But finally he went home. I suppose all of you know something about B. F. Taylor; he was perhaps the most graphic war correspondent of the civil war.

Rev. Mr. Norton—I cannot tell you how pleased I am to meet so many white headed boys here, or pioneers. I happen to have the honor of being the brother of Hon. John M. Norton, who has preceded me in his paper on early pioneer life in Oakland county. You may wonder why he is nearly half a head taller than I am, and nearly one hundred pounds heavier. There were a number of us, eight or ten or a dozen boys and girls, and my brother was two years older than I, that accounts for his being the larger; and my brother always ate first, and so you see I am not quite so large. There is another curious thing. We came in the same boat, and he got to the town of Cleveland before I did. He came in 1824 and I came in 1825. My father was the first free Baptist minister in the State. He formed an acquaintance with Elder Warren, and when mother died when I was about four, he preached her funeral sermon. I never shall forget it. Father followed her to the other land after having been on the new place seven years in 1832, and he sent for Elder Warren in his last sickness. I remember in 1833 the shooting stars. It was a sight which I had never seen before or since. They were like shooting worlds. Like snowflakes in every direction, some brighter than others. Some were nearly as low down as the tree tops.

I remember of going to the little log schoolhouse. I have never been to school a great deal, but I was a little more fortunate than my brother; I went to school with white children. On the last day of school the benches were filled, and the desks around the wall were filled with spectators, and the teacher came along with a new spelling book. I sat right by the side of William Andrews. The teacher said to me, I give you a new spelling book because you have been the best boy in school this winter. William Andrews said, "It is a damn lie."

Rev. R. C. Crawford—I have heard about Elder Norton and Elder Warren. It so happened that in 1842 I married Elder Warren's daughter. About two years after I had married Elder Warren's daughter, I was spending the winter with my father's family. During the winter one evening my mother and my wife were sitting together engaged in sewing and talking, and I was reading, and of course I heard all they said. And my mother said to Mary, "I knew Elder Norton, I used to go to school with him in the State of New York." And then Mary told her all about the history of the family, how Elder Norton's widow married afterward and lived in the neighborhood and died. Finally after a little pause in the conversation my mother looked at Mary and said, "Do you know whether Elder Norton died before his first wife did?" She said, "I don't remember." They were so absent minded that neither of them could think whether Elder Norton died before his first wife did.

I have another little item that my mind was called to in regard to that lone grave. Our family lived in Shiawassee county in 1836. In the summer of 1837, my second sister, the third in the family, a beautiful girl of sixteen years of age, was taken sick and died. The first death in our family, and the first death in the town where we lived. I went sixteen miles to a little place called Fentonville for a doctor one Sunday morning. Rode all the way on horseback, and rode rapidly. Dr. Patterson came back with me, and we rode rapidly back. It was too late; it was impossible to save her. We did everything we could, but my sister died. There was no cemetery, and the place was selected in the little village, and this for my sister was the first grave made. We laid her to rest, but here was no minister of the gospel in that part of the country. Persons brought into these circumstances know something of the value of ministerial sympathy and prayer when the loved ones are stricken down, and we are all in sorrow. It has been my province since that day to minister by the bedside of a great many sick, and at the funerals of a great many dead ones, but in all my life I have never attended a funeral where I did not feel sympathy of the deepest kind for the family, except in one instance. I was called once to attend the funeral of a child, and the family were strangers to me. Of course they were in deep sorrow, and I sympathized with them. When I took the Bible from the stand to read my scripture lesson and opened it, a pack of cards fell out of that Bible. My sympathy waned. I felt sorry for the man who made that Bible a depository for a pack of cards. That was the last time I ever had my hand on a pack of cards. I simply relate these little incidents that occur along in life's journey.

My friend Brother Bishop has put a little poem in my hands, and asked me to read it here today, and I told him I would do so if there was an opportunity.

Hon. John M. Norton—Allow me to say a word. My reverend brother started out in a different life from what I did. I had only my hands and my physical strength, and what little capacity I had to get a living, and I did the best I could to secure a home. My brother at the age of about sixteen or seventeen had a Bible and a hymn book, and that was all he knew, and he began preaching, and like all the preachers there starved, and that is the reason he has no growth. The first farm house in Macomb county was built by Elder Warren, whom we all respected, and thought as much of as our own father. I suppose that I have lived out a little longer life than my brother, but in the spiritual world I think he may grow a little bigger than I.

A song, "Fiddle and I," by Miss Maniates.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The society met pursuant to adjourment, and was called to order by the president.

Prayer by Rev. Charles Legal.

Music, a cornet solo by Miss Rowell.

Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch read a very exhaustive paper prepared by him on "The Indians of Michigan and the Cession of their Lands to the United States by Treaties." It was accompanied with a map, also prepared by him, showing the boundaries of the lands ceded by each treaty, together with the names of the commissioners and the date of the treaty.

Music, a song, "The Old Farm," by Mr. Lemon.

Hon. Henry H. Holt, chairman of a committee appointed one year ago, consisting of himself, Stephen D. Bingham, of Lansing, and Fred Carlisle, of Detroit, reported for the committee, a "History of Michigan's Portrait of Gen. Lafayette," which was read by Miss Jennie B. Greene.

Miss MacNeal sang " That Melody Divine, Annie Laurie," and responded to an encore, " The Cows are in the Corn."

Geo. H. White, of Grand Rapids, then read a paper entitled, " Yankee Lewis' Famous Hostelry in the Wilderness."

Music, a selection by Miss Hull.

Five minute speeches were then called for and responded to as follows:

C. B. Stebbins, Lansing—The interesting story of Lafayette's portrait, to which we have listened, reminds me of an incident in my boyhood in connection with him

"Who plucked the brightest gem,
And tore it from the diadem
Of England's haughty king."

When he made his triumphal tour through the United States I was twelve years of age. His route was through Vermont, and my native town. It was said that he was coming in great state, with fine horses and magnificent carriage, and I felt that to see the great hero would be the greatest event that would happen to me. He was expected to be along about the middle of the forenoon. All the people were collected hours in advance, and the old folks were as enthusiastic as I. Seats were provided for several old soldiers of the Revolution, and it need not to be told that it was a proud day for them. The hour of his expected arrival passed, and he did not come. Ten, eleven, twelve o'clock, and no news. Horsemen were sent several miles down the road for discovery and returned as ignorant as they went. But the people waited patiently, as hour after hour passed away, till the sun hung down in the heavens, and yet he came not. It was nearly night. My home was a mile distant, and I knew the cows were waiting for me. My "chores" could not be neglected, and sadly I left the scene disappointed in not seeing the man loved next to Washington by American patriots. Soon after I left he arrived. He had twelve miles further to go to Montpelier, where he was engaged to spend the night, and his stay was short. He alighted from the carriage and was introduced to the Revolutionists. He had a pleasant word for each, asking them as to their past in the war, etc. Coming to one of them, he doubtless recognized a name which indicated that he was not a native American, and he asked, "Who was your General, sir?" He replied as proud of being a revolutionary soldier as his companions, "General Burgoyne, sir." Lafayette smiled and bade him a kind farewell.

Hon. H. H. Holt—I was as much surprised as anybody could be when I learned that this was not a portrait painted by Horace Vernet, supposing that I had nothing to do with the Horace Vernet question. I thought it best, however, to write to Washington, to our member of congress, Mr. Moon, and make some inquiries there in regard to the matter. Mr. Moon wrote back that Charles Moore was preparing a history of Michigan. That he had sent my letter to him, and that Mr. Moore would furnish me the information which I desired. I found that Horace Vernet and Lafayette were not particular friends, and I could not find that Horace Vernet had ever painted a portrait of Lafayette. The only question was how we got it. I then, on his statement that he did not believe it was Horace Vernet's, left it in shape so that it might be Vernet's or Scheffer's, and was preparing my paper when I received the American Historical Proceedings for 1892, and I found in the proceedings of the American Historical Association that reference was made to the giving of a portrait of Lafayette to the congress of the United States, and it was given as a mark of respect on account of our treatment of Lafayette while in this country. I found that Mr. Scheffer was a particular friend of Lafayette's, and those Liberals had sent this picture to Washington as a recognition of our reception of Lafayette, and they wanted to do something in acknowledgment of it. We find a French book written by Charles Blank of the school of oil painters. Mr. Moore had that translated, and he found that this portrait was one that had been sent to congress. Mr. Moore sent me a perfect description of the portrait, and there is no possible question but what Mr. Scheffer painted the portrait. We cannot find exactly when it was turned over to the State. There is no other state in the Union, unless it is Louisiana, that has such a portrait of Lafayette. He is the only revolutionary character of whom we have a portrait in the State, and we have reason to be proud of it, and ought to take care of it. I think the portrait ought to be hung up where we can see it.

Mr. A. F. Morehouse—In 1841 I visited the legislature of the state of Louisiana, and on the right hand side of the speaker's desk was a full length portrait of General Washington, and on the other side, of General Lafayette. Of the garb of the painting I cannot now tell. I did not pay that attention to it that I should now. It was one of the recollections of my life that in my boyhood I saw General Lafayette as he passed through Newark, N. J.

Mr. Stephen D. Bingham—I am very glad this matter is being settled. But I am not at all satisfied. Mr. Gidley told me he met Lafayette at the age of nineteen and took dinner with him. He stated to me a talk about a portrait which he paid five hundred dollars for its painting in Paris.

I want to say one word. I have been with this society from its first starting, and for many years was on its executive committee, and when I look back to the time when 250 or 300 of the pioneers used to come here, and see now how they have faded and gone one by one, I have felt a great fear that the society was going out of existence, and that few were left of the old members. I feel very grateful that at the age of ninety in the full prime of life and health the gentleman who presides over this society has been spared to us. The members who I miss particularly, are Albert Miller and Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren has done more to perpetuate the annals of this society than any other man. If one should see the biographies and anecdotes, and see the work that man has done alone, it would make much more than one volume of our annual book. No man has ever written biographies so vividly as has Mr. Van Buren. I am glad to know that I have written a sketch of his life, which will appear in our annual volume. Those people living in middle life ought to join this society. It is open to any person in this State, man or woman, who has lived in Michigan twenty-five years. Let us keep up this society. We younger men must keep this thing alive in the future. I beg those of you who have lived in Michigan twenty-five years to join this society, come and put yourselves on the roll.

Mr. Geo. H. White, Grand Rapids—With regard to this portrait, I am satisfied that it is not Horace Vernet's, and I am satisfied that it is the one that Governor Holt ascribes it to. It cannot be one that has been copied by Horace Vernet, because it is one of the important matters with regard to professional pride in France that one painter of celebrity will not copy the work of another painter, and this very man to whom this painting is ascribed has a greater reputation in portraiture than Horace Vernet ever had. I am glad to think in my own mind that Mr. Gidley's recollections were mistaken, and that it is the painting of this other artist.

Hon. Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor—Some of the gentlemen here will remember many curious things about 1840. My knowledge of that hotel was in 1840. For a hotel in the forest I never have found a better in my life, and I remember it with a great deal of pleasure, and I think we all learn as we grow older the value of remembering what has passed.

Mr. Van Buren has been referred to as one of the best men that the society ever had. He was an active and energetic man. The papers which he gave to the society are among the best that we have had, or shall have, and they were just what they ought to be. I want to ask if any of the members of this society remember reading his book upon his school days when he was a schoolmaster down in Mississippi. I doubt whether any one has. He sent me a copy of that book. In the community where he kept his school all the men were slaveholders, and the great population were their slaves. It is representative of that peculiar phase of society. It is a correct description of what he saw and found there, and he seemed to be on good terms with everybody there.

Rev. Wm. H. Haze, Lansing—Ladies and gentlemen: It strikes me it would be well to give some expression of our feelings in regard to the manner in which our noble old honorable president has guided us in these deliberations. We come now to the close of this annual convention of the association, and I move you, ladies and gentlemen, that we express our acknowledgments to our honorable president by a rising vote of thanks. (The above motion was adopted.)

President Felch—Ladies and gentlemen, and members of our society: I can only express to you my hearty thanks for this manner in which you have shown your feelings in regard to this meeting. It has been a meeting of very great pleasure. The indulgence which I have received at the hands of the members of the society is the occasion of gratitude on my own part. I hope we may all have the opportunity of meeting again when another year shall roll around.

As a closing song the audience joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Rev. Wm. H. Haze pronounced the benediction and the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

Lansing, June 6, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

Your recording secretary begs leave to submit the following report:

The nineteenth annual meeting of this society was held in the Senate chamber of the capitol June 7 and 8, 1893, at which time some very interesting as well as most valuable historical papers were read. The minutes of this meeting are now being published in Vol. 22 of Pioneer and Historical Collections.

MEMBERSHIP.

Since out last report there have been fourteen names added to the list as follows: Judge W. B. Williams, Allegan; John M. Norton, Rochester; Judge Norman Geddes, Adrian; Wm. M. Carr and Sarah B. Carr, Williamston; Dr. Osman E. Goodrich, Allegan; Thomas Pryer, Portland; Esek Pray and Esther M. Pray, Dimondale; Wm. W. Bliss, Blissfield; Francis I. Clark, Flat Rock; Judge Andrew C. Maxwell, Bay City; Charles F. Davis, Elmira, and Albert Baxter, Muskegon.

The whole number of names at this date enrolled on our membership book is eight hundred and twenty-one. Of this number three hundred and twenty-seven have been reported as deceased, leaving an actual membership of four hundred and ninety-four.

DONATIONS.

The following is the list of donations made within the past year:

American Congregational Association:

Thirty-seventh, thirty eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth annual reports.

Dennis E. Alward, Clare:

In Memoriam—James G. Blaine, Legislative proceedings, 1893.

In Memoriam—Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of United States, and Henry P. Baldwin, ex-Governor and ex-Senator of Michigan, Legislative proceedings, 1893.

Lieut. L. B. Baker, Lansing:

Assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Prospectus of the lecture given by Mr. Baker, the capturer of Booth.

Albert Baxter:
History of the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1891.

Henry Bishop, Kalamazoo:
Kalamazoo Weekly Telegraph, August 16, 1893. "The dear old Pioneers."

Buffalo Historical Society:
Annual report of Board of Managers, January 9, 1894.
Cut of Monument and Bronze Statue of Red Jacket, with invitation to the unveiling of same in Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo, June 22, 1891. Erected by Buffalo Historical Society.

Fred Carlisle, Detroit:
Souvenir of Cadillac Day, celebrated July 24, 1893. 1701—Detroit—1893.

Augustus L. Chetlain, Chicago, Illinois:
The Red River Colony, by Augustus L. Chetlain.

Chicago Historical Society:
Ceremonies at the unveiling of the Bronze Memorial Group of the Chicago massacre of 1812.
Invitation to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the society, November 12, 1892.
Report of quarterly meeting, January 16, 1894.

Columbian Liberty Bell Committee:
Circulars concerning the formation and work of the bell.

Connecticut Historical Society:
Papers and reports presented to the society at their annual meeting, May 23, 1893.

W. N. Cook, Grand Rapids:
Photographs of Dr. Chas. Shepard, pioneer physician of Grand Rapids, and of Arthur Wood, Grand Rapids.

Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon:
Fifty Years of Growth in Michigan. Address delivered before the Michigan State Congregational Association at Jackson, May 19, 1892.

John N. Davidson, Two Rivers, Wisconsin:
Muh-he-ka-ne-ok, a history of the Stockbridge Nation, by John N. Davidson.

Department of State, U. S. A.:
List of books and pamphlets received at library of the department of State by purchase, exchange, and gift, during period from October 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

E. Dufosse, Paris:
Americana Bulletin du Bouquiniste Americain et colonial. Series 9, numbers 1 and 4.

George H. Greene, Lansing:
Chicago Record, June 9, 1893. Sketch of scope and great value of work of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, with a sketch of Col. M. Shoemaker, chairman committee of historians.

Indiana Historical Society:
Life of Ziba Foote, by Samuel Morrison. Vol. II, No. 9, Publications.
Ouistanon, a study in Indiana history, by Oscar J. Craig. Vol. II, No. 8. Publications.
Reminiscences of a Journey to Indianapolis in 1836, by Judge C. P. Ferguson. Vol. II, No. 9. Publications.
The Man in History. An oration for the Columbian Year, by John Clark Ridpath. Vol. II No. 7. Publications.

Indiana Society of Sons of the American Revolution:
Address of Hon. Wm. H. English at the annual meeting, February 26, 1894.

Mrs. Sophia A. S. Jenney, Flint:
Stray Leaves. Poems by Mrs. Jenney.

Louisiana Historical Society:
Act of Incorporation and Constitution of Louisiana Historical Society, March, 1894.

S. B. McCracken, Detroit:
The Migration of the Gods. A metrical offering at the dedicatory exercises of Michigan's World's Fair building, Chicago, April 29, 1893, by S. B. McCracken.

Dana C. Munro, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:
Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History. Edited by Edward P. Cheyney, A. M. Two copies.

Nebraska State Historical Society:
Transactions and Reports of Nebraska State Historical Society. Vol. V, 1893.

New England Historic and Genealogical Society:
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July, October, 1893; January, April, 1894.
Proceedings of the Society at the Annual Meeting, January 3, 1894, with By-laws of the Society.

NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Invitation to the dedication of the new building of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, erected as a memorial to James E. and Caroline A. English, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1893.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Deane Papers. Vol. III. Collections.

OHIO STATE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. A. Graham, Secretary.

Eighth Annual Report, for the year 1892.

ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Charles W. Darling, Secretary:

Antoine L'Espenard, the French Huguenot, of New Rochelle, by Gen. C. W. Darling.
Biographical sketch of Gen. C. W. Darling, Utica, N. Y.
Egypt Exploration Fund. Archæological Survey of Egypt. Report.
Fac Simile of the Signatures to the Preliminary Articles of Peace with the Senecas. N. Y. Col. Doc. VII, 621-3.
Karnak. Poem with note explaining the Egyptian Exploration Fund. Two copies.
One dollar bill issued by the Clinton Canal Bank at Pontiac, Dec. 9, 1837.
Prehistoric Archæology of America. A paper read before the society, June 9, 1892.
Roads, Good and Bad, by Gen. C. W. Darling.
The Queen of Egyptology [Miss Amelia B. Edwards] by Wm C. Winslow.
The Pilgrim Fathers and Their Thanksgiving, by C. W. Darling. Three copies.
Versions of the Bible, by C. W. Darling.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. International Exchanges.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Volumes V, VII.

SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

Year Book of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.
Year Book of the Societies Composed of Descendants of the Men of the Revolution.

STATE DEMOCRAT, Lansing:

Illustrated Sketch of Lansing.

ROBERT T. SWAN, Boston:

Sixth Report on Custody and Condition of the Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties, by Robert T. Swan.

WAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND PIONEER SOCIETY, Detroit:

Invitation, Official Program and Badge for the Anniversary Celebration, July 24, 1893, of the founding of Detroit by De La Motte Cadillac, July 24, 1701.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

"Sir Edmund Andros," by Henry Ferguson, M. A.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Wilkes Barre, Penn.:

The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society takes formal possession of its new home.
Proceedings of the First Reunion of the Michigan Legislative Association, 1886.

The executive committee and committee of historians have held two meetings in joint session since the last annual meeting as follows:

On December 7, 1893, at which time the question of papers to be read at the annual meeting was discussed and arrangements made to secure them.

Col. M. Shoemaker and Geo. H. Greene were appointed a committee on resolutions on the death of Judge Albert Miller to report at the annual meeting.

The secretary was instructed to proceed with the publication of Vol. 22 as soon as Vol. 21 was completed, and to contain the papers read at the annual meeting of 1893 and other papers received prior to that date.

On June 5 and 6, when the general routine of business was transacted, arrangements for the annual meeting, June 6 and 7, 1894, was completed. The program as arranged by the secretary was submitted, approved and ordered printed.

Col. M. Shoemaker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Lansing, Mich., June 6, 1894.

Resolved by the Executive Committee and the Committee of Historians, That Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, State Librarian, be respectfully requested to send a full set of the collections of this society to Bowdoin College in Maine, and present them to that institution in the name and as a token of regard and respect of our president, Hon. Alpheus Felch.

The bills allowed and ordered paid will be found in the report of the treasurer, and the balance of the work accomplished during the year will be found in the minutes of the annual meeting, and the annual reports of the other officers of the society submitted at this date.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. GREENE,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Lansing, June 6, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

I herewith beg leave to submit my fifteenth annual report of the correspondence of the society, together with the file of letters and communications received during the past year. These letters are all filed for easy reference and all requiring an answer have been promptly replied to and all donations entrusted to my address have been duly acknowledged. Notices of this meeting have been mailed to every member of the society and also to all the leading newspapers of the State, many of which have given notice of this meeting in a prominent place in their columns.

Soon after the close of our last annual meeting, I forwarded to the officers, committees and vice presidents a copy of the proceedings as published in the city papers.

A notice was also sent to each of the vice presidents informing them of their election and duties, and another about a month since requesting them to make a memorial report at this meeting of worthy pioneers of their counties who have died within the year.

The death roll of members of the society for the past year contains the name of Judge Albert Miller, of Bay City, whose name appears first among the charter members and who was the first president of the society. It also includes the names of two vice presipents, Wm. R. McCormick, of Bay City, and Chauncey Cady, Mt. Clemens. The names so far as I have been able to ascertain are as follows:

No.	Name.	Residence.	Born.	Died.	Age.	Came to Mich.
1	Judge Albert Miller	Bay City	May 10, 1810	Sept. 19, 1893	83	1830
26	Gouverneur Morris.	Monroe	Feb. 1, 1809	May 12, 1894	85	1840
32	Judge Louis S. Lovell	Ionia	Nov. 15, 1816	Mar. 30, 1894	77	1841
55	Lyman D. Norris	Grand Rapids	May 4, 1823	Jan. 6, 1894	70	1828
60	Wm. R. McCormick	Bay City	Aug. 16, 1822	Dec. 29, 1893	71	1832
62	Nathaniel A. Balch	Kalamazoo	Jan. 22, 1809	Feb. 1, 1894	85	1837
85	Alexander Cameron	Kalamazoo	Sept. 29, 1813	Mar. 18, 1894	80	1834
182	Horace M. Peck	Richland	Aug. 7, 1814	Apr. 28, 1894	80	1838
207	Bradley S. Williams	Kalamazoo	Apr. 26, 1815	Oct. 19, 1893	78	1835
279	James M. Shearer	Lansing	Apr. 20, 1817	Mar. 11, 1894	77	1849
280	Mrs. James M. Shearer	"	Apr. 12, 1803	Mar. 15, 1894	91	1849
336	Rev. Daniel C. Jacokes	Pontiac	Apr. 15, 1810	Jan. 11, 1894	83	1827
498	Mrs. Lucy Clark	Bellevue	June 21, 1807	Dec. 8, 1893	86	1838
595	Mrs. Philinda Knight	Eaton Rapids	Dec. 22, 1822	Feb. 21, 1894	71	1833
637	Dr. John S. Huston	Williamston	Oct. 19, 1823	July 30, 1893	70	1830
681	Jerome T. Cobb	Schoolcraft	Dec. 29, 1821	Nov. 15, 1893	72	1830
692	Rev. Alfred Cornell	Ionia	July 7, 1813	Dec. 25, 1893	80	1833
693	Dr. Charles P. Parkill	Owosso	Dec. 20, 1820	Nov. 28, 1893	73	1834
723	John F. Wolf	Centerville	Jan. 1, 1825	Nov. 17, 1893	69	1834
758	Benj. F. Stamm	Detroit	June 10, 1819	Nov. 24, 1893	74	1855
785	Geo. H. Hazelton	Atlantic City, N. J.	Jan. 24, 1809	Dec. 21, 1893	84	1836

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE H. GREENE,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Lansing, June 6, 1894.

To the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

I herewith submit my annual report as follows: Merritt L. Coleman, Treasurer, in account with the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, from June 7, 1893, to June 6, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand June 7, 1893	$224 07
" amount received on account of membership fees	18 00
" " " " " " sale of Vol. 2	1 50
Total	$248 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance on hand, June 6, 1894	$243 57

APPROPRIATION OF 1893.

Amount on hand June 7, 1893, in the State Treasury of the appropriation made by act 60 of 1893	$4,747 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of annual meeting, 1893	$42 75	
" " committee of historians	87 70	
" " executive committee	37 05	
Reading proof, preparing copy for printers, making indexes, etc.	600 00	
Copying records at Ottawa, Canada	126 25	
Printing and binding	66 40	
Printing and binding, Vol. 21	865 01	
Total		1,775 16
Balance available in State Treasury June 6, 1894		$2,972 80

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MERRITT L. COLEMAN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF HISTORIANS.

Lansing, Mich., June 6, 1894.

To the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

The committee of historians would respectfully report:

There have been published two volumes of collections since the last annual meeting.

Volume 21 is bound and ready for delivery; Volume 22 will be delivered completed by the State Printer during this month. These volumes are made up entirely of papers which have been read before the society at the annual meetings, and will be found of interest as relating to the local history of many of the towns and counties of the State.

The committee have a large amount of manuscript ready for publication, and expect to publish two volumes before the next meeting of the society.

The success of the society in procuring material for the history of the State has been such that there is no doubt but the legislature of this State will continue the appropriation for the continuance of its publications.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, *Chairman*, Jackson.
JOHN H. FORSTER, Williamston.
HENRY H. HOLT, Muskegon.
L. D. WATKINS, Manchester.
J. WILKIE MOORE, Detroit.

REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

BY DON C. HENDERSON.

Harrison Hutchins.—The death of this venerable gentlemen occurred at the residence he has occupied so many years, in the northeastern part of Ganges township, on Sunday, June 18, 1893. His health was impaired some months ago by an attack of influenza, but his favorite maxim was "better wear out than rust out" and as long as his hand retained strength to perform labor he found some employment to keep himself busy, and temporally and spiritually death found him prepared.

Deceased was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1815. His school advantages were very limited, but being of a studious disposition he applied himself to books with the same determination that has made a success of his every undertaking in life and he came to be a well informed if not a scholarly man. He came to Allegan in 1836, and while there he purchased 160 acres of land in Manlius township and a like amount in section 1 of Ganges township. In December of 1838 he built a log cabin, 16x18 feet in size, on the Ganges tract, being the first building erected in that township. He was unmarried at this time and brought from the east his sister and her three children to live with him. June 8, 1847, he was married to Miss Laura C. Hudson, who survives him. Eight children blessed the union, of whom six are still living. Mr. Hutchins was in his religious belief an adherent to the Baptist faith and a cheerful and liberal supporter of the church. The funeral was held at the late residence of the deceased on Tuesday afternoon, June 20, Rev. D. H. Kitchen conducting the services. There was a large assemblage, representing the whole western part of the county.

BARRY COUNTY.

BY DANIEL STRIKER.

Mrs. Eunice Allen.—Mrs. Eunice Allen, of Hastings, died September 12, 1893, aged 57 years. Resident 40 years.

Henry B. Barnum.—Henry B. Barnum, of Carlton, died April 9, 1894, aged 69 years. Resident 55 years.

Edwin M. Bates.—Edwin M. Bates, of Woodland, formerly of Rutland, died January 12, 1894, aged 69 years. Resident 45 years.

Mrs. George Brainard.—Mrs. George Brainard, of Prairieville, sister of M. L. Williams, died November 30, 1893, aged 61 years. She was the mother of twelve children, eleven living. Resident 47 years.

Mrs. Frances Bishop.—Mrs. Frances Bishop, wife of H. P. Bishop, of Rutland, died June 19, 1893, aged 55 years. Resident 51 years.

Thomas Blackman.—Thomas Blackman, of Barry, died December 19, 1893, aged 82. Resident of Barry township on same farm 55 years.

James Blanchard.—James Blanchard, of Rutland, died November 22, 1893, aged 56. Resident 48 years.

Allen C. Carpenter.—Allen C. Carpenter, of Hastings, died February 19, 1894, aged 49 years. Resident 49 years.

Alanson Clark.—Alanson Clark, of Yankee Springs, died December 17, 1893, aged 80 years.

Nehemiah Cook.—Nehemiah Cook, of Prairieville, died January 26, 1894, aged 68 years. Resident 40 years.

Mrs. Eva Cox.—Mrs. Eva Cox, of Castleton, died December 18, 1893, aged 93 years.

Mrs. William Doonan.—Mrs. William Doonan, of Hope, died June 20, 1893, aged 70 years. Resident 38 years.

Mrs. Nancy Doud.—Mrs. Nancy Doud, wife of Manning Doud, of Rutland, died September 30, 1893, aged 68 years. Resident 41 years.

Mrs. Richard Dunn.—Mrs. Richard Dunn, of Barry, died August 27, 1893, aged 75 years. Resident 38 years.

Mrs. Clarissa Durkee.—Mrs. Clarissa Durkee, of Carlton, widow of Samuel Durkee, died Frbruary 1, 1894, aged 81 years. Resident 54 years.

Ezra Fifield.—Ezra Fifield, of Hastings, died December 22, 1893, aged 57 years. Resident 45 years.

Albert Granger.—Albert Granger, of Baltimore, died January 3, 1894, aged 69 years.

Jacob Jordan.—Jacob Jordan, of Irving, died April 7, 1894, aged 82 years. Resident 46 years.

Lorenzo Jordan.—Lorenzo Jordan, of Hastings, died May 1, 1894, aged 76 years. Resident 40 years.

Isaac N. Keeler.—Isaac N. Keeler, of Middleville, died September 15, 1893, aged 72 years. Resident 44 years.

Mrs. Fannie Kerchner.—Mrs. Fannie Kerchner, widow of John Kerchner, died September 9, 1893, aged 68 years. Resident 38 years.

George W. Knapp.—George W. Knapp, of Assyria, died September 25, 1893, aged 84 years. Resident 52 years. In his boyhood he was an attendant of Lyman Beecher's church in Litchfield, Conn.

Joseph Knight.—Joseph Knight, of Rutland, died December 16, 1893, aged 77 years. Resident 50 years.

Mrs. Matilda Knight.—Mrs. Matilda Knight, wife of Jonathan Knight, of Woodland, died June 11, 1893, aged 67 years. A resident of Barry county 48 years.

MRS. JOHN LAWRENCE.—Mrs. John Lawrence, of Barry, died April 1, 1894, aged 59 years. Resident 46 years.

SAMUEL LEAM.—Samuel Leam, of Barry, died October 15, 1893, aged 75 years. Resident 39 years.

TIMOTHY MILES.—Timothy Miles, of Middleville, died May 12, 1894, aged 80 years. Resident 48 years.

OSCAR F. MUNION.—Oscar F. Munion, of Woodland, died June 4, 1894, aged 78 years. Resident 50 years.

MRS ABBIE NIMS.—Mrs. Abbie Nims, widow of James Nims, of Hastings, died September 6, 1893. Resident 37 years.

FERIL OTIS.—Feril Otis, of Rutland, died December 13, 1893, aged 59 years. Resident 40 years.

MRS. JOSHUA PECK.—Mrs. Joshua Peck (formerly Tanner), of Rutland, died December 16, 1893, aged 73 years. Resident 40 years.

JOHN P. PHILLIPS.—John P. Phillips, of Woodland, died November 1, 1893, aged 67 years. Resident 37 years.

ABRAM QUICK.—Abram Quick, of Nashville, died September 25, 1893, aged 86 years. Resident 55 years. He was the sixth settler of Maple Grove township.

PATRICK RYAN.—Patrick Ryan, of Irving, died March 29, 1894, aged about 70 years. Resident 40 years.

MRS. EUNICE SHIPMAN.—Mrs. Eunice Shipman, of Rutland, died December 31, 1893, aged 87 years. Resident 37 years.

JONATHAN S. STEVENS.—Jonathan S. Stevens, of Johnstown, died December 24, 1893, aged 82 years. Resident 42 years.

JOHN TINKLER.—John Tinkler, of Hastings, died November 15, 1893, aged 76 years Resident 46 years.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND.—Elizabeth Townsend, of Woodland, widow of Jesse Townsend, died December 19, 1893, aged 77 years. Resident of Woodland on same farm 55 years. A good woman.

PATRICK WATERS.—Patrick Waters, of Rutland, died May 30, 1894, aged 77 years. Resident 39 years.

GEO. WHITNEY.—Geo. Whitney, of Hastings, died March 16, 1894, aged 66 years. Resident 60 years.

JOHN WILLIAMS.—John Williams, of Yankee Springs, died June 1, 1894, aged 93 years. Resident 49 years.

WILLIAM WOODS.—William Woods, of Hastings, died July 22, 1893, aged 74 years. Resident 42 years.

James Youngs.—James Youngs, of Yankee Springs, died February 16, 1894, aged 75 years. Resident 50 years.

Mrs. Peter Youngs.—Mrs. Peter Youngs, of Barry, died February 24, 1894, aged 74 years. Resident 43 years.

BAY COUNTY.

BY JUDGE ANDREW C. MAXWELL.

Harry Holmes.—Harry Holmes, deceased, was a prominent contractor and builder of Bay City, and was born in Fordham, Cambridgeshire, England, March 17, 1833. He there learned the trade of a mason and, at the age of eighteen, came to America with three of his brothers, who were also mechanics. They worked at different places in the State of New York, journeying from there to Ontario. In Ontario they worked at different places, putting up the first brick buildings in Hamilton, Paris, Brantford and vicinity.

In 1857, the subject of this sketch came to Michigan, settling first in Port Huron. Seven years later he came to Bay City, where he began to work at his trade, in which he continued until his death, at which time he was engaged in building the fine new Michigan Central station in Bay City.

He first worked as foreman for a large contracting firm which had made several contracts in Bay City, erecting the Campbell House and other large brick blocks. This firm soon failed, giving up their contracts, which Mr. Holmes took and completed most satisfactorily to the owners.

From that time he became a prominent contractor, building most of the first brick business blocks and also the first brick church in Bay City.

Mr. Holmes served as alderman of the second ward of Bay City for twelve years and was a very influential member. In educational matters he was especially interested, being most active in establishing the present school system.

After Mr. Holmes retired from the Board of Aldermen he was often sought by them for his advice in matters pertaining to the city's interest, his counsel always being highly valued.

He served as chairman of the board of building inspectors for several years, beginning at its organization.

In politics he chose to cast his vote with the Democracy.

Mr. Holmes was very fond of playing chess and stood as one of the best players in the United States. During the international chess tournament between the United States and Great Britain he played four games in which he took the laurels. His games were published and commented upon throughout the states, and the universal conclusion was that they could not be improved upon.

Mr. Holmes was a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his family were members.

On December 1, 1853, at Brantford, Ontario, Mr. Holmes was united in the bonds of marriage to Emeline Day, a native of Ontario and a daughter of John Day, a native of the same place.

There were born to this couple nine children as follows: Adeline, who died January 23, 1893, after a life of rare usefulness; James H., who died at Port Huron when four years old; Susan A., principal of the Dolsen school of Bay City for several years, now engaged in the box manufacturing business in New York state with her brother-in-law, E. C. Hargrave; Victoria, who married E. C. Hargrave, of Bay City; Emma, now Mrs. M. L. Courtright, of Bay City; John H., State representative for the first district of Bay County, at present engaged at Washington, D. C., as superintendent of construction of the new postoffice building at that place; Lydia D., in charge of the ninth grade department in the Bay City high school; Wendell D., in the contracting business with John H., and Julia Frances, who died January 23, 1893.

The death of Mr. Holmes occurred on the 28th of August, 1889, at his home in Bay City.

Mr. Holmes was a hearty, cheerful man, perfect master of his own business as master builder, and very attentive to his business during the building season. In the pursuit of his occupation he acquired a fair competency.

He dearly loved the game of chess and during the winter, when there was nothing doing in the building line, he, with Father Schutges, played often at that very scientific game. A series of games was played by them every winter, against clubs all over the country by telegraph and very often Messrs. Holmes and Schutges were victorious.

In these contests Mr. Holmes was a better player than Father Schutges, but there was no jealousy between them, and although Father Schutges was a Catholic priest, and Mr. Holmes an ardent protestant, they were as intimate as any two brothers, and had the highest regard for each other.

In playing chess by telegraph with distant clubs they would often discuss the next move to be made for hours together, and would play one or two games to determine what it was best to do. Mr. Holmes achieved a great distinction as a chess player.

ANECDOTE.

Mr. Holmes held the office of alderman in the second ward of Bay City for several years. While he occasionally took a "nipper" himself he hardly ever visited saloons and was in for an honest enforcement of the liquor laws.

One spring he wanted to be reelected alderman, but had given some offense to the saloon keepers. Mr. Holmes attended the caucus with a vast number of friends and supporters. He had his tickets all printed and bound in little bundles. The chairman of the caucus was strongly in favor of Mr. Holmes.

The caucus was so arranged as to keep the crowd outside, and let them vote through a window. The hat was held outside and the ballots were received in it and when all had voted it was withdrawn and the votes were counted.

There was over 1,500 votes in the hat, and when 700 votes had been counted for Mr. Holmes the chairman remarked: "There are more votes here than there are legal voters in this ward. This vote is fraudulent and we will have to take another ballot."

"No you don't sir; no you don't," shouted Mr. Holmes, "the vote is fair, the vote is perfectly fair," and some of his friends moved at once that the ballot be declared honest and fair and a formal vote. The motion was put, and it was carried.

With great hurrah and shouting, and congratulation by the friends of Mr. Holmes, the counting went on. When the vote was announced, Holmes had 777 and Ben Shepard had 778.

Mr. Holmes was dumbfounded. After a little exciting talk he allowed the nomination of Shepard to stand. Everyone laughed at the fraud both parties had perpetrated, and it was afterwards learned that Jack Casey, a prize fighter, who was a friend of Shepard, had put two handfulls of ballots for Shepard into the hat. Mr. Holmes would have been nominated the next ballot but he had cut off his right to complain, by the motion declaring the ballot taken, fair and formal. So he could not "kick," as the saying is. A few days afterwards Jack Casey met him and said, "We had a splendid caucus, didn't we?" Mr. Holmes replied, "I've nothing to say about the caucus, but I can lick you." * * * *

Mr. Holmes was a kind hearted neighbor and most valuable citizen and leaves many warm friends to mourn his early death.

William R. McCormick.—William R. McCormick was born near Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1822, of Scotch parentage, where he resided until May, 1833, when his father's family emigrated to the Saginaw valley, and settled on the old Indian fields on the Flint river, twelve miles south from Saginaw. All the playmates he had in his boyhood days were the young Indians; he soon acquired, and during his whole life was able to speak fluently the Indian (Chippewa) language. He lived with his parents on the Indian fields up to 1837. The only schooling he had until he was sixteen years of age was what he was taught at home. In 1838 he was called into business, as interpreter and clerk in an Indian trading store, at the head of Saginaw river; a store started, in opposition to that of the American Fur Company, which then controlled the business in that section of the country. Owing to the vast influence and wealth of John Jacob Astor, of New York, the principal owner of the American Fur Company, the Indian store soon failed, and he returned to help his father on the farm. In 1838, he was sent to Saginaw to school. He used to live with Major Mosely, in one of the block houses inside the old fort, and to do chores night and morning for his board until the spring of 1839. After attending school that year he decided to go to his brother's farm in Illinois. To this his father objected saying it was a long journey and he would have to stage it most of the way, and he could not consent to have him make the journey; the disappointment worked on the boy's mind to such an extent that he finally ran away from home, getting what few clothes he had, he put them in a pack on his back and with a few dollars in his pocket he started on foot, for the home of his brother in Illinois. He walked to Detroit, and took the old Chicago road, which he followed as far as LaPorte, Ind., then turned south to Valparaiso. At the latter place he was obliged to stop for a time, as his feet had become so sore and swollen that he could not proceed, and he was entirely out of money. He managed to secure employment and remained there for some months, when he continued his journey and finally arrived at his destination. He remained with his brother a year, when his father came to visit them with a team of horses and wagon and William returned home with him they driving all the way and were three weeks on the return trip. He then remained on the farm until the fall of 1841, when he removed with his parents to Portsmouth, now South Bay City. Here his father built and operated the first saw mill in that locality. A private teacher was hired, and William attended school, some three years. In 1845 he concluded to set out for himself, and went to Kingston, Ont., as clerk in a general store, managed by his uncle, William Garrett, and remained in that employment until 1847. Then he went to Albany, N. Y., and engaged as clerk in the office of the Boston & Albany R. R. Co. He was married September 20, 1849, to Angellica Wayne, of New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y. In 1850 he was engaged as agent at Hornellsville, N. Y., for the Buffalo & N. Y. R. R. Co. In 1852 he took the contract for rock work and filling on the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. at White River Shoals, Ind. He next built a hotel at Portage Falls, N. Y., and managed it until 1859, when he returned to Bay City where he resided up to the time of his death December 29, 1893. Mr. McCormick had seen Bay City grow from a few log houses and four white inhabitants to be the third city in the State. He was the oldest pioneer with the exception of the late Albert Miller and Medor Trombley, living at the time of his death. In 1860 he was one of the company who bored for salt at South Bay City; was elected superintendent and had the management of sinking the first salt well in Bay county, Mich. From 1860 to 1880 he was engaged in the lumber business, as commission dealer and inspector. He resided for the past thirty-four years at the corner of 23d and McCormick streets, Bay City. He was the father of the Masonic fraternity of Bay City, having organized the first two lodges at that end of the valley. He was much interested in the pioneer society, for many years prior to his death being vice president of the Bay County Pioneer Society. He left three sons and three daughters, who now live at Bay City in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. McCormick was a great admirer of the Scottish people and of all things Scotch. He read a great many Scotch books, was very familiar with Scottish history, and read and studied the poems of Robert Burns. Indeed, he could quote whole pages of Burns' poems from memory. He was vice president of the St. Andrew's society in Bay City for several years, and used often to discuss questions pertaining to Scotland and the Scotch people with great animation, in which he showed a remarkable knowledge of these subjects. In 1892 he visited Scotland, and passed his time mostly in Ayreshire and Dumfrieshire. Although he was then 70 years of age he walked all over those sections of Scotland, gathering information about Robert Burns. As evidence of the accuracy of his information I will state that on one occasion before he went to Scotland a member of the St. Andrew's society stated in a speech at a meeting of the society that Burns was the author of "Annie Laurie." "No, sir; no, sir;" shouted Mr. McCormick, "Burns was not the author of 'Annie Laurie,' it was written by William Douglass, of Ecclefechen." In which Mr. McCormick was right.

In the last few years of his life he lived at leisure in an imaginary Scotland, thinking about, talking of, and reading of Scotland and the Scotch people.

Uncle John Olliver was a native of Scotland, remarkably well posted in all Scotch affairs. During the last years of his life he kept the Turkish baths in Bay City, and one day he bought a print copy of the celebrated picture of the Scotch Greys, and hung it up in his office. Mr. McCormick came in, and studied the picture for an hour. He then pointed out to Mr. Olliver and the writer some half a dozen of the men represented in the picture and named them and gave some account of each one..

Mr. McCormick was vice president of this society for Bay county and was very active and industrious in its affairs.

General Benjamin F. Partridge.—The military services of General Benjamin F. Partridge, the severe fighting, hard and exhausting marching, his numerous wounds received in action, his many and brilliant promotions, are best summarized in the official records of the war department of the United States and of the State of Michigan, which are hereto appended.

From the movement upon Yorktown, Virginia, until the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox, General Partridge was an officer in the Third (Butterfield's) Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, army of the Potomac, participating in all the campaigns of that illustrious army.

Although at times suffering severely from wounds, General Partridge refused to leave the front, believing that while the war of the rebellion continued, the place of the volunteer commander was with the men, who, with him, enlisted for the war, and over whose interests the general always exercised a paternal supervision.

A temperate, well ordered youth had ensured a vigorous, handsome manhood which he dedicated unreservedly to the service of his country. No man was more patriotic, no soldier more freely offered his life as a sacrifice to his country's flag. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, he never intruded his convictions, neither could he be swerved from the line of conscientious duty by power or threat, this duty being always discharged without fear or favor, whether in camp or on the field of battle.

At the close of the war when, with the exception of the Western Veteran Troops, the army of the Potomac was mustered out of service.

General Partridge with the Sixteenth Regiment, Michigan Infantry Veteran Volunteers, was assigned to the Provisional Division, army of the Tennessee, under Brevet Major General Henry A. Morrow, with orders to report to Major General Logan, at Louisville, Kentucky, where with the division, he was mustered out of service, in camp near Jeffersonville, Indiana, July 8, 1865.

ROSTER.

Benjamin F. Partridge, Colonel, Sixteenth Regiment, Michigan Infantry, Veteran Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant, Lancers, October 12, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, to rank from October 12, 1861. Wounded in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Captain, April 16, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Major, June 1, 1864. Wounded at Peeble's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864, while in command of Eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[From the Red Book of Michigan.]

"Major Partridge, temporarily in command of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, received a bullet through his neck and two other wounds while gallantly leading the Eighty-third to the attack on the enemy's works."

Lieutenant Colonel, September 30, 1864. Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, September 30, 1864. [For distinguished services at the battle of Peeble's Farm, Virginia.]

Colonel, December 17, 1864. Wounded at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, February 6, 1865. Wounded at Quaker Road, Virginia, March 31, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, March 31, 1865. [For gallant conduct in the action at White Oak Road, Virginia, March 29, 1865.]

General Partridge suffered continually from wounds received in the service from the effects of which he died October 20, 1892, at his home in Portsmouth, near Bay City, Michigan. The general was deeply interested in veteran legislation and G. A. R. affairs and was a member of the committee on legislation that had in charge the erection of the Michigan monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg. At the time of his death, General Partridge was a member of the honorable order of the Loyal Legion and the Third Brigade Association, First Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

EDWARD HILL,
Late Lieut. Col. 16th Regt. Mich. Inft'y Vet. Vol's.
Brevet Colonel U. S. Vol's.

May 17, 1894, Irvine, Warren county, Pa.

General Benjamin F. Partridge was born in the town of Shelby, Macomb county, Michigan, April 19, 1822. His father, Asa Partridge, removed his family thence to St. Clair county where he died in 1827, leaving four children with an invalid mother but partially provided for. The subject of this sketch was thus early left to seek and obtain from the world his own living and to assist in the maintenance of those for whom it was his highest duty to provide. At the age of fourteen years he commenced to earn enough to enable him to attend the common schools then taught in Michigan, and by the aid of a little income derived from teaching school, and various other kinds of work, he succeeded in completing an academic education at the age of twenty-two. After this, he devoted a year to the study of law and then engaged in mercantile business and real estate transactions in connection with surveying and civil engineering and was subsequently engaged in lumbering in the Saginaw valley until 1857. He was appointed sheriff of Bay county to fill a vacancy, and for several years followed surveying in the same county. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Michigan Lancers and later was transferred to the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry and served to the close of the war, and was in fifty-four engagements. He was president of the general court martial at Louisville, Ky., at the time the army was disbanded in July, 1865, and returned to Michigan with his regiment. He was in the United States revenue department for the sixth district of Michigan from 1867 to 1871, when he resigned and resumed farming which he had commenced in 1866. He had been supervisor of his township eight years, a portion of which time he was chairman of the board. He was Commissioner of the State Land Office for the years 1877 and 1878. He was a mason and a member of the U. S. Grant Post G. A. R. A widow and four children survive him. He was buried with masonic honors.

Mrs. Caroline Adams Wight.—Mrs. Caroline Adams Wight was born in Ludlowville, N. Y., February 9, 1823.

She was the second child and elder daughter of Rev. Wm. M. and Sophia Farnsworth Adams, both of whom were from distinguished revolutionary families. Mr. Adams was a gentleman of the old school, polished, and dignified in manner, a warm friend of the evangelist, Chas. G. Finney, and of Rev. Wm. Wisner, well known through western New York as both preacher and pastor.

Mrs. Adams was a woman of great beauty of person and sweetness of disposition and both parents were warmly loved and honored by all who knew them.

Mrs. Wight was carefully educated at home and at a private school in Athens, Penn., and when at the age of fourteen her father came west to Painesville, Ohio, she attended what is now known as Lake Erie Seminary. Mr. Adams, however, soon removed to Rockton, Ill. Here on May 31, 1840, when but just seventeen years of age, she was married to J. Ambrose Wight, a union which lasted to within six months of fifty-years. Mr. and Mrs. Wight, after a brief residences in Rockton and Rockford, removed to Chicago, at that time in its childhood. Their home was near 12th street, beyond the confines of the city, and the conditions of living were primitive. They early united with the Second Presbyterian church, then newly formed, a connection lasting for twelve years, when Mr. Wight was licensed to preach and Mrs. Wight entered upon the duties of a minister's wife. She was active in the church and socially as far as health and the care of a family of children allowed. During the war she was an active worker in the sanitary commission.

In August, 1865, she came to Bay City where the remainder of her life was spent. Here she sang in the choir, taught in the Sabbath school, organized and for eighteen years was president of the Woman's Missionary Society, and was an important factor in the social life of church and city until failing health laid her aside. She was the mother of seven children, two of whom died in infancy and one, a son, perished in the wreck of the U. S. S. Huron, in his early manhood. Mrs. Wight passed away from earth on January 13, 1892.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Alexander Brown Leeds.—Alexander Brown Leeds was born February 17, 1819, at New London, Conn. While quite young his parents removed to Baltimore from which place his father, who was a sea captain, sailed. There the boy went to school. After he arrived at an age to do business for himself he went to Hagerstown, Md., where he lived for a time and then went to New York, where he was in a large wholesale druggist's establishment for some years. While there he was married in 1841 to Susan E. Randall, and in 1843 he came to St. Joseph, but in a short time he went out on a farm near the one he owned and lived on so long in Berrien township. There he followed farming with brief interludes of work in some clerical occupation until he was elected register of deeds for this county, which occurred in 1858. He held the office for three terms and then went back to Benton. He was in mercantile business there for a short time, but his farm was his home. In 1876 he was elected judge of probate and was eight years in that office. At the expiration of his last term, he decided to remain in Berrien Springs and there he is buried.

In his business as in his official life Judge Leeds was a man who commanded the respect of those with whom he came in contact. He was genial, kind and a most charming man to know.

His wife died in 1860 and he married Susan T. Armstrong in 1865. She died in 1879. Five children, all now living, were born of these unions. Paul and Leah, the youngest of them all, lived with their father in his later days and were with him when he died. Alexander, the second son, of Grafton, W. V., arrived soon after the death of his father. Lodowick, the eldest son, and Mrs. Holland, a daughter, are both in Texas.

Judge Leeds was a hopeless and terribly suffering invalid for nearly three years. Death came to his relief Friday morning, March 10, 1893, and he was buried Sunday. A large delegation from the masonic lodge at Benton Harbor, of which he was a charter member, came up and took charge of the funeral. Dr. Rockwell conducted the service in an admirable manner and made it most impressive.

The judge was the youngest of seven children born to his parents and four of them preceded him to the other shore. His life had been long, busy and useful, and now no one can be found who can say that it had not been well lived.

BRANCH COUNTY

BY HARVEY HAYNES.

Alfred S. Bates.—Alfred S. Bates, one of the early pioneers of Kinderhook, died at his home December 26, 1893, at the ripe age of 74 years; the cause of his death was catarrhal trouble from which he suffered for over two years. His faithful wife and nearly all of his children were at his bedside to minister to his wants to the last; he was conscious and knew all who came to see him until a short time before he passed away.

The funeral was held at the Kinderhook Baptist church. Rev. Howes preached the sermon (assisted by Revs. Lanphear and Conrad) from the words, "To live is Christ, to die is gain." It was a sermon of power and intended to bring sunshine instead of shadow to the bereaved hearts.

Alfred S. Bates was born in Starkey, Yates county, N. Y., August 30, 1819. He was left fatherless at the early age of eight years, but he was fortunate in having a patient self-reliant mother. His has been a life of toil and privation. Coming to Kinderhook on the 17th of May, 1848, he settled on the farm where he died, being a continuous resident there over 45 years. He was the father of twelve children and was three times married; his last wife and ten of his children survive him. Mr. Bates has left a beautiful farm and many comforts his hands have helped to make, but there is a sadly vacant place in the household.

Oris Davis.—Oris Davis, a well known character in Branch county for nearly sixty years, and familiarly called "Towhead Davis," was found dead in his door yard in Coldwater township about noon, Tuesday, April 10, 1894. He was living alone, taking his meals at Chas. W. Brooks', a near neighbor. He failed to come to his breakfast which was not an unusual thing, but when he did not put in his appearance at dinner a search was instituted and he was found dead in the southeast corner of his dooryard. Apparently he had wandered out during the night in a delirious condition, as he was clad only in his underclothes when found. Taken suddenly ill he had fallen to the ground and being feeble and exhausted by sickness and old age was unable to arise or to make an outcry loud enough to be heard. How long he lay with the cold rain beating upon him is uncertain, undoubtedly several hours. Coroner Montague was summoned and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Oris F. Davis was born November 27, 1812, in Steuben, Oneida county, N. Y., and came to Michigan in 1831, living in Plymouth, Wayne county, about five years, coming to Branch county in 1836, and Ovid and Coldwater townships have been his home ever since. He was a very eccentric man of a jovial disposition, temperate in habits, of strict integrity, and was probably as well known as any man in the entire county. Twice married, his first wife was Miss Laura Platt, who died nearly fifty years ago, and his second wife was Miss Margaret Lockwood, who passed away about eight years since. Two children survive, Mrs. Susan Matthews of Ovid, and Mrs. Mary Strong, of Ozark, Ark. The funeral was attended in the Lockwood church, Ovid.

JOSEPH DEWITT FISKE.—Joseph D. W. Fiske, died November 30, 1893, but he was a man deserving of more than a passing notice, as he had lived in Coldwater since June 17, 1835, when his father and family arrived here from Penfield, Monroe county, New York, where Joseph was born September 24, 1829, being the seventh in a family of nine children, three of whom only are now left—Rev. L. R. Fiske, president of Albion college, Mrs. A. C. Fisk and Mrs. Elmira Cravath, both of Coldwater. His ancestry was the product of New England in its origin, ideas and faith—those elements which gave to the early residents of southern Michigan as well as northern Ohio their sturdy character. "Father" Fiske bought the farm on east Chicago street just inside what is now the city limits, and it was on that spot that the family began its pioneer life and the children all grew up to manhood and womanhood, consecrated by the fervent prayers of a pious father and a devoted mother, and early accustomed to habits of industry. Joseph DeWitt Fiske was thus brought up on the farm and within the intellectual and religious atmosphere of the Bible as a daily inspiration. His school advantages were as good as the opportunities offered in that time and with a naturally studious and inquiring disposition he advanced far beyond the privileges of the common school. He spent his evenings in storing his mind with knowledge, and especially that kind which quickened the intellectual perceptions and made him an independent thinker. He developed high aims and was actuated by sincere motives. In his business he was not content to follow in the ruts of settled forms but he always sought to make his agricultural profession an intellectual delight. In this spirit he gave his best thought to the task of inspiring others of his class to a higher and a diviner 'appreciation of their calling. His desire to help others upward was the spirit that controlled him in his untiring zeal in his labor in the grange of which he was a most highly honored member. He cared very little for the mere forms of the order, only as they served to awaken and deepen in others an interest in the calling which the grange was established to elevate.

Mr. Fiske was at the time of his death president of the Branch county agricultural society, and for a decade or more had been its secretary. He devoted days and nights to the devising of ways and means to make the annual exhibits a success and no one ever gave to the task more intelligent effort and care than he. Whatever he undertook he always aimed to accomplish the best things, even though in dollars and cents he never received an adequate return. Whether growing stock, fruit and grain or planning an exhibit he aimed to make it fine, always having an eye to the artistic result which he sought to attain.

In educational matters he always took a deep interest and was formerly one of the county commissioners of schools. In the district where he lived, he was active in the work of building one of those tasty school structures which are not only an ornament to so many districts in Branch county, but an evidence of their refinement and intelligence. He was a member of the Presbyterian church in Coldwater and was at one time a ruling elder and also a superintendent of its Sabbath school. There is no citizen who has entered more fully into the common details which are so essential to the life of good society than did Mr. Fiske. He was typical of the best American citizenship, which is so often found in the humbler but more useful walks of life. He will be long remembered in the county and especially by those who have come in close contact with him and realized something of his devoted and self sacrificing spirit.

Physically Mr. Fiske was not a strong man and he has labored many years under infirmities that have often brought him much suffering; but he had a wonderful determination and continued to labor on until his final sickness, in which there was no pain [and no part specially affected, but only the exhaustion and prostration of a body unable longer to endure the strain.

Mr. Fiske was married June 9, 1859, to Miss Delia B. Babbit, to whom there were born three children, two of whom are living, Walter and Carrie. There is a widely expressed sympathy for the family and a deep appreciation of the severe loss which they, as well as the community, have sustained.

The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, at the house, and was largely attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

HON. THERON FOSTER.—Hon. Theron Foster died at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mrs. Crawford, Willows, Cal., July 11, 1893. Mr Foster will be remembered by many of the older residents of Coldwater, as he came here away back in the thirties, and if our memory is not at fault, kept the American Hotel, then located on the southeast corner of Chicago and Hanchett streets, and which was burned later. In 1845 he was postmaster under President Polk, and at different times held various municipal offices. He caught the gold fever in 1850, crossing the plains in company with other hardy and venturesome pioneers. He settled in El Dorado county, Cal., where he lived for many years, subsequently moving to Davisville, Yolo county, and finally living with the Crawfords at Willows. Mr. Foster was a man of rugged integrity, fixed purpose and strong political faith. He was always a democrat and always a strong partisan. He never voted against his party but once, and on that occasion deposited his ballot in favor of Stanford for governor. He twice represented El Dorado in the legislature, and was postmaster at Duroc under Buchanan. He was a mason for over sixty years was a life member of Athens lodge in Davisville, and was borne to the grave by the brothers he loved so well. His funeral was a beautiful tribute to his memory, and was attended by friends from far and near, who brought flowers to testify to their love. Mr. Foster leaves one son, William R. Foster, now of Grand Rapids, but for a great many years a resident of Coldwater, and three daughters—Mrs. H. E. Smith, of Seattle, Mrs. C. F. Tracy, of San Francisco, and Mrs. F. G. Crawford of Willows. As a mark of respect and esteem all business was suspended in Willows while the funeral services were in progress.

JOSEPH C. LEONARD.—Joseph C. Leonard, a resident of Union City for about half a century, died at his home in that place early on the morning of December 28, 1893, after a lingering illness of about six years. He was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, N. Y., August 11, 1817. After receiving an academic education at Cazenovia, N. Y., he commenced a course in Hamilton college, but on account of poor health gave up his studies, coming to Michigan in 1842 and locating in Union City, where he remained until his death. He has filled nearly every township office, was postmaster in 1846 and again in 1858, served one term as State senator in 1853, and was one of the main organizers of the Air Line division of the Michigan Central railroad; at first a boot and shoe dealer, but for many years a farmer, also engaged in surveying and conveyancing.

A widow and three children are left. Funeral services were held at the Congregational church Sunday morning.

JAMES A. MCCARTY.—James A. McCarty was born in Detroit, December, 11, 1814, and died in Coldwater, September 16, 1893.

The above notes the opening and closing of the life of a man who had seen more of the growth and progress of Branch county than any person now living within its borders. He had nearly reached his 79th birthday; 62 years he had lived in this county, and 60 of them in Coldwater.

In the spring of 1831, when a lad of 17 years, he with his parents and their other children, settled near Girard Center and two years later removed to Coldwater, which has since been his home. At his death he was the oldest pioneer living in the county and the senior resident of Coldwater. When the McCartys arrived there were only seven families in the county, but Indians were plenty and the subject of this sketch was a great favorite with them. He learned their language, entered into their games and sports and was one of them in fishing and hunting.

In 1837 he married Miss Sally Ann McLane, an adopted daughter of the old pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pierce, long since deceased; she died in 1840, leaving no children. In the following year he married Miss Celestia Williams, who died in 1876, leaving one son, Almon W., who died less than a year ago.

Mr. McCarty was not a demonstrative man, but thought a great deal of his friends and was warmly devoted to his wife and son. When his wife died he felt the loss severely, but bore her death better than that of his son, which broke his heart, coming as an added blow in his declining years. His remark made soon after Almon's death, told the whole story: "There were two that died, but they have buried but one."

He was the pioneer of cottagers at Coldwater Lake. There he loved to stay, being the first there in the spring and the last to depart at the approach of winter. He was fully determined to die within the sound of its waters, in the humble cottage where he had passed so many of his days since the death of his wife; but his friends persuaded him that it was best that he should return to his home in the city, where he could be better cared for, to which he reluctantly consented, and came a few days before his death.

The funeral was held Tuesday morning at the family residence on Clay street, which had been his home for the last 50 years, Dr. Wilson conducting the services.

Edwin R. Perry.—Edwin R. Perry, an honored resident of Union City, died at his daughter's residence February 22, 1894, at 3 p. m. Washington's anniversary seemed a fitting day for such a life to close, for Mr. Perry was intensely patriotic and an enthusiastic lover of his country and its republican institutions. He was a man of strong convictions, the soul of honor, of strict integrity, and led an active business life, honorable to himself and a credit to all his friends. His mind was clear and bright to the very last, though his body was infirm, and he never lost interest in political or social affairs as long as he lived. As husband and father he was kind and affectionate, and his grandchildren worshipped him. He was born July 9, 1810, in Franklin county, N. Y., and lived there until the fall of 1833 when he moved to Orleans county, N. Y. He came from there to Michigan in 1835, and settled in Washtenaw county, town of Freedom. He moved to Parma, Jackson county, in 1836, and here his wife died and was buried. In August of the same year he went to Walworth county, Wis., and in the spring of 1837 settled in the township of Troy. He came back to Parma in 1841, and then to Union City, in 1851, where he has resided ever since, and where he is now buried. He was sergeant-at-arms of the State senate in 1855. and was elected as a member of the State legislature from the western district of Branch county in 1857, and again in 1859. Was postmaster in Union City from 1861 to 1870, and has held the office of justice of the peace for 32 consecutive years. On the 19th of February last he accidentally fell in his room, and though he was not supposed to be much injured died the 22d. He was a mason and would have been buried with masonic honors had not the severity of the weather prevented. He was laid to rest by his friends, who had gathered from far and near, the Rev. Mills officiating. He leaves a wife, 89 years of age and very feeble, and a daughter, Mrs. M. F. Buell, and a large circle of relatives and friends that will miss his kindly voice and cheerful recognition. He had one son who died a prisoner of war at Belle Isle. In his religous belief he favored the new church whose creed was announced by Swedenborg.

Daniel C. Phillips.—Daniel C. Phillips died December 31, 1893, at his home in Algansee; he had been a long and patient sufferer from Bright's disease and heart trouble. He was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., May 26, 1820. He was an early pioneer of Branch county, coming to Gilead with his parents in 1838. On February 14, 1844, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Betsey Freeman; three children were born of this union, two boys and one girl, all of whom are living and have families of their own. On November 17, 1877, the companion and mother was called home. After three lonely years he was again united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah West on January 1, 1880; after a few years of married bliss this companion was called home in September, 1886. February 7, 1889, he was again united in marriage, this time to Mrs. Caroline Bender of Bethel who survives him. Nearly five happy years have gone since this union, broken by his being called home. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a kind neighbor and a friend to all. He was an honored member of the odd fellows and will be sadly missed in the lodge, for he was faithful to duty as long as his health permitted

The funeral took place at the house January 2, Rev. Martin officiating; the words of the text were, "I go to prepare a place for you." Beautiful floral offerings were given.

HARRIET M. REED.—The death of Harriet M. Reed occurred at her home at Reed's corners, Thursday evening, November 16, 1893, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of only five days, but of intense suffering. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a true woman. She was born in Wayne county, N. Y. Her parents moved to Girard with their family in 1833, when she was 14 years of age, and settled upon the farm where she lived at the time of her death. Her father purchased 160 acres of government land and more second handed. Situated upon the borders of the west prairie, it was the most lovely sight upon which her eyes had ever rested. The country was covered with oak timber, between which was a growth of grass high as a man's head, and their principal roads were Indian trails. There was one main trail running past their place and there was a mail carried past there by a man from Union City, on foot, and in 1834 a postoffice was established, over which Mr. Parkinson presided, and in 1838 a Mr. Harrington opened up the first stock of goods ever sold in Girard. She taught the second school ever taught in Coldwater and Girard, and taught two terms in Hillsdale county. Her sister was the first white woman married in Branch county, in 1833, and the day of her marriage Blackhawk, the Indian chief, passed through Coldwater. Upon coming to the west she immediately overcame her timidity, and would frequently go out, catch an Indian pony and ride to her sister's, a distance of five miles, and has frequently traversed the distance on foot by an Indian trail, along which wolves and bears were often seen. In 1838 she was married to Thomas Reed, with whom she lived until his death, which occurred in 1868. For three years after her marriage she lived at Allen, Hillsdale county, but then returned to Girard, and has since lived on the original homestead. She came to Girard at a period when youth was developing into more mature intelligence, and with the ardor of early life became enraptured with the beauties of the undeveloped wilderness, and has ever remained steadfast to her first love, preferring to spend her last days where her first were so long ago begun. To her were born eight children: Mercia A. Hubbard, Samuel T. (deceased), Harriet M. Waffle, Elcy J. (deceased), Lewis C., George W. (deceased), Charles L. and Remma M. Barnum of whom only five are left to survive her, seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, all of whom were present at the funeral. By energy, ambition and perseverance she overcame obstacles before which most women would have given way in despair. Being left alone to guide and direct the pathways through life for her children, who were left to know only a mother's love and care, her advice was given freely for the benefit of those asking it; in her, children found a wise counsellor, the poor a friend. She was always ready to give a word of cheerfulness and sympathy and lend a helping hand to those in despair. Her motto through life was to "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." She had perfect faith in God and tried each day to live closer to Him, and in her conversation has said "she would not live always," and was ready and willing to go when her Master called her. She had lived her three score years and ten and was now living only on borrowed time. It was a great blessing of her life to read her Bible. She thanked God for having spared her life and for the many blessings He had given her. On the day previous to her death she was asked if she would not go to sleep, and her reply was "after I have said the little prayer my mother taught me," which she repeated and quietly went to sleep. When she awoke her children were gathered around her bedside, watching the tide of life ebbing fast away; she smiled and repeated the following verse:

Friends I've loved,
How oft I've sought them,
Just to cheer my drooping mind;
But they've gone
Like leaves of autumn,
Driven by the winter's wind.

And she realized that she soon would meet them on the other shore.

Dear mother how we miss thee,
From the home we loved so well;
Thou art gone from us forever,
In a brighter land to dwell.
The sleep that knows no waking
Has closed thine eyes forever,
And with the blessed Savior,
Thou hast crossed the river.

Oh blessed sleep, that will not break,
For tears nor prayer nor lives' sweet sake,
Oh perfect rest, that knows no pain,
No throb, no thrill of heart or brain.
Oh life sublime, beyond all speech,
That only the pure through dying reach.
God understands, and his ways are right;
Bid our beloved a long good night.

A. M. R.

George Q. Williams.—George Q. Williams died January 15, 1894, at his home on Orchard street, Coldwater, from the effects of cancer of the stomach; his age was 65 years, 4 months and 19 days. He was born August 27, 1828, in Westport, Essex county, N. Y., and came to Michigan with his parents, Alpheus and Sylvia Williams, in the spring of 1836; they settled on section 7 of Quincy township, where he grew up to manhood. November 13, 1857, he married Sarah Simmons and they have raised five children, all girls; the eldest, Hannah, married and died in Iowa the other four were all present in their father's last sickness and with their mother are left to mourn the loss of husband and father; one daughter lives in northern Michigan, the other three are Mrs. John Phibbs, Mrs. John Potter and Sylvia Williams of Coldwater. He also leaves three brothers and one sister: Daniel Williams of Coldwater, Henry and Edward Williams of Quincy township, and Mrs. H. N. Bidelman of Coldwater. The funeral was held at the house Wednesday, Rev. E. O. Smith officiating; the remains were interred in Lake View cemetery at Quincy.

D. W.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

BY JOHN F. HINMAN.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Death.	Age.
Mrs. Juliet Aldrich	Battle Creek	Oct. 21, 1893	82
William Aldrich	Albion	April 7, 1894	
Mrs. John Allen	Newton	Feb. 27, 1894	50
Horatio Allen	Battle Creek	July 30, 1893	59
Mrs. Rebecca Allen	Homer	June 1, 1893	83
Mrs. Sarah A. Andrews	Eckford	July 5, 1893	57
Joel K. Anson	Battle Creek	July 6, 1893	46
Chas. Arndts, Jr	Marshall	Feb. 25, 1894	
Vindex Arnold	Marshall	June 22, 1893	55
William H. Ashley	Eckford	Dec. 28, 1893	41
Mrs. Anna Arens	Marshall	Jan. 25, 1894	45
Mrs. John Ayers	Battle Creek	Feb. 19, 1894	
Mrs. Mary J. Bahler	" "	Aug. 19, 1893	48
Mrs. Biery	Eckford	Mar. 8, 1894	80
Mrs. Herman Brown	Tekonsha	Dec. 2, 1893	
Rufus Brown	Athens	June 29, 1893	
Wm. H. Bunker	Battle Creek	Sept. 11, 1893	62
A. G. Butler	Marshall	Nov. 12, 1893	
Orvill Calkins	Tekonsha		87

Name.	Residence.	Date of Death.	Age.
Daniel Caine	Battle Creek	Nov. 19, 1893	76
Amy Carpenter	" "	May 9, 1894	60
Jerome W. Carns	Pennfield	Nov. 16, 1893	53
Geo. A. Clark	Homer	Feb. 19, 1894	45
Mrs. Newman E. Cole	Emmet	June 9, 1893	69
George Collins, Sr	Marshall	Jan. 3, 1894	88
Michael Colvin	Battle Creek	May 3, 1893	56
Mrs. Mary Cook	" "	Oct. 21, 1893	75
Mrs. Mary C. Cooper	" "	Aug. 23, 1893	52
Byron H. Crane	Albion	Mar. 5, 1894	53
Hiram B. Crane	Emmet	Dec. 26, 1893	40
S. R. Culp	Athens	Oct. 31, 1893	60
Mrs. Martha Dains	Battle Creek	May 21, 1894	82
Mrs. Jennie E. Dauchy	" "	May 8, 1894	45
Chas. E. Davis	" "	Aug. 7, 1893	68
Warren L. Deming	Homer	Jan. 13, 1894	75
Mrs. Olive Chandler Dibble	Albion	June 9, 1893	81
Wallace M. Dingman	Battle Creek	Feb. 21, 1894	59
Daniel Dixon	" "	April 9, 1894	67
John B. Dolliver	" "	April 1, 1894	53
D. C. Dolph	Homer	Mar. 2, 1894	75
James Doolittle	Clarendon	Dec. 2, 1893	......
Henry Dorsey	Albion	Mar. 29, 1864	72
Wm. A. Dorsey	Homer	Jan. 27, 1894	74
Mrs. Sarah DuBois	"	Dec. 27, 1893	47
Henry A. Edick	Albion	Sept. 19, 1893	49
Mrs. Alson Evans	Battle Creek	Oct. 30, 1893	64
M. O. Evans	" "	April 8, 1894	43
William Eyre	Newton	Mar. 25, 1894	74
Mrs. Ellen Farley	Marshall	Feb. 28, 1894	......
Mrs. Ann Ferris	Johnstown	Oct. 29, 1893	74
Benjamin G. Fisher	Homer	Feb. 3, 1894	82
Mrs. Frederika Fiske	Albion	Nov. 13, 1893	81
E. A. Fleisher	Athens	Feb. 9, 1894	......
Mrs. Laura A. Flinn	Bedford	Mar. 5, 1894	79
Simon Flinn	Battle Creek	Mar. 15, 1894	64
Mrs. Philo Ford	" "	Apr. 18, 1894	41
Wm. Franklin	Albion	Nov. 3, 1893	74
Mrs. S. J. Gardner	Battle Creek	Nov. 27, 1893	64
Ferdinand Gemsch	" "	June 27, 1893	53
Mrs. Volney Gibbs	Homer	Jan. 22, 1894	56

Name.	Residence.	Date of Death.	
Mrs. Emma C. Goodrich	Homer	July 27, 1893	47
Samuel G. Gorsline	Pennfield	Dec. 27, 1893	63
Sylvester S. Granger	Tekonsha	Oct. 8, 1893	------
Mrs. Mary E. Green	Battle Creek	Nov. 24, 1893	51
Mrs. Abraham Griffin	" "	Apr. 14, 1894	56
Mrs. Margaret E. Griffin	" "	April 9, 1894	40
Mrs. Mary M. Griffin	Deveraux	Sept. 6, 1893	62
Joseph Halder	Battle Creek	Apr. 10, 1894	64
Aaron Hall	" "	Oct. 15, 1893	------
Geo. B. Hamilton	Bedford	Oct. 25, 1893	77
Charles Harrington	Fredonia	Dec. 20, 1893	------
Mrs. John Henderson	Convis	Aug. 5, 1893	68
Jane B. Hicks	Pennfield	Aug. 12, 1893	66
Mrs. Mary A. Hill	Battle Creek	Nov. 15, 1893	78
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hinman	" "	Nov. 17, 1893	84
Ara Holcomb	Bedford	Sept. 14, 1893	63
Ezra W. Hollon	Marshall	Aug. 13, 1893	58
Mrs. Lydia M. Howe	Battle Creek	May 8, 1894	75
Mrs. Laura Hughes	" "	Dec. 4, 1893	71
Mrs. Charlotte Hungerford	Marshall	Dec. 11, 1893	88
Andrew Hunt	Albion	Jan. 29, 1894	67
John S. Huston	Le Roy	July 30, 1893	70
Mrs. Lavina R. Irwin	Newton	Sept. 11, 1893	61
John J. Jemison	Battle Creek	Apr. 11, 1894	51
William Jewell	Marshall	Feb. 26, 1894	83
Mrs. Sarah Kelley	Battle Creek	Feb. 23, 1894	66
Oscar A. Kendall	" "	May 16, 1894	51
M. Kimball	Albion	Dec. 20, 1893	65
Mrs. Wm. Kincaid	"	Jan. 16, 1894	66
Mrs. J. H. King	"	Dec. 12, 1893	------
Mrs. Nathaniel Lamberteaux	Marshall	Feb. 26, 1894	------
Mrs. Sarah Lathrop	"	Feb. 25, 1894	60
Mrs. Cynthia Melvina Lay	Le Roy	Feb. 19, 1894	62
Charles B. Lessard	Battle Creek	Oct. 27, 1893	69
James M. Lewis	" "	Jan. 22, 1894	------
Mrs. Hattie Lincoln	" "	May 5, 1894	75
Oliver Little	Newton	June 25, 1893	68
Mrs. Gertrude Lloyd	Bedford	Nov. 13, 1893	91
Phillip Loomis	Battle Creek	July 21, 1893	80
Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe	Marshall	Dec. 19, 1893	73
Daniel McCarthy	Battle Creek	May 16, 1894	58

Name.	Residence.	Date of Death.	Age.
Mrs. J. Frank McCuen	Battle Creek	May 5, 1894	37
James McDonough	Marshall	Sept. 2, 1893	70
Job Manby	Battle Creek	June 19, 1893	76
Mrs. Isabella Martin	Albion	Mar. 10, 1894	
Mrs. Mary Marvin	"	Nov. 4, 1893	69
Mrs. Vernon S. Mather	"	Nov. 7, 1893	70
John Maynard	Homer	Dec. 8, 1893	75
Israel Miller	Burlington	Nov. 18, 1893	73
Mrs. Eliza Modeland	Battle Creek	Apr. 15, 1894	69
Mrs. Catherine Monroe	" "	Dec. 15, 1893	71
Edward Mosher	Emmet	Dec. 10, 1893	59
Mrs. J. C. Murray	Homer	Aug. 6, 1893	
Guy Newbre	Emmet	Jan. 23, 1894	
Mrs. Betsy Newman	Battle Creek	April 4, 1894	70
Richard Newman	" "	Dec. 7, 1893	70
Col. John Peavey	" "	Mar. 26, 1894	90
Erastus Percival	Homer	Dec. 6, 1893	64
Mrs. Lyman P. Perkins	Battle Creek	Aug. 3, 1893	62
Mrs. Harriet L. Perry	" "	Sept. 6, 1893	77
Mrs. Bethsheba Phillips	" "	Dec. 15, 1893	83
Walter Phillips	" "	Nov. 5, 1893	89
E. J. Pierson	" "	May 7, 1894	37
Mrs. Bell Potter	Albion	Sept. 22, 1893	90
Mrs. John Pye	Battle Creek	Mar. 25, 1894	59
Henry Randall	Marshall	Sept. 29, 1893	
Christina Randt	Battle Creek	Jan. 29, 1894	58
Frederick Rapp, Sr.	Newton	Feb. 6, 1894	77
Mrs. Sarah Reynolds	Battle Creek	Feb. 18, 1894	91
Mrs. Jane Ribble	Pennfield	May 10, 1894	76
Mrs. Chas. L. Ritchfield	Battle Creek	Mar. 5, 1894	44
John Ridley	Rice Creek	Nov. 28, 1893	63
Waldo G. Robinson	Battle Creek	May 5, 1894	40
Luther R. Rogers	Eckford	Feb. 22, 1894	
Peter Root	Marshall	Oct. 3, 1893	80
Robert A. Rowe	Bedford	April 6, 1894	70
O. S. Russell	Marshall	Feb. 17, 1894	
Mrs. Sarah Russell	Battle Creek	Mar. 16, 1894	87
J. M. St. John	" "	Nov. 27, 1893	70
Mary A. St. John	Bedford	Oct. 16, 1893	74
John H. Sanders	Marshall	Jan. 14, 1893	59
Mrs. Ed. Shaffer	Albion	Dec. 5, 1893	44

Name.	Residence.	Date of Death.	Age.
Joseph Shedd	Burlington	Jan. 27, 1894	71
Morris E. Shepard	Le Roy	July 21, 1893	72
Mrs. Lucy Shoff	Bedford	Mar. 26, 1894	73
James Simmons	Battle Creek	Feb. 18, 1894	94
Delevan P. Smiley	" "	Oct. 7, 1893	52
Garrett Smith	" "	Sept. 17, 1893	86
H. S. Snedaker	Newton	Dec. 28, 1893	87
Mrs. Sarah Stanley	Battle Creek	Dec. 9, 1893	87
Mrs. Catherine Stark	Burlington	Nov. 17, 1893	77
Henry Steve	Bedford	Feb. 6, 1894	66
Mrs. Margaret Stevens	Battle Creek	Dec. 17, 1893	77
Randall Stewart	" "	Apr. 24, 1894	75
Mrs. Emeline Stillson	" "	June 16, 1893	64
Mrs. Helen Stillson	" "	Sept. 16, 1893	75
A. C. Storie	Marshall	Feb. 3, 1894	------
David Sturgis	Marengo	July 23, 1893	70
William Sutton	Battle Creek	Dec. 16, 1893	80
Stephen Swartwout	Newton	Feb. 25, 1894	68
Henry Targee	Athens	July 1, 1893	72
George Taylor	Battle Creek	May 21, 1893	65
Daniel Thompson	" "	Aug. 25, 1893	82
Charles G. Tinney	" "	Sept. 12, 1893	68
Mrs. Lucy Thomas	Marengo	Oct. 28, 1893	64
Mrs. John Ulrich	Fredonia	Nov. 2, 1893	64
Mrs. Birdie Southworth Van Horn	Albion	Nov. 27, 1893	------
John Van Woert	Battle Creek	April 8, 1894	------
Mrs. John Van Woert	" "	Sept. 6, 1893	------
Geo. A. Wagoner	Homer	Feb. 12, 1894	82
Mrs. Susan J. Wagoner	Le Roy	July 24, 1893	70
Mrs. Elizabeth Warner	Burlington	Nov. 30, 1893	70
David Warrick	Battle Creek	Sept. 19, 1893	78
John Weaver	Convis	Jan. 8, 1894	------
Mrs. Caroline A. Webster	Battle Creek	Dec. 16, 1893	79
Mrs. Hannah Welever	Plainfield	Mar. 10, 1894	68
Mrs. Nancy E. Westlake	Albion	Dec. 10, 1893	78
Margaret Wetherwax	Homer	------	80
Adelbert D. Wheat	Battle Creek	Nov. 26, 1893	61
Moses Wheelock	Emmet	Sept. 12, 1893	84
Asa Whitney	Battle Creek	Mar. 2, 1894	57
John Widelich	Marshall	Sept. 14, 1893	------
Mrs. Frank Wilder	Battle Creek	Apr. 14, 1894	------

Name.	Residence.	Date of Death.	Age.
N. C. Wilkinson	Marshall	Nov. 29, 1893	
Elmer Withington	Burlington	June 15, 1893	90
Asal D. Woodward	Marshall	Oct. 27, 1893	83

AMOS A. BABCOCK.—One by one the old settlers of Michigan are passing away. Amos A. Babcock, who for about eight weeks has been failing in health, died June 26, 1893, at his home four miles southwest of Albion of heart failure. He was born in Otsego county, New York, November 26, 1806, where he was married in the fall of 1830 to Miss Polly Carr. Five years later with his family he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon the farm that ever since has been his home. Albion was not then even dreamed of, and the nearest trading point was Marengo. The first trip made by Mr. Babcock to the present site of Albion compelled him to cross the Kalamazoo river upon a foot-pole above a beaver dam. He has had four children, two of whom are now living, James H. in Camden, N. J., and Daniel M. at the homestead. For many years he has been a firm believer of the Advent faith and has ever lived as he believed was right.

EMMETT A. BEACH.—Emmett A. Beach, who was struck by the incoming Michigan Central train at the East Canal street crossing, near the freight house Saturday, Nov. 11, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary B. Parker, 25 East Van Buren street, Battle Creek, November 14, 1893. Mr. Beach was 77 years old. He has been a resident of Battle Creek for fifty years and is well known to our old citizens. He was engaged in an early day in the furniture and undertaking business, and subsequently engaged in farming. He was a very worthy, honest and upright citizen.

MISS SUSAN BOCHMAN.—Susan Bochman was born at Martin Creek, Northampton county, Pa., June 21, 1816, and died at the old homestead where she had been living with J. R. Smith, in Marengo, February 17, 1894. She was one of a family of ten children, eight of whom came to Michigan with their parents, Christian and Polly Bochman, in the year 1844, and settled on the farm owned by deceased.

MRS. MARY J. BREWER.—Mrs. Mary J. Brewer, widow of the late P. Frank Brewer, died at her home in Marshall, Saturday, March 10, 1894, on her 66th birthday anniversary, after a prolonged illness of paralysis. Miss Mary J. Watrous was born in Perry, N. Y. She came to Michigan with her parents in the spring of 1845 and has been a resident of Marshall ever since. She was married to P. Frank Brewer, September 18, 1848. Three children survive her, Wm. Brewer of Ionia, Mrs. Carrie Tooker and Benj. Brewer of Marshall; also three sisters and one brother. Mrs. Brewer was a motherly lady of sterling worth and her death is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. The funeral occurred from the late residence on Tuesday, the Rev. Wm. Van Antwerp of Trinity church officiating. The attendance was very large.

GEORGE W. BRIGGS.—George W. Briggs, one of the best known and most highly respected pioneer residents of this vicinity, died at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, January 18, 1894, at his residence in Marshall. Mr. Briggs was born January 8, 1819, in Milo, Yates county, N. Y., of English family, his ancestors having come to America in colonial days. He was one of five children, four sons and a daughter, born to Thomas P. and Hannah Moore Briggs, who in 1837, with their children, settled in Fredonia township, south of Marshall, and was the last survivor of the family. The late Thomas J. Briggs, of Marshall, was his twin brother. George remained with his father until attaining his majority, when he returned to New York and engaged in farming for four years, then came here again and purchased a small farm near his father's. January 19, 1846, he and Miss Phebe A., daughter of Ezekiel Blue, were married and immediately occupied the modest home which the groom had prepared for his bride. Through their united labor and careful management they added to their home comforts and the size of their farm until they possessed 320 acres of excellent land, with buildings, etc., not surpassed by any in Fredonia township. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Briggs retired from active farming, and took up their residence in Marshall in the beautiful place on Madison street, which has since been their home. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, and the greatest sorrow of their lives was the sudden death of the son, Edward C., at the age of twenty-two, at Denver, Colo., where he had gone but a few months previous and engaged in business. The daughter, Mary E., is the widow of the late Myron P. Westfall, who formerly resided in this vicinity but at the time of his death was engaged in the banking business at Wilson, Kan. Mrs. Briggs passed away August 9, 1893, and Mr. Briggs, who has been in poor health for two or three years past, never recovered from the shock of the separation, but within five short months has followed her to their heavenly home.

JAMES BRYANT.—James Bryant, an old pioneer of the township of Convis, and father of Mrs. Perry Mayo, died suddenly of heart disease June 14, 1893. He arose in the morning in his usual health and hoed in the garden during the forenoon. He came to the house and complained of not feeling well, and died about an hour later. Deceased was 75 years of age and had resided in Convis for 57 years, having removed from New York in 1836. He leaves a wife to whom he was married 49 years ago. He was a highly esteemed citizen and leaves many friends to mourn his death.

Mrs. Cynthia M. Bush.—Mrs. Bush, widow of the late F. E. Bush, whose maiden name was Cynthia M. Williard, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1817. When she was 9 years of age her family moved to western New York and settled at Portage, Livingston county. In January, 1835, she was married to F. E. Bush and in the following August they came to the then territory of Michigan, and settled on a new farm in Jackson county. Here they endured the hardships of pioneer life, their nearest market for grain and farm products generally being Detroit. In the spring of 1853, the family moved to Leroy, this county, where they lived until December, 1888, when they removed to Battle Creek. Mrs. Bush has been an earnest Christian from early childhood and made it a matter of principle to do her part in church and Christian work. She was untiring in her devotions and service to others and found it very hard when 9 years ago blindness came to her, to submit to being served by others. She died May 16, 1894, as she had lived, with unfaltering faith in her Saviour. The funeral was held at the residence of her son, S. O. Bush, 182 Maple street, Battle Creek, on Thursday, the 17th, and the burial took place in West Leroy, where the remains were placed by the side of her husband who died May 27, 1891.

Jacob Clark.—Jacob Clark, one of the oldest pioneers of Battle Creek, died March 5, 1894, at his home, No. 98 West Main street, of pneumonia, aged 76 years. His father was drowned in the St. Lawrence river when he was a young lad, and his mother died soon afterwards. When 14 years of age he removed to Silver Creek, N. Y., and resided with Nedabiah Angell. In 1833 he came to Battle Creek with Mr. Angell and his family, who located in the western part of the city, near the bridge which still bears his name. Nedabiah Angell was a prominent citizen in his day. He was for many years justice of the peace and poormaster. October 22, 1839, Mr. Clark married Squire Angell's daughter Lucinda. The marriage ceremony was performed by Justice Thomas. The young couple commenced housekeeping in a residence on the south side of West Main street owned by Dr. Gill, located where the Wakelee cottage now stands, where they resided until 1843, when they removed to the present residence, where 51 years of their wedded life has been spent, and where Mr. Clark died. Deceased was a man known to everyone in the early days of Battle Creek. The first drayman in this place was the late Wm. H. Farnsworth. Mr. Clark came second, and for years followed that business. Hon. W. W. Woolnough, of the Moon office, states that when he came here in 1845 from Rochester, N. Y., with the printing material for the first newspaper in Battle Creek, The Western Citizen and Battle Creek Champion, that Mr. Clark drayed the material to the office, a wooden building owned by Nedabiah Angell's son, Dan., on the site of the present Buckley block, which Mr. Clark considered a great honor. He was for many years constable, and also always held the office of fire warden and poundmaster. Mr Clark will be remembered as one of the most active of the old volunteer firemen of Battle Creek, being a member of the old hand engine company, Protection No. 1. During the existence of the company he always held the position which in those days was considered one of great honor, that of pipeman. He was always the first at a fire and the last to leave. He was enthusiastic in the service that he took so much pride in. Mr. Clark was public spirited and was always on hand to render assistance in the early days when volunteer public services were more often necessary than now. Deceased was a generous, honest, industrious man, and a good citizen. He leaves a wife, now confined to the house with pneumonia, and not expected to live, and seven children: James J. Clark, night yardmaster at Nichols' yards; Samuel G. Clark, the well known cigarmaker; Helen, wife of John VanValkenburg; Delia, widow of the late C. H. McMillan; and Kittie, wife of Garrett Snyder; all of Battle Creek; and Mrs. Jennie Cady, of Onawa, Iowa, and Mrs. Lou. Clark, of Detroit, all of whom were at the bedside of their father when dying.

MRS. JACOB CLARK.—Mrs. Jacob Clark died peacefully at her home, No. 98 West Main street, Battle Creek, Thursday evening, March 14, 1894, at 8 o'clock, aged 75 years and 5 months. Three weeks previous her son-in-law, Charles McMillan, died at the same residence. Nine days before her husband, Jacob Clark, died, and now death has called her from earth. Deceased, whose maiden name was Lucinda Angell, was born in Silver Creek, N. Y., September 17, 1818, and removed to Battle Creek with her father, Nedabiah Angell and family, in 1833, she being then 14 years of age. They came here with a party of colonists from the same place, Hanover, N. Y., the party consisting of Mr. Angell and family, Ezra Convis and family, John DeGroat and family, Nathan Darling and Ezra Waters, the two latter young men. They found here on their arrival a village of seven persons, Samuel Convis, wife and one child, and Daniel G. Guernsey, wife and two children. Of those mentioned but two survived up to Mrs. Clark's death who were old enough to grasp and retain the memory of those early days. The other person mentioned is our well known pioneer Milton Barney, who resides near the west limits of our city, and who was but a few months younger than the deceased, the two having been born within forty rods of each other in their eastern home, and friends from the cradle, having passed their childhood and school days together. Mrs. Clark possessed a very clear recollection of those early days, was a great lover of nature, and nothing delighted her more than to drive about the surrounding country and note the changes since the times she used to go wild flowering with her schoolmates, when the Michigan woods teemed with rare and beautiful blossoms and plants. Her father, Mr. Angell, was a justice of the peace in the east, and was one of the first justices of the village of Battle Creek, being prominent in all public affairs, and she was also a niece of the late Deacon Betterly, father of George and Wm. Betterly, of Battle Creek township. Two younger sisters survive her, Mrs. Henry Andrus and Mrs. —— Gregory, who with Milton and Oliver Barney, are the only surviving members of Battle Creek's population in 1833. The deceased during her continuous residence here of 61 years has seen Battle Creek grow from a village of seven persons to a prosperous city of about 18,000 inhabitants, and dies beloved by a wide circle of friends who appreciated at their true value her many womanly qualities of mind and heart.

L. W. COLE.—L. W. Cole, editor and publisher of the Albion Mirror, died Sunday afternoon, February 18, 1894, of old age, hastened by stomach trouble, which attacked him about two weeks before his death. Deceased was born in Palmyra, N. Y., November 13, 1812, making him past 81 years of age. Learning the printing trade at an early age he came to Michigan in the fall of 1838 and after working a short time in the office of the Ann Arbor Argus, he purchased the paper and successfully conducted it for 17 years. In the spring of 1855 he disposed of the Argus and removed to Albion, where he established the Mirror, which paper he has continuously edited and published to the present time, his last editorial work being a few days before his last and fatal illness. Deceased was married in 1847 at Ann Arbor to Jane A., daughter of Hon. William Finch, who preceded the subject of this sketch in 1881. The deceased leaves one son, Hon. Frank F. Cole, and five grandchildren to mourn his loss. Mr. Cole's life has been an active one and since his emigration to Michigan he has witnessed the transformation of a boundless wilderness to teeming cities and farms. He was a lifelong democrat, being one of the oldest newspaper men in the State actively engaged in the business.

ELDER MERRETT E. CORNELL.—Elder Merrett E. Cornell, one of the oldest and best known ministers in the United States in the Seventh Day Adventist denomination, died at his home No. 11 Walter avenue, Battle Creek, November 2, 1893, of hemorrhage of the bowels, aged 65 years. Deceased was born in Chili, N. Y., June 29, 1828. At the age of 10 years he removed with his parents to Michigan. June 23, 1849, he was married to Angeline Lyon, sister of Mrs. M. J. Cornell, his brother's wife. In 1852 at Jackson he became converted to the faith of the Seventh Day Adventists, and has ever since been one of its most zealous advocates. In company with Elder J. N. Loughborough he held the first Adventist tent meeting in Battle Creek. The tent was pitched on a knoll on West Van Buren street, where the residences of Michael and Wm. F. Neale now stand. He has labored earnestly and faithfully from Maine to California, and has held many discussions with Spiritualists and all opponents of Adventism. It is said that as far as personal labor by preaching and otherwise that he has been instrumental in bringing more people into the faith of the Seventh Day Adventists than any other member of that denomination. Many of the churches in Michigan were raised by him. He was the author of a number of their standard denominational works, among which were "Facts for the Times," "Miraculous Powers,' "Scriptural References," "The Last Work of the True Church."

MRS. BETSEY DUSENBURY.—Mrs. Betsey Dusenbury died at her home in Mt. Pleasant, Mich., on Sunday, February 4, 1894, aged 79 years. She was formerly a resident of Marshall, coming here in pioneer days. She was a sister of the late Edward Butler and Mrs. C. M. Brewer. Mrs. Dusenbury is remembered by many of our middle aged residents, as a woman of extreme kindliness of heart, a loving mother, and a valued friend. The funeral occurred from the residence of E. G. Brewer, in Marshall Wednesday, and the remains were interred at Oakridge cemetery.

MRS. CATHARINE BEST EMERY.—Mrs. Catharine Best Emery died, at her home in South Albion, at half-past eleven Friday night, December 8, 1893, of paralysis. She was the daughter of Nicholas and Susannah Best and was born in Williams township, Northampton county, Pa., December 25, 1825. At the age of 18 she united with the M. E. church. She was married to Peter Emery November 2, 1844, and about 10 years later came with him to Michigan. They settled in South Albion on the farm where her remaining days were passed. She was the mother of nine children. Her husband and five children survive to mourn her loss from their home life. The surviving children are E. F. Emery, of Eckford, Mrs. H. B. Farley of South Albion, I. W. Emery of Washington, Nelson W. Emery of Albion and Miss Rose E. Emery, who is still at home. James E. died in infancy, Martha A , at the age of 19, Peter M., at the age of 33, and Edwin H., at the age of 26. Three sisters and two brothers still survive her. The funeral was held from the home on Monday, December 11, 1893, at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. Van Schoick. The remains were interred at Riverside.

MRS. ELIZABETH FACEY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Facey, aged 70 years, died at her residence in Marshall, December 25, 1893, Christmas morning. She was the widow of Dr. R. A. Facey, a well known citizen, who died 23 years ago and she was a resident of Marshall 42 years. When they first came to Marshall, they kept the old Empire hotel and afterwards Mr. Facey was the proprietor of the Facey House. Mrs. Facey was of a kindly, cheerful disposition and a decided lover of home. Her companion for a number of years has been her niece, Miss Lizzie Facey, who will hereafter reside with the family of Mr. Y. A. Evans at the old homestead on west Green street.

AMOS HADDEN.—Amos Hadden died at his residence in Rice Creek, Saturday evening, October 14, 1893, in his 84th year. In very truth can it be said an old pioneer has gone, has taken his last journey. Many of those who will scan these lines have heard the history of his early life and the difficulties he mastered in this new country from his own lips. In the fall of 1835, when 26 years of age, he came with his family (wife and one child) from Oswego, N. Y., to this State which was then a territory, and settled upon this spot of ground, buying his land of the government, paying cash down, and the deed was signed by Martin Van Buren, who was then president of the United States. Then began the incessant, unflinching, courageous work, combined with a determined energy and the most frugal economy, which they hoped by honest upright living, would bring them happy returns for their labors in the years to come. One year and a half they lived here alone with only Indians for company, the nearest white settlers being four miles away, when others began moving in and soon a busy band of workers were scattered around them, and as time passed on, his word was very soon found to be as good as gold, and for many years he seemed to be looked up to as one best fitted to take the lead in the many affairs of that early date. In politics he was a republican, and his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson. Some years of his life were very successfully spent in treating that dreadful disease, cancer. Many a one has said they knew his timely assistance had been the means of saving their lives. His object was not money, but to do some little good to those who were afflicted with this growing terror. At the early age of 27 he made a profession of religion, uniting with the church, determined to try and live a true, Christian life, and in all the years since, he has never been known to look back or faint by the wayside. Many years have passed since those early days here in a new country. He has lived to see all of his acquaintances, neighbors and friends of that date, pass away, some to make a home elsewhere, but most are sleeping their last long slumber in the "silent city," where he too has joined them. But few men start out in life marking out for themselves a straight line—a straightforward Christian course, looking neither to the right nor left, but keeping in the path of true, honest, upright manhood all their years, and at life's close have it truthfully said, as it is of him, that in all his life and deal with others he never had any trouble or words with any one, and that among all, he had not an enemy. Such a man was well fitted to be a first pioneer. He was the first, he has lived to be the last. He was not a man of many words, and only those who knew him best, knew of his broad charity and kindness of heart. Death is but an exchange into a higher and better life, and with these few lines from a daughter to the loving memory of a dear father, we will leave him to rest. His work was well done.

MRS. HADDEN MCCORMICK.

MRS. AUSTIN D. HALLADAY.—December 11, 1893, Mrs. Johanna Halladay passed from this life to the better land. Miss Johanna Seidmore was born in Saratoga, N. Y., October 19, 1811. In 1834 she married Austin D. Halladay and they then started for Michigan and located near Grass Lake, Jackson county, where they remained four years. They then moved near Battle Creek, where they passed a long and useful life. Mrs. Halladay was the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters, Mrs. A. S. Halladay, Mrs. S. D. Balls, Reuben, Henry, Austin C. and Abram, five of whom are still living and with her husband are left to mourn the loss of a most dutiful wife and a kind and loving mother.

JOHN HAMILTON.—John Hamilton died at his home on Orchard street Battle Creek, Sunday morning, January 14, 1894, at 2:30 o'clock, of jaundice, aged 71 years. He was formerly a well known citizen of Bellevue, where he was a pioneer and for many years engaged in the lime business. He had resided in Battle Creek about three years. Deceased was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, February 11, 1823. He was married in Marshall June 23,1854.,to Mary Noud, a native of Kildare, Ireland. Three children were born to them, one son and two daughters, William, now deceased, and Mrs. Patrick Tool and Mrs. Larry Tool. Deceased was brother of James Hamilton of Bellevue. He was a very industrious and worthy citizen.

CALEB HANCHETT.—Caleb Hanchett of Marshall was born in Weedsport, N. Y., May 18, 1810. His early life was spent with his father, assisting in the labor on the farm. On the 24th day of February, 1831, married Esther Miller of Brutus, N. Y. They came to Michigan, Calhoun county, in the year 1837, where he spent the remaining 56 years of his life, being indentified with the work and growth of the country and town, having held the office of postmaster within the county 17 years, justice of the peace 7 years and other offices of trust that he filled faithfully and well. God blessed the union with seven children, two sons, five daughters, Mrs. W. W. Bentley of Chicago, Mrs. Geo. S. Woolsey of Marshall, Norman D. Hanchett of Grand Rapids, Mrs. C. A. Magee of Elk Creek, Neb., Walter C., who died in infancy, Mrs. H. A. Clute of Marshall, Mrs. W. P. Slayton of Elk Creek, Neb. The daughters were all present at the funeral. At a series of revival meetings the young couple sought and found their Savior, then and forever giving their hearts to the Lord and their hands to the Methodist church, where they both found a church home till their death. He laid his first wife to rest March 2, 1880, and was married to Mrs. Libbie Harmon, March 23, 1881. He was a true and loyal husband, a kind and loving father, a consistent Christian with that abiding love to the last, when his Lord and Saviour thought best, on Sunday evening, Decemebr 24, 1893, to say "well done," "its enough," "come up higher," at the ripe old age of 83 years, 7 months and 6 days.

MRS. HEPSEY HARRINGTON.—Mrs. Hepsey Harrington died December 27, 1893, at Delton, Mich., after an illness of two weeks of la grippe. Hepsey Charles was born December 11, 1814, at Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., and was the eldest of six children. She was married in March, 1842, to Elisha A. Harrington and came to Michigan, Calhoun county, in 1846, and lived there until 1876, when her husband died and then she went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Adams of Barry county, Mich. When but 17 years of age she united with the Presbyterian church, but nearly 35 years ago she became a firm believer in the Advent faith. She was the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom were present at the funeral. The funeral took place from the residence and the remains were laid to rest in the Hotchkiss cemetery.

MRS. HARRIET HENDRYX.—Mrs. Harriet Hendryx, who died December 14, 1893, was born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., on the 29th of November, 1826, and at the time of her death she was 67 years old. She was the daughter of James and Mary Burt Etheridge and was the youngest of a family of ten children. She came to Marshall about 1844 and was married to David Fay Hendryx, October 26, 1846. Mr. Hendryx was at that time teaming between Marshall and Detroit. He was also engaged in the manufacture of tinware with Nathan Benedict in the store now owned by Brewer Bros. S. J. Burpee, Wm. Phelps and Hugh McRoberts served their apprenticeships with the firm. Mr. Hendryx later ran a stage line between Lansing, Coldwater and Jonesville which employed twenty-five or thirty horses and eight stages. He died in April, 1855, leaving two children, Amy F., now of the State printing office, Lansing, and Alfred E. of Marshall.

ABNER HITCHCOCK.—Abner Hitchcock was born at West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., January 11, 1812, and died at Battle Creek, April 9, 1894. He was son of David and Ruth Hitchcock, who were of the sturdy New England stock. His ancestors, four brothers named Abner, Jonathan, David and Elijah, came to this country early in the 17th century. His grandfather, Abner Hitchcock, was an officer under General Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, and his cousin, Luke Hitchcock, was a captain in the revolutionary war. The deceased leaves a brother, E. K. Hitchcock (an elder of the Presbyterian church at Sodus, N. Y.), and two sisters, Sarah and Adelaide, who are all past eighty years old. Also a widow and three sons, George, residing at St. Louis, Mo., and Charles and Millard of Battle Creek. He was always a generous, energetic and progressive man, liberal in his views and firm in his convictions. He came west when yet a boy, locating first in Ohio and then in Kentucky, returning after a time to the State of New York, where he engaged in the hotel business. In 1838, he married and removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he lived for a period of eight years, going thence to Kentucky. For some time he was postmaster of Maysville, in that state. From 1852 to 1862 he resided in St. Louis, Mo., when he lost his first wife and removed to Michigan, where he married Mrs. Helen E. Pattersen, and was engaged for a time in farming near the city of Detroit, but after several years he removed to Cleveland, O., and became associated with a syndicate which was organized to open up and improve lands in Alabama. He personally superintended the putting in of a colony upon the site of the present city of Birmingham, and about this time he lost his vision, as a consequence of which he was compelled to give up the gigantic project which subsequently developed so rapidly and wonderfully. Since his affliction, he has lived in Battle Creek, Michigan, and has ever been a patient and silent sufferer. Mr. Hitchcock, during his many years of residence in Battle Creek has made a large circle of appreciative friends, who recognized his superior intelligence and worth and who extend to his family their warmest sympathies in the bereavement which they have sustained.

Charles D. Holmes.—Charles D. Holmes died at his home, three miles south of Albion, in the township of Albion, on Saturday, March 24, 1894, in his 80th year. His end came suddenly and unexpectedly, although he had been troubled with a heart difficulty. On Saturday he told his daughter, Mrs. Augusta Webb, who lived with him and acted as his housekeeper, that if he did not go to Albion she must do so and make the household purchases. She accordingly went, leaving him in usual health. On her return she found him in the well house, on his back, entirely unconscious and grasping in his hand a dinner horn. It is supposed that, feeling suddenly ill, he had taken the horn and gone to summon the hired man, who was at work in the orchard. His strength failed him and he fell before he could bring assistance. He was carried into the house, where he died in a few minutes. Mr. Holmes was one of the oldest and best known of our citizens. He came to Albion with four brothers in 1832. He built the first house erected in Albion and resided in it continuously, until the time of his death, with the exception of four years, when he was at Marshall, filling the office of county register of deeds. He was a republican from the organization of the party and was always active in its support. He held the office of supervisor of his township for eighteen years. He was road commissioner in 1837, justice of the peace, township assessor for two years, county register of deeds in 1873–77, a member of the State constitutional convention in 1867, a member of the territorial constitutional convention of Colorado, ran for the legislature twice, and was nominated for a sheriff, but declined. It will thus be seen that he was the recipient of many honors from his fellow citizens. He made two trips to the west when the gold fever was highest. He was very prosperous, and left a large property. He was a member of he Presbyterian church, a Mason, and was always held in the highest respect and esteem. He was one of our best citizens. The funeral was held from the home on Wednesday afternoon, with sermon by Rev. R. R. Wightman. The interment was at Riverside. Mr. Holmes leaves five sons and four daughters, his wife having died nine years before. The sons are Henry, residing at Muskegon; Edwin, residing at Chicago; Charles, whose home is in North Dakota; Frank G., a lawyer of Grand Rapids; and George W., a resident of Lawrence, Kansas. The daughters are Mrs. Manly Houston, of Marshall; Mrs. Augusta Webb, who lived with her father; Mrs. Waldron Foster, of Sheridan; and Mrs. Chauncey Saunders, of Union City.

Mrs. Dorcas G. Janes.—Mrs. Dorcas G. Janes, whose maiden name was Pierce, died on Saturday, December 2, 1893. She was 78 years of age and the last of the original members of the M. E. church of this place, maintaining during her life a steadfast faith and consistent Christian character. Her funeral Tuesday afternoon was from the residence on Everett street. The services were conducted by Rev. A. S. Badger of Lansing, the resident pastors participating. She was born in Oneida county, N. Y., came to Michigan in the fall of 1839 and was married to John Janes at Albion, October 9, 1841. Her husband preceded her to that home prepared for the faithful, his death occurring December 25, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Janes were the parents of four children, Edward P., of Mosherville; Frederick N., of Sparta, a member of Michigan conference; Mrs. Mary E. Bayes, of Homer, and John Rolin, who died in infancy. Those who most admired the life of the deceased were ones who knew most of her. Her name was closely in keeping with her character, for like the Dorcas of old she "was full of good works and almsdeeds." In earlier years when she resided south of Homer she was known as the neighborhood's friend. Often were the times when she deferred the cares of her own household and went to care for the sick and distressed, and for years her home was the willing abode of the afflicted and motherless. She was willing at all times to sacrifice personal interests to care for others. She united with the M. E. church of Homer by letter in 1842, and more such members as was Mrs. Janes is the need of every church. Three score years she walked with God.

Mrs. Caroline Schuyler Joy.—Mrs. Caroline Schuyler Joy, widow of the late Dr. Henry L. Joy, died at midnight, Tuesday, November 21, 1893. Caroline Schuyler was born November 9, 1830, on the Schuyler estate bordering Seneca lake, near Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. She was the youngest child of Anthony Dey Schuyler and Sara Ridg Schuyler. Her very happy girlhood was passed at the beautiful birthplace, except for such absences from her home as were necessary for her education, when she attended a seminary at Ithaca, and the Canandaigua female academy. About the year 1848, while still a young girl, she first visited

Marshall with her mother. On April 16, 1851, she was married at St. John's church, Buffalo, N. Y., by her brother, Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., to Dr. Henry L. Joy, also of Ovid, N. Y. They came directly to Marshall, which was ever after their home, keeping house for several years at Hillsdale, the present A. D. Schulyer residence, after which they moved into their late home on Kalamazoo avenue, which she with her sunshiny nature made as only such a wife and mother could, a home in the truest sense of the word. Mrs. Joy had five children, all sons, one of whom, Dr. Douglas A. Joy, died about six years ago at Omaha. The four remaining sons, Clarence, Louis, Charles and Philip, are still living at the old home.

PETER KRENERICK.—Peter Krenerick, a highly respected citizen of Sheridan, died Saturday morning, January 13, 1894, at seven o'clock. He was born in Honellen Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, December 18, 1824. In 1845 he came to this country, landing at New Orleans in December and arrived at Loudenville, Ohio, on New Year's day, 1846, where, October 10, 1846, he married Catherine Young, who survives him. They came to Sheridan in 1854, and resided in the neighborhood from that time until his death. Three sons, Jacob, George and Charles, and a daughter, Mrs. Sarah Weislogel, live to sorrow for the death of their beloved father. The funeral, which was held on Tuesday, conducted by Dr. VanSchoick, was largely attended. The interment was made in the family burial ground near the home of the deceased.

AUGUSTUS LUSK.—Augustus Lusk was born at Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., July 24, 1809, and died at his home in Eckford, Calhoun county, Mich, February 2, 1894. He was one of a family of eleven children, most of whom came to Michigan with their father, Col. John Lusk, and settled in this locality. He was first married in his native town in 1833 to Miss Anne Force and to them were born four children, Pruella, Henry, Fannie, who died August 8, 1883, wife of Judson Kundel, and Ellen A., who died in infancy. Mr. Lusk came to this county in 1836 and settled on the farm, which has since been his home, and which has always been to him a haven of rest and the dearest spot on earth. The wife of his youth died in 1849 and he was left to care for his family of young children unaided, but with firm reliance upon the everlasting arms, he bore bravely the added burdens for two years when he chose another companion, Mary J. Shaw, a woman of sterling principles and remarkable energy. To them were born three children, Frederick, who has a son and daughter; Florence, who with her husband, Robert Woodley, and son, Augustus, live at the old homestead, and have given the aged parents tender care and loving attention in their declining years and stood by their side when the death angel gave his summons, and Nellie, wife of W. J. Mosher, who died January 2, 1889, leaving a little daughter. For many years Mr. and

Mrs. Lusk have been active members of the Baptist church of Marshall, of which the former was a deacon. In December, 1891, Mrs. Lusk was suddenly taken away, leaving her aged husband sadly bereft. He realized that it would only be a short separation for he would soon join her on the other side. Thus our pioneers are rapidly passing away, leaving the evidence of their work, in the fine cultivated farms they have subdued and the memory of honest Christian character.

WM. MINOR.—Wm. Minor died at his residence, No. 233 South Division street, Battle Creek, June 22, 1893, at five o'clock a.m., of paralysis, aged 83 years. Deceased settled in the township of Battle Creek between the years 1850–1853 and engaged in farming for many years, when he removed to Battle Creek. He leaves a wife, two sons and four daughters, Elmer Minor, of South Battle Creek; Henry Minor, of Kalamazoo; Mrs. Frank Andress and Mrs. Manson B. Allen, of Battle Creek, and Mrs. Jennie Coy and Mrs Libbie Miller, of Kent county.

GEORGE W. NICHOLS.—George W. Nichols died Thursday, May 10, 1894, as the result of a surgical operation. Mr. Nichols was born May 8, 1847, in Ontario county, N. Y. He attended the common schools and worked upon a farm until 17 years of age, when he enlisted in the army, serving in the second and twentieth Michigan infantry regiments. After his honorable discharge from the army in 1865, he was employed as clerk until 1870, when he embarked in business for himself. During the years 1874–75, he read law in Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in February, 1891. He has resided in Battle Creek for about 18 years, and has represented his ward as alderman for two terms, and was elected circuit court commissioner in 1892. Mr. Nichols was a man of unusual ability, always pleasant in his address and a thoroughly competent lawyer. The deceased was a prominent member of the masonic order, being at the time of his death captain general of Battle Creek commandery, Knights Templar. He was also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and for some time past had held the position of adjutant of Farragut Post, in Battle Creek. Mr. Nichols leaves a wife and son to mourn his loss, the former being the daughter of Samuel Adams. His son, Fred Nichols, has a business position in Chicago, from which he was recently called home by his father's illness.

ASA W. NORTON.—Asa W. Norton died at his home, 221 Van Buren street, Battle Creek, June 14, 1893. Mr. Norton was an old resident of Battle Creek. In early days he was in the meat market business with his brother, the late Egbert A. Norton, and afterward conducted a market of his own for many years. He was the father of the late Fred Norton, a former well known young man and printer in the old Michigan Tribune office. He has one brother, Henry Norton, now residing in

Jacksonville, Florida. Deceased as been engaged in business here so many years he was well known and had many friends.

Mrs. Elijah W. Pendill.—Mrs. Mary Pendill, widow of the late Elijah W. Pendill, died at the residence of her son, James Pendill, at Vermontville, Saturday afternoon, September 30, 1893, at 3:30 o'clock, after only a week's illness, aged 83 years. The remains were taken to Battle Creek where the funeral was held at the M. E. church. Mrs. Pendill, whose maiden name was Mary A. Jennings, was born in the state of New York, September 11, 1810. She passed her girlhood in Holly, Orleans county. She was married in South Byron, Genesee county, to Elijah W. Pendill. They resided in Batavia and other parts of Genesee county for twenty years. Forty years ago Mr. Pendill and family removed to Battle Creek. Mrs. Pendill immediately entered actively in the religious and temperance work of the then village of Battle Creek and has continued to work ardently in those fields until prevented longer to continue her good work in an active manner by old age. For 45 years she has been a consistent member of the M. E. church and has been foremost in the church work. Shortly before the war of the rebellion Dr. Dio Lewis, the then famous temperance apostle, came to this place and gave a series of temperance lectures. He aroused so much enthusiasm that it was suggested that the ladies take the matter in hand and make a crusade against the saloons. The suggestion was put into action. A large party of ladies rallied and Mrs. Pendill took the lead. They visited the saloons in the city and prayed with the saloonkeepers and wound up their visit by taking hatchets and smashing in the beer kegs and emptying the contents in the street. This was one of the great local events in Battle Creek and caused great excitement at the time. Some twenty years afterward Dr. Lewis was lecturing in an Ohio town when he related to the audience the Battle Creek incident. The ladies in the audience immediately acted upon the suggestion and inaugurated a women's temperance crusade that spread all over the country and has now become historical. In Dr. Lewis' book published before his death he states that the idea of a women's temperance crusade originated in Battle Creek and that Mrs. Pendill was the leader of the movement. When the village of Battle Creek was incorporated a city in 1859, Elijah W. Pendill was elected the first mayor, and again reelected in 1860 and 1861. During his administration he made a vigorous fight against the saloons of the city. When the Good Templar movement spread over the country Mr. and Mrs. Pendill became charter members of old Battle Creek lodge No. 78, and assisted in the work of that order, and became prominent members. Mrs. Pendill was deeply interested in the women's suffrage movement. When the women suffragists met in first State convention at Lansing to organize a State association, Mrs. Pendill attended as a delegate. When means were called for to assist in paying the expenses of the work in this

State, Mrs. Pendill went forward and gave her $175 gold watch to the cause. This watch was sold over and over again throughout the State until over $1,000 was realized for the cause. The last purchaser then presented it to the State of Michigan. The watch was framed, together with its wonderful history, and it now hangs in the State library at Lansing, where it will remain for all time to come, as a reminder of the earnestness and generosity of the giver in a noble cause. Not only in the religious, temperance and suffrage fields was the deceased an ardent worker, but in every good cause. She was benevolent to the poor and kind to the unfortunate. She gave largely of her means to deeds of charity and benevolence. Deceased had six children all grown to manhood and womanhood, but only three are now alive: James Pendill, of Vermontville; Mrs. Mary V. Angell, and Otto Pendill, of Battle Creek.

ISAAC S. PETERS.—The well known hardware merchant, Isaac S. Peters, died at his home on Marshall avenue in Marshall, Friday, January 12, 1894, at 12:30 p. m. Mr. Peters was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 31, 1828, and was one of a family of ten children. In 1850, during the gold fever in California, he went to that state and remained till 1862, when he returned east and located in Battle Creek, where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Burrall. A few years later he came to Marshall and purchased the hardware stock of W. W. Smith and in 1866 he erected the three story brick building on State street which he utilized as a hardware store up to the time of his death. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peters, six of whom, together with the widow, survive. They are Mrs. J. B. Neale, of Battle Creek; Mrs. W. C. Norris, of Port Huron; M. S. Peters, of Chicago; and Misses Bessie, Mollie and Lois Peters. Mr. Peters was wrapt up in his children and showed his love by his untiring efforts in their behalf. The funeral was conducted from the late residence on Monday, January 15, and was attended by a large number of friends. The services were conducted by Rev. C. W. Brinstad of the Baptist church, with which Mr. Peters became identified at the age of 12 years, and continued a devout member up to the time of his death.

MRS. SARAH E. PICKETT.—Mrs. Sarah E. Pickett died at Springport, where she was visiting, on Friday, September 1, 1893, of paralysis. The remains were taken to Albion Monday for interment, accompanied by her son, L. C. Handy, of Mancelona, and his wife and her daughter, Mrs. F. J. Lewis, of Elk Rapids. Mrs. Pickett was born at Batavia, N. Y., December 10, 1815. In 1838 she married David Handy, and came with him to Albion in 1840. He died in California in 1851, after which she lived a widow eight years, when she married Benj. Pickett at Parma, with whom she lived for thirty years, until his death in 1890. Since then she has lived alternately with her son, L. C. Handy, and her daughter, Mrs. Lewis.

Benjamin Poormon.—Benjamin Poormon, the well known pioneer of Pennfield died ————, 1893, aged 81 years. Benjamin Poormon was born in Seneca county, New York, January 5, 1812. He attended the subscription schools that were held in a log building which was furnished with slab benches, a writing desk around the wall and an open fireplace with a stick chimney. Quill pens were used, and the only text books were Daboll's arithmetic, the English reader and Webster's spelling book. Mr. Poormon still has the reader that he used in boyhood. He was in the habit of taking his ax with him to school and cutting broom sticks from which at night he would make splint brooms. These on Saturday he would carry to the nearest town for sale, making the six miles each day on foot. In this way he paid for his own school books and made some money, which he gave to his mother. He worked out by the month quite a good deal and commanded the best wages then given, which was but $9 per month. He never wore a boot until he was 18 years of age. The shoemaker in those days went from house to house and made the footwear for the different members of the family. After his marriage Mr. Poormon worked out by the day or month and also farmed on shares considerably. In the spring of 1854 he came to this county, making the journey by rail to Buffalo, steamer to Detroit and rail to Battle Creek. The previous fall he had bought eighty acres of land on section 6, Pennfield township, for which he paid $4 per acre. It was covered with forest growth and utterly bare of improvement. The owner therefore rented forty acres south of his farm until he could open up the tract, and after clearing and breaking twenty acres he built a small frame house. In 1857 he moved onto his own farm which he continued to develop until every foot was made useful to him. He placed upon it every modern convenience as years rolled by and finally sold it for $50 per acre. The bargain was closed March 4, 1890, and April 15 following Mr. Poormon took possession of his present home. In September, 1835, the interesting ceremony which made Mr. Poormon and Roxie Hutchins husband and wife was solemnized. She was born near Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence river and lived to be 48 years old. Her children are Ansel D., Elizabeth (Mrs. Davis), Charles C., Mrs. Emily Darling, Mrs. Priscilla Packer Chauncy, Mrs. Charlotte Young, Mrs. Ida Phillips deceased, Mrs. Mary E. Quafe, and three who died in infancy. A second marriage was made by Mr. Poormon September 5, 1864, his bride on this occasion being Mrs. Sophronia Decker, nee Wicks. She was born in Massachusetts and was descended from a noted family. Her maternal grandfather, James Otis, was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Mrs. Sophronia Poormon died November 6, 1887, and her mortal remains lie with those of other members of her husband's family in Hick's cemetery in Pennfield township. Mr. Poormon has held some school offices and has always been interested in the cause of education. In politics he was a believer in and supporter of republican principles. His long residence here has given him an extended acquaintance and he is universally liked, the old finding in his companionship an opportunity to live over again the days of long ago, and the young being ever interested in the fund of knowledge from which he draws entertainment and instruction.

JOHN PRYOR.—John Pryor, an old pioneer of Clarendon township, died December 1, 1893, at his residence two miles south of Clarendon station, of Bright's disease. He was 77 years old and has resided on his farm, where he died, about 55 years, settling there when he came from New York state to Michigan. He leaves a wife, who was stricken with paralysis some years ago and is in feeble health, one son and two daughters. His funeral was held at his late residence Monday, Rev. F. R. Randall officiating.

FRANK M. RATHBUN.—Frank M. Rathbun died Sunday night, Dec. 31, 1893, at 10:25 o'clock at his residence No. 48 Fountain street, Battle Creek, aged 49 years, 2 months and 11 days. His death was caused from an injury received by falling through the elevator shaft of Ranger & Farley on December 26, 1893. He was born in Otsego county, N. Y., October 20, 1844, and was the son of Stephen and Phœbe (Johnson) Rathbun, natives of New York. The Rathbun family are of French extraction and for several generations have been famous. They were among the early colonial settlers of Rhode Island, and were people of recognized worth of character and energy of disposition. The grandfather of deceased, James Rathbun, a native of Pennsylvania, was a captain in the revolutionary war. The deceased was reared in agricultural pursuits and gleaned a substantial education in the public schools. At the age of 22 years he left his home and came to Battle Creek, where for nine months he was employed by a lumber company. At the expiration of that time, in 1868, he and his friends, William H. Mason and Henry Potter, purchased the lumber interest of the company. In this business he has ever since been engaged. He was wedded to Miss Mary Hughes November 10, 1870, in Marshall. His worthy wife survives him, together with a daughter, Miss Louie and three sons, Stephen J., Henry J. and Earl. He also leaves a aged mother. He was an intelligent man, possessing keen business talent and great enterprise. He was firm in principle, upright in character and energetic in disposition. He occupied a prominent position in business and social circles. He has held various important civil offices. He served seven years upon the school board; was supervisor of the city in 1877 and in 1885 was elected mayor. In 1891 he was elected alderman of the second ward, and in 1893 was again elected, holding that position at the time of his death. He was also assistant chief engineer of the old volunteer fire department. He was prominent in fraternity circles, being a member of Security Lodge No. 44, Ancient Order of United Workmen;

Protection Council No. 216, National Union; Battle Creek Council No. 904, Royal Arcanum and Battle Creek Lodge No. 35, Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Athelstan club and a member and trustee of the Independent Congregational church. He was closely indentified with the business interests of Battle Creek, and was the first to subscribe funds to all enterprises that would benefit and build up the city. He was one of the four men who started the manufacture of the Advance thresher, and was a director of the company. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Electric Power and Light Company, and a director in the Home Building and Loan Association.

JOSHUA A. ROBINSON.—Joshua A. Robinson, a well known pioneer of Leroy township, died January 16, 1894, after a brief illness. Mr. Robinson was a worthy descendent of well known New England ancestry. His paternal grandfather was one of the twenty-one members of the famous Boston tea party that emptied the tea from British ships in Boston harbor and thereby proved that they firmly believed in the principle that "taxation without representation is unjust." His grandfather, Jeremiah Robinson, fought in the ranks of the continental army during the revolution. Though a small man, physically, he possessed undaunted courage, and one time in a single handed combat with an Indian, who had fired at him from ambush, took a rifle from his foe. The gun is now preserved as a relic in the family, and deceased had heard his grandfather, who lived to an advanced age, tell the story of its capture, besides relating other thrilling tales concerning his life in the revolutionary war. The father of deceased was a soldier in the war of 1812, although only for a short time. Deceased was born at Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y., January 17, 1818, to Joshua and Harriet (Upham) Robinson. In early life his father was a carpenter and joiner, but as he had a large family of boys, he concluded to purchase a farm, and with their assistance engage in agricultural pursuits. He bought a farm in Wayne county, N. Y., and lived on it about five years. At the expiration of that time he exchanged it for land in Michigan, partly or mostly owing to his great desire to live in this part of the country. The family made their journey hither in 1838 in the winter season in a covered wagon, coming through Pennsylvania and Ohio, and arriving at their destination in Leroy township March 1 without any casualties. The mother carried in her arms a baby three months old. They took up their residence in a rude shanty of loose boards intended only for summer use. The season was a very unhealthful one, and the father, mother and the oldest brother were sick for months with chills and fever, though on the days when the ague loosened its hold they helped others who were sicker than they. Under the circumstances it was impossible to build a more substantial structure for the winter, and the family was destined to live in the shanty through the coming cold weather. At one end a huge fireplace was built and the cabin was provided with rude furnishings. The sick became better but by no means strong and well, and the winter passed without any fatality. Immediately after settling here the family entered upon the work of clearing their land and the first year rented some to cultivate. Mr. Robinson, who fortunately retained his health during the sickness of the others, worked very industriously and laid in fourteen tons of wild hay for the winter; with the assistance of a brother he broke twenty-five acres of land and sowed fifteen acres to wheat, the remainder of the land being used for the corn and oat crops of which they obtained good harvests the next spring. After that season the family enjoyed good health and were prospered accordingly. When he attained his majority, Mr. Robinson learned the trade of a cooper and followed it for some time, working at Paw Paw and Grand Rapids in 1841 and 1842. He at length felt justified in establishing a home of his own, and in April, 1844, he was married to Miss Caroline B., a daughter of Charles and Clarissa (Horton) Dolph, of Athens township. Her parents came from Rochester, N. Y., to this State in 1836, and became pioneers of what was then an unbroken tract of land. The wedded life of our subject and his amiable wife lasted nearly 44 years, and then was brought to a close by the death of the amiable wife, March 31, 1881. To her faithful devotion to his interests Mr. Robinson owed much of his happiness and prosperity, and her children found in her the best of friends, a wise and tender mother. Two sons and a daughter were born of this union, namely: John D., who remains at home and assists on the farm; Hattie C., Mrs. Z. W. Miller, who keeps house and cared for her father's comfort; and Charles Emmett, who married Miss Cora Brown, and lives in Battle Creek. Mr. Robinson's homestead is one of the choice and well equipped farms, and here he devoted his life to agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. Mr. Robinson has always rejected offers of office, remarking that he was born a farmer and preferred that others should have the honors and emoluments of public positions while he devoted himself to his work. This refusal to take part in public affairs has not prevented him, however, in being very active in all enterprises designed for furthering the progress of agriculture in southern Michigan. He was one of the leaders in establishing the Calhoun County Agricultural Society, and for many years represented the western part of the county as a member of the executive committee, till failing health compelled him to resign his position. He was among the first in the organization of the horticultural society at Battle Creek, which flourished for quite a number of years, and was productive of much good in arousing the interest of the people in horticulture an impetus that has been widely felt. Mr. Robinson was a charter member of the grange at Battle Creek, and was its secretary for some years till he obtained a demit and joined the grange at Leroy, of which he has been master for three years. In politics Mr. Robinson has been moderately active, usually attending primary meetings and using his influence in favor of the republican party, of which he has been a member since its organization.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson.—Mrs. Sarah Robinson died on Wednesday at 11 o'clock at her home, one and one-half miles east of Albion, of pneumonia, after an illness of only one week's duration. Mrs. Robinson was born in Albion in 1837, and was the oldest person living who was born in that city. She had always resided in this vicinity, was one of the oldest members of the Baptist church and was universally loved and respected. She leaves a husband, Asa Robinson, and two sons, Ernest Conant, of Chicago, and Rev. Judson Conant, of West Superior.

Reason E. Self.—Reason E. Self departed this life very suddenly, of heart disease, March 28, 1894. The deceased was of southern birth; born June 13, 1814, near Frederick City, Frederick county, Maryland. In 1835 he removed with his mother to Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1836 to Ohio, near Tiffin, Seneca county, where in March, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Chesebrough of the same place, who still survives him. In 1845 they removed to Athens, Calhoun county, Mich., which has been his home up to the time of his death. He experienced religion in February, 1841, and joined the First Baptist church of Sulphur Springs, Ohio. The same fall he came to Michigan he joined what was then called the branch of the South Battle Creek church by letter, which church subsequently became the First Baptist church of North Athens, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was the father of eight children, five boys and three girls, of whom only three survive him, namely: Mrs. John Putney of Centreville, Mich.; Mr. Joseph Self, of Olivet, Mich., and Mrs. James DeBow, of Athens, Mich. He also leaves several grandchildren, as well as a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. A. L. D.

Jonathan Clark Shaw.—Jonathan Clark Shaw, who departed this life on the 6th of July, 1893, had passed nearly 79 useful years here on earth. Mr. Shaw was born in Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y. He came to Homer, in 1843 and worked various farms in this vicinity until 1855, when he located on a farm east of this village where his remaining days were passed. His willingness secured to him plenty of work and by honest effort he had secured abundant comforts for old age. He was of a family of nine children, only one of whom survives him. He was married to Dina Wright in 1843, who died 1859. To this union was born one daughter, Florence D., now Mrs. Morey, who is the only child now living and who resides at the homestead. He was again united in marriage in 1862, this time to Eliza A. Juckett. She died in 1885. This union was blessed with a daughter, Clara, who died in 1884. Mr. Shaw was a man well known to all in this vicinity. He was ever willing to assist the needy. No man ever asked for bread and received a stone. He was not identified with any church but he knew the value of Christ to men. His religious ideas, which were exemplified in his daily life, were expressed in his own words, "Be at peace with God and live in the respect and confidence of all men." A noble and useful life is ended, and another man possessing the kind of character of which this world needs more, has gone to his reward.

George S. Sterling.—George S. Sterling, died at his home in Marshall, Thursday, December 28, 1893. He was born at German, N. Y., April 15, 1815, and grew to manhood in the Empire state. At the age of 28 years he was united in marriage with Miss Backus, and in the following year, 1844, removed to St. Joseph county in this State. Subsequently he returned to the state of New York where his wife died at Lima, in 1855, and soon afterward he came to Battle Creek. In July, 1856, he married Miss Emily Carter, who survives him and who with his children and other relatives has the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in her bereavement. Soon after Mr. Sterling's removal here he became connected with Mr. Dorr Burnham in the agricultural implement business, a firm which was afterward succeeded by the present Battle Creek Machinery Co. With this he was identified for some years until 1864, when he engaged in farming which has been his business since that time. For the last seven years he has resided in the city of Marshall. Mr. Sterling leaves nine children: Mrs. Wm. S. Roberts, of Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. L. S. Scott, of Detroit; and Mrs. L. A. Beadle, of Augusta; Frank Sterling, of Marshall; George C., of the firm of Earle & Sterling of Marshall; Fred S., of St. Louis, and three daughters, Misses Mabel, Agnes and Alice, residing at the homestead in Marshall. The six last mentioned are children by the second marriage. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. E. W. Rankin, of the Presbyterian church, of which society Mr. Sterling was a member. His sons and sons-in-law acted as bearers. The interment was at Oakridge.

Mrs. Dorcas Corbin Stiles.—Born July 7, 1800. Married Royal Stiles, June 16, 1822. Became a widow, January 30, 1842. Died November 3, 1893. These are the headlands in the life of our venerable mother and friend, Mrs. Dorcas Stiles, but between them there are many weary stages and fertile plains; sunny landscapes and gloomy ravines; glassy slopes and ever changing rivers. Let us look at some of them. Her life was long. It had its beginning in the last year of the last century, and it extended well into the tenth decade of the present century. We look backward and we think it long to the landing of the pilgrim fathers. But Mrs. Stile's life spanned more than one-third of the years since the arrival of the May Flower and the period during which she has lived among us has been the most eventful of any period of like duration in the world's history. In material, intellectual and moral progress no preceding century is to be compared with that which is now passing away. Mrs. S. was a little girl of 7 before Robert Fulton launched his tiny steamboat on the Hudson; and it was years after before the first iron rails were laid to knit together the extremes of continents, steamers began to plow the ocean and vast enginery to turn the spindles which drive the shuttles in the looms of industry. She had lived two score years before electricity had begun to bear the world's messages on its wings and to illuminate our cities with its brilliant torch; while more than three score and ten years had passed over her head before the world had heard of the telephone, and in the intellectual and moral world the progress of the world was equally conspicuous. But let us look at some of those things more peculiar to her own personal life. Mrs. Stiles was born of Quaker parents, and to the end of her journey she retained her Quaker conscientiousness. But she learned withal that it was not always possible to live peaceably with all men; that if we would have our rights we must be prepared to maintain them. It was her fortune when 14 years of age to watch with bated breath from her island home, the battle of Lake Champlain. Then she learned a lesson which she never forgot, that we were living in a time when our swords had not as yet been beaten into plowshares nor our spears into pruning hooks. At the age of 22 she married Royal Stiles, and leaving the home of her father on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain she moved to the home of her husband in Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. There with characteristic energy she aided materially in paying for the farm. This she did by her labor with bees and by straining and marketing honey; but at the end of ten years they had six children to provide for and they began to realize that bread and not honey was king, and for bread men will suffer almost every form of distress and deprivation. In 1833 disposing of their sterile and rocky farm in Russell, N. Y., they turned their faces to the land of plenty of which they had heard so much about, in the territory of Michigan. With two wagons and such household goods as they must carry, they started, passing through the state of New York, to Buffalo, thence going by boat to Detroit and from there moving on by land, over roads at times most impassable, to Notta-wa-sippi Prairie in the western part of the State. Here they found a fertile soil and also ague more abundant. After a stay of a few weeks in that sickly region, they came back in pursuit of bread, water and health to Ceresco. On the border line between Marshall and Emmett they found their home. Here by unvaried labor and indefatigable energy Mr. Stiles, in a little more than eight years, secured a farm of 500 acres fenced, and brought a large part of it under cultivation; also built him a commodious house and barn. But though seemingly prosperous till it seemed as though he would annex all the land adjoining his own, yet alas, death, which has all ages and all lands for its own, was then. First the baby went; Royal Corbin, the household pet, grew weary and laid him down to die. But the days sped on, and soon the gap was filled by two darling girls, the first white children, it is said, born in Marshall. One of them still survives, and tenderly ministered to her aged mother during the last months of her sojourn among us. The other, Huldah, named for her grandmother, soon heard her brother's call and hastened away. And still the days moved slowly on and another, a little boy, nameless on earth, but they are not nameless "over there," came only for a brief day, and then joined the brother and sister who had gone before. And so the years went on, till January, 1842, dawned upon the world. But the new year found Mr. Stiles, the man of stalwart form, the indomitable worker, the bread winner of a growing household, the man "whose word was as good as his bond," the Christian man who, regular as the Sunday came, took his family in his large market wagon, with his span of sturdy horses, to church in Marshall; this man broke down with labor, worn out with fever, and under the influence of an opiate prescribed to allay his pains, fell asleep, a sleep from which no human help could arouse him, a sleep from which no "loyal heart and true," shall ever wake to weep. This was on January 30, 1842. But once again the death angel came to this family circle. This time it was Warren, the second of the family group. The young man of nearly 20 years, a youth of rare promise and beauty, one on whom his mother had begun to lean and his sisters looked to for all that was ennobling and manly. But Warren died more than fifty years ago. On September 7, 1843, his death occurred. Since then until the 3d of the present month the family circle has remained unbroken.

Frank C. Stuart.—Frank C. Stuart died at his home on Green street in Marshall, Monday, June 19, 1893, at 8 o'clock a. m., after a painful illness extending through several months. Mr. Stuart was a resident of Marshall 44 years, coming here in 1849 from Petersburg, N. Y., where he was born in 1835. In 1859 he was married at Flint to Miss Orphia M. Parker, who survives him. Seven children were born to them, five sons and two daughters, of whom three sons, Frank, Jr., Walter and Eden, are living. In 1871 he united with the Congregational church, Walter M. Barrows, pastor, and was one of its deacons for many years. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees. For three consecutive terms he held the office of alderman from the third ward and acquitted the duties of the thankless and unremunerative position in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Stuart was devoted to his home and family and respected by the entire community. He was patient and cheerful during his long and painful illness and resigned when the last hour came. The funeral occurred Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., from the late residence, Rev. Wm. VanAntwerp of Trinity church officiating.

The ceremonies were in charge of Peninsular lodge I. O. O. F., the deceased having been a prominent member of that order many years. The attendance was large and the floral tributes numerous and handsome.

JACOB TRAUT.—Jacob Traut died January 12, 1894, at the residence of his son, William Traut, in Pennfield, of old age, in the 98th year of his age. Jacob Traut was born in Pennsylvania, August 22, 1796. The family is of German stock and has been for several generations represented in Pennsylvania. In early life Jacob Traut engaged in the clothing business. Eventually he took up farming, turned his footsteps westward, locating in Lee county, Illinois. He did not like the country and remained but eighteen months, then settled in Barry county, Michigan. After a few years he removed to Calhoun county and has since resided with his son William, where he died. Deceased was the father of ten children.

MRS. FRANCES W. TITUS.—Mrs. Frances W. Titus died at the residence of her son, Saumel J. Titus, No. 113 Maple street, Battle Creek, on Thursday, April 19, 1894, at noon, aged 77 years and 4 months. Mrs. Titus was born at Charlotte, in the state of Vermont, December 11, 1816. Was married to Captain Richard Titus in October, 1844, and with her husband came to Battle Creek in November of the same year. In 1868 her husband died. Since his death she continued to live here with her son until her death. It is understood that she suffered from some form of Bright's disease. For many months she has been an invalid from that cause, enduring the emaciation and weakness incident to that distressing and incurable disease. But it is consoling to know that she received all the aids and comforts that ample means and devoted love could bring, and that those elements of personal character which made her life a blessing to so many others, was a source of cheerful courage and uncomplaining patience during her own long waiting for the end. Being of good Quaker stock, and loving liberty and believing in good works, as good Quakers do, she turned in earlier years with special sympathy to the wants of fugitives from slavery, and later, to those who were made free under the national emancipation. Many of the latter class will remember the Sunday school, instituted by Mrs. Titus for their benefit. This school was carried on in the upper room of the city hall, where reading, writing and elementary arithmetic was taught by herself and others who cooperated with her in the good work. The pupils were eager to learn, and it was a sight of much more than common interest to see strong men and grown up women wrestling with the letters of the alphabet, and to see them so getting the better of them, that at last, to considerable numbers of them "the whole world of print was opened." Excellent results came to these ardent pupils, both in the pleasures which reading brings, and business and advantage as well, from the other things taught in this peculiar and interesting school. That now famous colored centenarian, Sojourner Truth, who first became known to the public through her valuable work in the Freedman's Bureau, at Washington, after the close of the war, and who later on became no less known on account of her strong, clear sense and quick repartee in her unique lecturing tours, was for many years an object of great regard to Mrs. Titus. There was no end to the kindly concern and practical help given by her to this strikingly impressive and highly gifted Americanized daughter of Africa. An interesting memoir of Sojourner's life was written and published by Mrs. Titus in 1884. She never wearied in her endeavors to find opportunities for Sojourner to lecture, in her own original way, and all for the substantial advantage of her remarkable protegee, who netted out of it a comfortable home for her last days. But why particularize? This lady's conception of life's privileges seemed to be measured by the opportunities which life brought to her to be of service to those in need. Her desire to help the poor, was her inspiration to never ending activity, and her remembrance of the kindly helpful things done was her sufficient reward. At night before retiring to rest if a review of the day, which it was her habit to make, showed an unusual number of demands for help, and none sent empty away, that was one of her good days, one which she felt had been filled with life's richest blessings, and she lay down to sleep with a grateful heart for the services she had been privileged to render, for she in very deed believed that it was more blessed to give than to receive. This was no mere episode in the life of Mrs. Titus, but was the tone and daily habit of it, constant as the rising and setting of the sun. Like the great Nazarine, she went about doing good. N.

ROBERT WALBRIDGE.—Robert Walbridge, who has been a resident of the vicinity of Homer for the past 53 years, died at his home in the southern part of the village Saturday morning, October 21, 1893. His age was 87 years. Mr. Walbridge was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y. He became an orphan when very young, his parents, James and Lucy by name, dying when he was but three years old. He had four brothers and two sisters. One sister, Mrs. Harriet Dickenson, of Elgin, Ill., is still living. He came to Michigan in 1840 and located in Clarendon. After living there a few years he came to Homer. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Vreeland, who still survives him. Eight children were born to them, five daughters and three sons. Three daughters have preceded him to a life beyond the grave. The deceased united with the M. E. church in 1886 and lived a conscientious and God-fearing life. He was a man of honorable energies and was ever engaged in some kind of labor until a few months prior to his death. He was unassuming in manner and had the confidence and respect of those who knew him. He was deeply loved within the home circle, and now that he has gone the memory of his deeds will be cherished by relatives and numerous friends. The funeral was held at the family home Monday, Rev. A. F. Hart officiating. The interment was at North Side cemetery.

IRA A. WARREN.—Ira A. Warren, the well known farmer died at his home five miles east of Battle Creek, in the township of Emmett, Sunday morning, February 18, 1894, at 3:10 o'clock. It will be remembered that while doing chores in his barn on the evening of December 28, he was kicked by a horse and fell to the floor. He was injured by the fall and has suffered severely ever since. He took cold February 12, followed by pneumonia, which with his injury resulted in his death. He leaves a wife and one grandson, E. J. Warren. Ira A. Warren settled on a part of the place he now occupies on section 14 Emmett township, in the spring of 1833. After years spent in industrious efforts to procure the comforts of life and aid those about him to better living he retired from active pursuits and enjoyed the fruits of his former toil while waiting for the summons to the better land. In Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y., Mr. Warren was born September 13, 1819. His father, Stephen Warren, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 15, 1791, and his mother, Samantha (Worden) Warren, in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 21, 1799. The father of Ira Warren followed the occupation of farming, and during a part of his life carried on quite extensive operations. He went from his native state to Orleans county, N Y., when a young man, married and made his home there for years. In the spring of 1833 he came to this county, entered three eighty-acre tracts and bought out some claims, owning altogether two hundred and eighty acres here. He lived but two years after the removal, dying June 11, 1835. He belonged to the democratic party and in the east was identified with the Christian church. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812. The paternal family consisted of eleven children, but four only lived to manhood and womanhood, viz.: Celestia, Ira A., Benajah W. and Washington L. They were given careful home instruction and taught to appreciate every privilege afforded them of gaining knowledge. Their devoted mother spent the later years of her life with the daughter in Battle Creek and died there in 1882, at the venerable old age of 83 years. She was a member of the Christian church and possessed of much religious fervor. She bore the hardships and privations of pioneer life uncomplainingly, hopefully looking forward to the better days when her loved ones would be able to enjoy the best that civilization affords. Mr. Warren was 14 years old when his parents left their eastern home and made their way hither. For three weeks the little party traveled with a team, coming via Canada. They found Battle Creek a cluster of two or three log houses and but one dwelling between here and Marshall. Indians were numerous here and frequently visited the cabins of the few settlers to beg. Mr. Warren remembers that on one occasion his mother threatened to set the dog on a red man to get rid of him. Milling was done at Comstock, twenty-four miles west, and Indian trails were followed by those who went to and fro, as there were no roads surveyed when the Warren family came here. Their sheep were frequently killed by wolves, which were very numerous, as were deer and smaller animals. The Warren family settled across the road from the present residence of our subject, and there the lad grew toward manhood, working as did other lads under similar circumstances and enjoying the freedom and hearty good fellowship of the period. He attended the first school held here in the fall of 1835. The expense attending it was paid by a rate bill and its sessions were in a log building whose slab benches were made by the boys themselves. Mr. Warren was only 16 years old when his father died, but he remained with his mother until he was in his 20th year. He then began to work by the month, receiving $16 during the summer months. He worked at farm labor three years in this way and put in one summer at carpentering. When 19 years old one hundred and five acres of the parental estate was set off to him, and upon it he set out an orchard and made various improvements. He finally sold it and bought his present farm of ninety acres upon which he has made most of the improvements. The chosen companion of Mr. Warren was Miss Susan J. Henderson, with whom he was united in marriage May 7, 1844. She was born in Niagara county, N. Y., February 16 1824, and is the daughter of Robert H. Henderson, M. D., a well known physician of Washtenaw county and a sister of Judge Henderson of Marshall. Prior to his marriage Mr. Warren had built a house on his land and in it he and his wife at once established themselves. One child came to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Warren, a daughter, Adeline B., who was born September 9, 1845, and died October 16, 1890. She was married to Orson Avery, May 5, 1867, and they had one son Elmer John, who was born February 14, 1868.

MRS. MATTIE J. WEEKS.—Died, January 20, 1894, at her home in North Athens, Mattie J., wife of D. J. Weeks, and only child of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Williard. Mrs. Weeks was a pioneer of this section, having lived on the farm where she died about 50 years. She was born in Charleston, Kalamazoo county, Mich., November 6, 1842, and was married to Darwin J. Weeks, in 1863. She was a member of the First Baptist church of Athens, having joined that organization in 1867, and had been a faithful, zealous and consistent member since. She leaves an aged father and mother, a husband and eight children to mourn her loss. Her death was caused by cancer of the breast. One year ago she went to a cancer sanitarium at Hornellsville, N. Y., and took treatment for her malady, and returned apparently cured, but after a short time her disease reappeared and soon terminated her life. Her sufferings for some months have been intense, but were borne with patience and fortitude. She was a woman of strong character and was always identified with any good work of the community, and will be much missed among us. She was buried from her home on Tuesday, 23d instant. Rev. A. A. Rose, of the Baptist church, officiated at which time the largest concourse of people assembled to show their respect and esteem, which was ever seen in this vicinity. The floral offerings were profuse. Her remains were interred in the cemetery near the Baptist church.

CHARLES J. WILCOX.—Charles J. Wilcox, one of our old and well known Battle Creek boys, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Waterman Wilcox, 258 Marshall street, August 12, 1893, after a lingering sickness. Deceased was born in Battle Creek, November 7, 1845, and was in the 48th year of his age. He has been a resident of Battle Creek ever since his birth with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country. In boyhood he attended public school No. 2 on Green street. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the Mississippi squadron together with many other of the young men of Battle Creek. He served on the gunboat "Ozark." He was discharged from the naval service in the summer of 1865 and in the fall entered the shops of Nichols & Shephard and learned the molders trade. He has worked continuously for that firm ever since. Deceased was a member of Battle Creek lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., Battle Creek lodge No. 12 F. and A. M., and Farragut post, No. 32 G. A. R. All these organizations attended the funeral in a body. He leaves to mourn his loss a mother and one sister, Mrs. Joseph W. Bryce, of Battle Creek.

HON. GEO. S. WRIGHT.—The death of Hon. Geo. S. Wright at his home, corner of High and Mansion streets in Marshall, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, November 15, 1893, removes a pioneer who has been closely indentified with the history of Marshall since 1835. George S. Wright first saw the light of day at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 14th of January, 1814. He was the son of Judge Benjamin Wright who became a distinguished engineer in New York City. Of the judge's family there were seven sons and two daughters, of whom George S. was the last. Thus his death marks the end of the immediate family. After receiving a good education at Yale, George S. Wright came to Marshall in 1835 and entered the employ of Bovell Shumway. A few years later he embarked in the business of a general merchant in company with James M. Parsons. This partnership continued successfully till about 1839, when Mr. Wright left the firm to become trustee of the Marshall Improvement Co., a corporation which at that time owned most of the land in upper Marshall, which village had its western boundary at Division street and took in the water power which was developed by the Improvement Co. This company was largely, if not almost entirely responsible for the growth of early Marshall and Mr. Wright at its head, put life and vim into the corporation, bringing a large sum of his father's money here for investment and exerting every energy for the success of the then little village which the company had taken under its protecting wing. That his efforts were rewarded all know who are acquainted with the history of Marshall of 1850 and upwards. After the improvement company went out of existence Mr. Wright engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil and the carding of wool and dressing of cloth. This enterprise was quite successfully carried on for several years. Next Mr. Wright entered the employ of Hon. Chas. T. Gorham who was engaged in the brokerage business. This engagement continued till about 1852 when Mr. Wright went to New York City and became head clerk for Darius Clark, agent of the Michigan Central railroad company. This was the first railroad ticket office in the United States located off the line of the railroad. Two years later he returned to Marshall and again entering the employ of Gen. Gorham he continued with him in the capacity of confidential man till 1865, when the First National Bank was organized and Mr. Wright became cashier of the institution. In this capacity he is well and kindly remembered by all Marshall business men of today. He continued as cashier of the first national till 1885 when he retired from active business life, and so appreciative was the bank of his faithfulness that he was placed on half pay for life. Up to within the past few weeks Mr. Wright has, since 1885, made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Wright Hamlin of Boston, Mass., and the wife of C. C. Hamlin, a prominent grain merchant of that city. Mr. Wright was married in December, 1842, to Miss Susan Pratt daughter of Daniel Pratt. Four sons and one daughter were the fruits of the union, of whom but one son, Thomas N., of Marshall, and the daughter, Mrs. C. C. Hamlin, of Boston, together with the widow, survive. Personally Mr. Wright was a man of fine culture, a chivalric gentleman by nature and practice, a sincere Christian and one whom it was always a source of pleasure and profit to meet or associate with. Politically he was a republican and prior to the organization of that party he was a whig. He was postmaster of Marshall under Taylor and used his energies to advance the best interests of his political faith. His life was well spent, full of years and honors. All Marshall is saddened by his death and all of the many who knew him sadly and loyally venerate his cherished memory.

George W. Zimmerman.—George W. Zimmerman, an honored and respected citizen, died at his home in Eckford, September 6, 1893, after a brief illness which terminated in paralysis. Mr. Zimmerman was born in Pennsylvania, in July, 1824, and was one of a family of five children. His parents removed to western New York while he was still a boy.

Early in life he gave evidence of the strict adherence to principles of the truth, temperance, honor and integrity, which made his character one of marked individuality and moral power. In 1847 he was married to Charlotte A. Bradley of Batavia, N. Y., who has been his faithful and beloved companion in all the vicissitudes through which they have passed. Three children blessed their union, Jerome, Kate (now Mrs. Lyman Harris), and Addie, all of whom were present at his death bed. He came with his young family to Michigan in 1854, and settled on the farm where they have by industry and frugality lived in prosperity and happiness and accumulated a fair competence. Home was the dearest spot on earth to this husband and father. Every flower, shrub and tree and domestic animal received his attention, and the sweetest words in the world were "mother, wife and children," while every neighbor and friend was gladly welcomed and pleasantly entertained. Mr. Zimmerman always took an active interest in public affairs, and was indentified with every measure calculated for the public good. He early won the confidence and regard of his townsmen, whom he served acceptably in places of trust, as treasurer, as supervisor five years, as justice of the peace many years, and he was a genial counselor and friend in the community, to those in sorrow, in affliction, and no one ever left him without receiving words of encouragement, of good cheer and of intelligent advice. Mr. Zimmerman was an honored member of the Presbyterian church, in which edifice the funeral services were held. B.

MRS. GEORGE W. ZIMMERMAN.—Charlotte A. Bradley Zimmerman was born near New Haven, Conn., August 23, 1824, and died at her home in Eckford, September 8, 1893. When only 8 years of age she moved with her parents to Batavia, N. Y., riding the whole distance in a wagon. She was one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom survive her two sisters and five brothers. She was a devoted, intelligent companion, a kind, thoughtful mother, a good neighbor, a woman who was firm in her convictions of duty and strong in her ideas of right and wrong. Mrs. Zimmerman was a member of the Eckford Union Literary society which organization has been entertained at their home, and she always had a deep interest in its success. With her husband and daughter she united with the Presbyterian church and lived a consistent Christian life. One week prior to her decease when told that her husband could not recover, she said: "Lord, give me strength to bear it," and she was wonderfully sustained through her great affliction. When the final summons came September 8, 1893, she passed quietly away. Funeral services were held at the residence conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. Green, and was largely attended. B.

CASS COUNTY.

BY GEN. GEO. T. SHAFFER.

William Adams, born in New Hampshire in 1824, came to Pokagon in 1867, died at Dowagiac, March 12, 1894.

Evaline A., widow of Dr. Levi Aldrich, was born in Dryden, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1822. With her husband came to Edwardsburg in 1860, and was one of the victims of the R. R. accident at Battle Creek, October 20, 1893.

Mrs. Fanny Andrus, widow of Haggard Andrus, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., November 4, 1808, came to Ontwa in 1835, and died in Mason, January 29, 1894.

Mrs. Melinda Bachus, an early settler in Milton, died November 15, 1893, at the advanced age of 73 years.

Westel Bair, a resident of Marcellus since 1837, died December 28, 1893, aged 68 years.

Aaron O. Banks, born in German, N. Y., September 20, 1818, came to Cass county in 1858, died in Calvin, June 16, 1894.

Catharine A., wife of F. A. Beckwith, born in Cumberland county, N. Y., 1829, came to Michigan in 1866, married to Mr. Beckwith in 1868, died at Cassopolis, February 21, 1894.

Fred A. Beckwith, who came to Cassopolis from Bellevue in April, 1868, died February 17, 1894, at an advanced age.

Harvey Bigelow, born July 4, 1816, at Half Moon, N. Y., came to La Grange in 1837, died at Dowagiac, November 3, 1893, where he had resided since 1851.

Daniel Blish, born in Gilsam, N. H., June 17, 1812, came to Michigan in 1839, and Silver Creek in 1840; died November 5, 1893.

Mrs. Harret Brownell, died at Dowagiac, February 20, 1894. She was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., December 5, 1812, married to Charles Brownell in 1842.

Mary A., widow of W. P. Bucklin, born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in 1820, came to Michigan while a child, married to Mr. Bucklin, January 20, 1839, died in Marcellus January 26, 1894.

Elizabeth Burtan, aged 65 years, died in Calvin, where she had resided for 35 years, January 5, 1894.

Lovina Bosley, wife of James H. Cooper, born in Lake county, Ohio, April 29, 1834, with her parents came to Jefferson in 1839, married to Mr. Cooper December 18, 1860, died June 17, 1894.

ABIGAIL VARY COULTER, born in Oneida county, N. Y., December 16, 1847, came with her parents to Cass county in 1859, was married to Wm. H. Coulter, January 1, 1866, and died at Cassopolis, December 21, 1893.

ADELINE CRANDALL, born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1830, came to this county in 1852, married to E. P. Boyd in 1866, died at Cassopolis, April 27, 1894.

PHEBE H., wife of H. A. Crego, born on Young's Prairie, March 6, 1840, married to Mr. Crego August 8, 1867, died in Volinia, March 24, 1894.

MRS. RENEY CROMB, born in Germany, April 17, 1848, came to this county in 1864, died November 21, 1893.

DELONSON CURTIS, born in Otsego county, N. Y., May 28, 1811, died in Pokagon, July 10, 1893. He came to this State in 1833, and has been a resident of Pokagon since 1834.

LOUIS DARVEAU, born in Canada, and a resident of Newberg, died August 3, 1893, aged 86 years.

REV. LEVI DEWEY, born in Pokagon, July 4, 1844, died at Dowagiac, July 30, 1893.

JAMES A. DIBBLE, born in Delaware county, N. Y., November 8, 1805, came to Cass county in 1862, died in Howard, August 20, 1893.

SUSANNAH DIEFFEBACHER, born in Northumberland county, Pa., Sept. 5, 1809, came to Ontwa at an early date, died September 25, 1893.

JOHN DONOUGH, born in Ireland in 1842, came to this county soon after, and died in Penn, November 18, 1893.

OLIVER P. DRISKEL was born in Porter, and continued to reside there until his death, July 26, 1893, aged about 50 years.

JOHN EMMONS, born in Giles county, Va., August 18, 1808, settled on a farm in Pokagon, in 1834, and died October 1, 1893.

ALFORD FARROW, born in Campbell county, Va., February 15, 1819, came to Michigan and settled in Dowagiac 45 years ago; died December 15, 1893.

ABRAM FIERO, born in Gorham, N. Y., February 22, 1827, came to La Grange in 1852, and there died July 25, 1893.

WILLIAM FRANKS, aged 78 years and 6 months, born in Pennsylvania, died in Mason, November 29, 1893.

MRS. MARGARET GEORGE, born in Huntington county, Pa., in 1831, married to Robert George, March 15, 1857, died in Jefferson, December 23, 1893.

MRS. JENNIE REAMES GRAHAM, was born in Jefferson, November 23, 1854, married to David Graham, December 2, 1873, and died August 24, 1893.

MR. C. A. GRISWOLD, born in Oswego county, N. Y., died at Dowagiac, October 6, 1893, aged 56 years.

Oscar Hall, born in New York, and for several years a resident of Volinia, died there June 23, 1893, in the 81st year of his age.

William I. Hall, an aged pioneer, died in Volinia, March 18, 1894.

Harriet Lee, wife of James Hanson, born in Erie county, N. Y., December 2, 1838, married to Mr. Hanson, October 20, 1854, died March 27, 1894.

Miss Clarissa Hastings, who was born in 1821, came to Newberg in 1845, and an inmate of the county house for several years, died February 2, 1894.

Nancy L. Hebron, born in New York City, February 17, 1822, came to Porter in 1836, married to Benjamin Hebron, September 5, 1841, and died in Penn, November 28, 1893.

Catherine, wife of R. V. Hicks, born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1823; came to Michigan at an early date and was married to Mr. Hicks in 1843; died in Milton, July 1, 1893.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hotchkins, aged 80 years, 3 months and 2 days, born in Pennsylvania; died in Mason, October 22, 1893.

Louie M. Chapman, wife of Almont Howes, born in Cassopolis, November 17, 1855, married to Mr. Howes, January 6, 1881, died in Mendon, April 17, 1894.

Wesley Hunt, born in Vermont about eighty years ago, came to this county when a young man, died at Cassopolis, March 13, 1894.

Richard R. Huyck, born in New York, February 21, 1811, settled on Little Prairie Ronde in 1832, died December 14, 1893.

Jemima Hybert, born in North Carolina in 1817, came to this county in 1865, died in Calvin, February 20, 1894.

Daniel S. Jones, born in Butler county, Ohio, May 2, 1818, came to La Grange in 1833, died at Cassopolis, July 28, 1893.

William Jones, born in Preble county, Ohio, March 8, 1813, came to the farm on which he died in 1829, and died March 29, 1894.

John R. Keller, born in Logan county, Ohio, March 28, 1824, came to this State in 1850, died in Penn, October 9, 1893.

Mrs. John Kelsey, for many years a resident of Mason, died at Elkhart, Ind., September 6, 1893, in the 79th year of her age.

Dr. William J. Kelsey, born in Niagara county, N. Y., August 20, 1839, and while yet an infant came with his parents to this county, and died at Cassopolis, November 29, 1893.

David Lilly, born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1814, came to La Grange when but 21 years old and bought the land on which he died, March 18, 1894.

Wm. Lofland, a resident of Jefferson more than fifty years ago, died in Mishawaka, and was buried in Cassopolis cemetery, February 19, 1894, 84 years of age.

Phebe Long, widow of Oscar Long, for more than 50 years a resident of Porter, died in that township, December 13, 1893.

Charles R. Ludlow, born in New York, and for upwards of forty years a resident of Edwardsburg, died November 21, 1893, in the 63d year of his age.

Moses McKissick, died in Mason, April 29, 1894, at the advanced age of 80 years.

Mrs. Annie Mason, born in Albion, N. Y., January 27, 1816, came to this state in 1860, died at Dowagiac, June 27, 1893.

Wesley Mitchell, born in Calvin, October 10, 1856, died in that town March 3, 1894.

Jemima A., wife of Peter S. Miles, born in Clark county, Ohio, September 11, 1835, came to this county in 1840, removed to Lake City, Iowa, in 1864, and there died September 11, 1893.

Jessie, daughter of Elias and Charlotte Morris, and wife of Arthur Welch, born in Volinia, in 1860, died at her home just across the county line in Van Buren, January 1, 1894.

Sullivan H. Morse, who died in Calvin, November 19, 1893, was born in Vermont, January 19, 1814, and came to Michigan in 1859.

Henry Morton, an early settler and respected colored man, died in Cassopolis, Ausust 3, 1893.

Bethesda Motley, widow of James Motley, came to Porter in 1840, and there died March 5, 1894, in the 81st year of her age.

Caroline Munsell, died in Milton, July 20, 1893, aged 61 years and 8 months. She was born in the state of New York.

Lydia Chess Osborn, born at Brownsville, April 16, 1855, married Leroy Osborn, November 2, 1876, and died at Cassopolis, April 14, 1894.

Michael Pemberton, born in Penn in 1848, and a resident of that town, died October 3, 1893.

Harriet M. Playford, wife of Thomas Stapleton, born in Wayne county, N. Y., April 30, 1837, came to Cassopolis and was married to Mr. Stapleton in 1866; died September 7, 1893.

William Pollock, born in Preble county, Ohio, August 6, 1820, came to this county when but ten years old, died suddenly at Cassopolis, June 3, 1894.

Mrs. Nancy Pugh, born in N. C., 1805, came to Michigan, 1856, died in Calvin, November 9, 1893.

Levi Reams, born in Logan county, Ohio, November 13, 1824, came to Jefferson in 1828, and there died April 12, 1894.

Jacob Reese, born in New York, and for several years a resident of Milton, died August 10, 1893, in the 72d year of his age.

John W. Rinehart, born in Porter, January 31, 1834, died in Penn, July 17, 1893.

Margaret Rourke, who was born in Ireland in 1823, and settled in Silver Creek 45 years ago; died October 11, 1893.

Lydia J. Ruple, born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 3, 1835, came to this county when an infant, married to Jonas Ruple, May 29, 1856; died in Penn, September 16, 1893.

Wm. Sanderson, a resident of Mason, died April 30, aged 75 years.

William Seares, born in Erie county, Pa., June 10, 1816, came to La Grange, in 1835, died March 18, 1894.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shetterly, born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and a resident of Mason, died November 18, 1893.

Lydia McCoy Sifford, was born in Ohio in 1829, and while yet a child came to this county, where she was married to Matthew W. Sifford in 1846, died at Dowagiac, September 22, 1893.

Jane M., widow of Wm. Slipper, born in New York city in 1816, married to Mr. Slipper in 1835, came to this county at an early date, died July 10, 1893.

Frank Sommers, born in Germany and a resident of Silver Creek, died August 24, 1893, aged 67 years.

Wm. Stansell, born in Herkimer county, N. Y., came to Pokagan in 1856, and for the last twenty years a resident of Dowagiac, died January 9, 1894.

Thomas Stapleton, born in Ireland in 1820, came to Cass county in 1860, died at Cassopolis, April 20, 1894.

Eliza Stevens, widow of Andrew Stevens, born in East Bloomfield, New York, July 30, 18—, same year came to this county, married Mr. Stevens in 1848, died May 5, 1894.

Isaac P. Stewart, for many years a respected citizen of Calvin, died May 12, 1894, aged 73 years.

Samuel Sweitzer, born in Pennsylvania, November 14, 1824, and a resident of Jefferson since 1869, died January 9, 1894.

Millicent Swisher, aged 80 years, born in Ohio, died in Silver Creek, August 3, 1893.

Lydia O. Tharp, born January 10, 1817, in Logan county, Ohio, came to this county when but 10 years old, married to Laban Tharp, January 20, 1838, died in Jefferson, September 15, 1893.

Erastus Tompkins, born in Oneida county, N. Y., November 25, 1811, came to Newberg in 1852, and there resided until 1886, when he went to Berrien county, where he died December 10, 1893.

Hugh Traverse, aged 76 years, most of whose life was spent in Porter, died at that town, January 25, 1894.

James H. Truitt, born in Milton in 1843, died in that town February 6, 1894.

Charlotte Bale Turner, born in England, January 1, 1820, came to America in 1840, and this county in 1851, was married to G. B. Turner, October 5, 1859, and died at Cassopolis, November 25, 1893.

Washington L. Udell, born in Angelica, N. Y., February 3, 1821, came to Michigan in 1850, died in Marcellus, October 13, 1893.

Meriba, wife of Benjamin O. Vary, born in Stephentown, N. Y., in 1817, came with her husband to this county in 1859, died in Howard, December 25, 1893.

Margaret Walsh, born in Ireland in 1805, died in Silver Creek, December 23, 1893.

Isaac Welcher, died in Volinia, January 8, 1894, at an advanced age.

John White, born in Robinson county, N. C., in 1819, came to Calvin in 1857, and there died January 23, 1894.

Benj. F. Wilkinson, born in New York, in 1820, came to this county many years ago, and died in Edwardsburg, July 24, 1893.

Hattie Wiley, widow of James Wiley, born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1810, married Mr. Wiley and came to this State in 1831, died at Dowagiac, December 1, 1893.

CLINTON COUNTY.

BY RALPH WATSON.

James Allen.—James Allen, an old and respected resident of St. Johns, died of apoplexy, at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. A. H. Kenyon, Saturday morning, April 30, 1892, at 11 o'clock, aged 77 years. He was stricken during the early morning hours and his serious illness only discovered when his daughter attempted to awaken him about 6:30 a. m.

Mr. Allen was born in Niagara county, N. Y., and removed with his parents to Oakland county when 12 years of age. He was early married to Miss Hannah Granger, of Whitelake, Oakland county, and lived successively in Burton, Independence, Macomb and Pontiac. His wife died about 18 years ago and two years later he removed to St. Johns, where he has since resided with his daughters. There are six children surviving, four boys and two girls. Mr. D. Allen, of Pontiac; Miss S. Allen and Mrs. A. H. Kenyon, of St. Johns, were present at the funeral which was conducted at the home, by Rev. W. C. Allen, pastor of the Congregational church, to whom the deceased had been a regular and attentive listener. The remains were taken to Waterford Center, Oakland county, for interment.

Mrs. Phebe A. Balcom.—Mrs. Phebe A. Balcom, whose death occurred on Wednesday, October 28, 1891, was the widow of John A. Balcom, who died in St. Johns two years before. Mrs. Balcom was born in Niagara county, New York, May 11, 1818. She married in 1834, and continued to live in Niagara county until 1864, when she removed to Clinton county, where she has since resided. In 1884 she celebrated her golden wedding. After the death of her husband Mrs. Balcom lived with her daughter in Detroit, until March before her death, when she returned to her family home in St. Johns. Mrs. Balcom has exhibited during her long and painful illness, that patience which has endeared her to her friends and family. She leaves a large circle of friends who will mourn her, as she was loved by all. Mrs. Balcom leaves a family of eight children to mourn her loss. They are Mrs. Susie B. Dominick and Mrs. G. W. Hawley, of New York City; Mrs. William Smith, of Detroit; and D. C. Balcom and Andrew B. Balcom, of St. Johns; Dr. L. Balcom, of New York City; Dr. R. A. Balcom, of Dundee, and H. J. Balcom, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Polly Barton.—Mrs. Polly Barton, of Riley, died at her home November 7, 1892. Her health had been gradually failing for several weeks prior to her death. She was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1805. She married Jerry Barton and remained in New York until 1865, when they came to Michigan and purchased a tract of land then an entire wilderness, but by perseverance they cleared this land with the aid of their son, Thomas, and soon had a comfortable home erected. In 1869 they met with a great misfortune. Their house burned to the ground with its entire contents. They did not give up in despair, but soon had another house completed. Mrs. Barton was the mother of ten children, all grew to be men and women. She saw five sons don the blue and turn their faces to the sunny south to defend the dear old flag. All but one returned to their home. Mrs. Barton professed Christianity in her early days and was always found faithful. She was loved and respected by all that knew her. Four children and her husband preceded her to the other shore, but she mourned not as one without hope, but looked forward to that blessed day when she should meet with the loved ones gone before. Her funeral was held at the Baptist church in DeWitt, Rev. Mr. Way officiating. She was laid to rest in DeWitt cemetery.

MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

JOHN R. BOTTUM.—Died, at his home in Essex township, December 2, 1892, John R. Bottum, of cancer of the stomach, in his 71st year. He was born in the town of Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., March 27, 1822, where he spent the earlier years of his life. Being thrown upon his own resources at an early age it developed in him that sturdy, independent character so strongly exhibited as long as he lived. Was married to Miss Caroline Clark in the month of October, 1853; moved to Essex, Clinton county, in March of the following year, where he continued to reside to the day of his death; was successful in hewing out of the forest wilds of Michigan a comfortable home for himself and family; was ever ready to defend the right and battle the wrong in the most emphatic manner. Had the courage of his convictions and could hold them at all odds, hence, there was nothing hypocritical in his make-up. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, all having families of their own. His funeral, held at the Lowe church, was very largely attended, and his remains placed in the Lowe cemetery, the Rev. Charles Smith officiating.

HUGH BOYD.—About midnight Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1892, the house owned by Mrs. John Johnson in the west part of the village of St. Johns, was destroyed by fire and with it Hugh Boyd, who was boarding there, and Mrs. Johnson the owner of the house perished in the flames. "Uncle" Hugh Boyd, as he was familiarly known, was born in County Down, Ireland, November 12, 1798, and came to this country about 1816, settling at the small village of Duflin N. Y., where he remained about five years, after which he went to Clyde, Wayne county, the same state, where he remained until he came to St. Johns in 1865. At one time he owned a small farm in Olive township. He was a shoemaker by trade and worked at it as long as his health would permit. Mrs. Russell Johnson, of near Laingsburgh, is a daughter and the only known surviving member of his family in this country. Mr. Boyd was made a mason in Clyde, N. Y., lodge No. 105, in 1819, and received the chapter and Knights Templar degrees at Newark, N. Y., in 1820. He was a charter member of St. Johns commandery, No. 24, the charter having been issued in 1870, and he had affiliated with the blue lodge about the same length of time. Owing to his advanced age and inability to take care of and support himself, the local masonic fraternity provided, in a generous manner for his wants during the last twelve years or more.

JAMES A. DECAMP.—In the death of James A. DeCamp, Clinton county loses another pioneer and thus one by one they pass away until soon the memory will be all that is left of those sturdy men who came into the wild woods of Michigan and toiled and struggled as only pioneers can toil. James A. DeCamp was born in N. Y., October 7, 1818, and in 1829 came with his parents to Adrian, Lenawee county, Mich., and in October, 1845, married Nancy Jane Rumsey and several years later moved to Eaton county where they lived until April 20, 1864, when he purchased a farm one-fourth mile west of the Lott schoolhouse in the town of DeWitt, and there made himself and family a comfortable home, where they lived until 1885, when he lost his devoted wife and helpmate. Soon after he rented his farm and made his home with his younger daughter, Mrs. E. C. Olin, of Lansing, until 1889, when, by the death of his daughter's husband, his home was again broken up and he returned to his farm with the intention of spending his few remaining days there. But here again was demonstrated the fact that "man proposes but God disposes," for in a short time a cancer made its appearance on his under lip, and so great was his suffering that he was obliged to sell out and go to Pontiac to be cared for by his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Tucker, and there he spent his last days in the most intense agony, until March 13, 1894, when he passed away, aged 75 years, 6 months and 6 days. His remains were brought to Gunnisonville and laid at rest by the side of his beloved wife The subject of this sketch was an upright, honest man. Through his life he carried out the principles of democracy; his door was always open to the honest man and the stranger found at his house hospitality; the cold and hungry traveler never left his dwelling without being warmed and fed. He was a Universalist in belief. He leaves four children to mourn his loss, being Mrs. C. M. Tucker and Mrs. P. J. Pierre, of Pontiac; Mrs. E. C. Olin, of Lansing; and David C. DeCamp, of DeWitt. One daughter, Mrs C. Joslin, died many years ago.

MRS. PHILO DOTY.—Betsey, wife of Philo Doty, of Eagle, died Friday, February 9, 1894, and was buried on the Sunday following. Betsey Sawyer was born in the town of Georgia, Vermont, June 3, 1816, and at the time of her death was nearly 78 years of age. She was married to Philo Doty, July 25, 1838, and in September of the same year the young couple located in Eagle, where they have resided 55 years, honored and respected by their neighbors without exception. She was the mother of five children, two sons and a daughter survive her, while two have preceded her. Mrs. Doty was truly a good woman, and her every day life was full of evidence of a goodness of heart possessed only by those who do good for the pleasure they derive from the act. At the early age of 14 years she began a Christian life, and since that time has lived a consistent Christian life both in word and deed. She leaves a large circle of friends who remember her as one of their best and noblest friends.

STEPHEN W. DOWNER.—Stephen W. Downer, whose death occurred October 13, 1893, was one of the earliest pioneers of Clinton county, having settled here in the autumn of 1841. He was born in Sharon township, Windsor county, Vt. His antecedents were of English and Scotch descent. His father was engaged in the lumbering business in New Hampshire, afterward removing to Niagara county, N. Y., and buying about 200 acres of land near Lewiston, where he resided till his death. Of his six children, three died in childhood. Esther (Mrs. Woodbury), lived and died at Portland, Mich. Alden, younger than Stephen, resides near Lansing. At the age of 19 years his active business talent had sufficiently developed itself to push him out of the home nest, and establish him in business for himself. True to the early home occupation, he now voluntarily engaged in lumbering, to which he industriously adhered for seven years. For one summer he engaged himself on a canal boat between Buffalo and Albany. But this was not at all to the young man's liking, and packing up his little $200, he emigrated to the then wilderness of Michigan. By boat he reached Detroit, and then, with a strong, willing and trusty pair of "shanks horses," he took up the old Indian trail westward, arriving in Clinton county in the autumn of 1841. Here, on section 20, Bingham township, he took up 160 acres of wild land, and on this land he afterward built the first frame house ever built in the township. His first residence, however, was a log shanty, of very small dimensions, and was built, literally, "by hand," not a nail or board being obtainable. Wooden pins supplied the place of nails, and logs, split in two, and laid split side up, served for floor. Window and door casings were an uncoveted superfluity. The bedstead was made by boring a hole in one side of the house, and inserting a small pole, then another at right angles, served for foot rail, and a post at the outer corner completed the bedstead proper. Basswood bark, interwoven, formed the spring bottom. His cupboard was made by driving pegs in the logs and placing on them pieces of puncheon, made the same as the floor. For a table he was enabled to obtain boards, size 2 by 3 feet, with legs inserted in holes at the corners. Chairs were made like the table, only they were puncheon with three legs. His wash-tub was a sap-trough, and washboard was a two inch plank split from the center of a tree, and ribs cut in it with a jack-knife. The fire place was indescribable, but very useful, if not ornamental. Here, to this cozy little home, on his own domain, under his own wild grapevine and forest trees, he brought his 16 year old bride, and commenced his real life work of providing for present needs and comforts, and future competence and luxuries. In 1842, May 20, he was united in marriage with Anna Morton, formerly of Oswego county, N. Y. Mrs. Downer was the daughter of Bishop and Elnora Morton, of Connecticut. Mrs. Morton died at Mr. Downer's in 1881, aged 73 years. After getting settled in the new home Mr. Downer bought a yoke of oxen, a wagon and a few groceries and supplies necessary in a new settlement, and sold them to those who were not fortunate enough to own teams, they being obliged to go twenty miles to the stores, mills, etc. His farming implements were of the most primitive description. After living on this farm seven years and making steady improvements, he was induced to trade his farm for land in Oakland county, and removed his family to that place, but after a year, being both sick and homesick, he sold his farm and again settled in Clinton county, this time taking up a quantity of land in DeWitt township. A portion of this land was then a great marsh, and apparently almost worthless, but untiring energy and good management have developed its natural resources till it is now an excellent grazing farm, and is a very profitable part of his possessions. To the original tract he has been constantly adding until at the time of his death he owned, 1,300 acres of farming land and 10 acres in Lansing, on which are erected thirteen houses, the rental of which would make some whole families quite comfortable. To Mr. and Mrs. Downer were born three children, two of whom survive. Erastus died in 1868, aged 12 years. The eldest, Margaret E. (Mrs. Waller), lives in North Lansing, and has one daughter recently married to Dr. Thoms, of that place. Bishop E. married Dora Clements, daughter of John H., of DeWitt township. Three sons, Erastus, Stephen and John, are the offspring of this marriage and are now living at North Lansing. In August, 1880, this wife died and Bishop afterward married May Smith, of North Lansing. Of this marriage two sons are born, Earl Bishop and Leo Morton. Bishop has carried on a farm till a year ago, when he removed to North Lansing. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Downer adopted a daughter who bears the name of Katie. She has been married, widowed and married again, and is the mother of five children. For fifty years, with the exception of the year in Oakland county, Mr. Downer was a resident of Clinton county. Then in the spring of 1891 he decided to retire from the active farm life, and renting the homestead farm he removed to North Lansing, where the angel of life found him ready and waiting for the summons to come up higher.

P. L. HYLER.

MRS. ELIZABETH GILLESPIE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gillespie died at her home in Lebanon township, January 26, 1894, after a long sickness with pneumonia. Her funeral was in Benjamin's church, Sunday, Elder Bowles, of Matherton, officiating. Her remains were interred in East Plains cemetery by the side of her husband, Daniel Gillespie, who died 26 years ago. Mrs. Gillespie was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1828. She, with her husband and family of eleven children, came to Michigan in 1868 and moved into a house then owned by Charles Sessions. In about six months Mr. Gillespie died, so the care and responsibility of bringing up this large family of children was thrown upon the mother. Considering her surroundings, being without property and means of support, only as it came from manual labor, remarkably well did she accomplish her life's task, and she lived to see them grown up into useful and industrious citizens. They are all alive and with two exceptions, one in Kansas and one in Illinois, are all residents of Michigan. Six of them were present at the funeral. Mr. Gillespie was a school teacher and three of the children have taught school.

MRS. DELIA HATHAWAY.—Mrs. Delia Hathaway, widow of the late Asher Hathaway, died at the residence of her son, Asher, in the city of Grand Rapids, March 16, 1892, aged 77 years, 4 months and 13 days. Though feeble in health for years past her last sickness was only of a few days duration. She and her husband were pioneers in St. Johns, coming here in 1855 and settling on their farm two miles south of the village. She lived to see the wilderness blossom into beautiful fields. All but the last five years were spent at the old home, and since then she has been tenderly cared for by her daughter, Mrs. George Lyon, of Muskegon. Mrs. Hathaway was the mother of twelve children, but at the time of her marriage assumed the care of four of her husband's children by a former wife. Of the sixteen children thirteen survive her. Her maiden name was Delia King, and she was born in Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1814. These parents were blessed with a family of ten children, of whom eight were daughters. Two of the daughters, Mrs. C. Y. Sterling and Mrs. C. D. Earl, both of Ypsilanti, were present at the funeral. Mrs. Hathaway and her husband were charter members of the Congregational church, which membership they retained until called to the church triumphant. She was a Christian woman, and in her home work, was untiring in her efforts to make it happy. Among the relatives present from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Hathaway and daughter, Loie; Mrs. C. H. Wood and Mrs. C. F. Eby and daughter Lucia, all of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Lyon, Miss Ruby Hathaway and Miss Carrie Beadle, of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sherwood, and C. F. Hathaway, of Chicago; Gernoey Earl, of Ypsilanti; Mr. and Mrs. M. Lyon, of Carson City, and Rev. C. A. Jacokes, of Big Rapids. The remains were brought to St. Johns from Grand Rapids and taken to the residence of her son, James H. Hathaway. Funeral services were held in the Congregational church, Rev. W. C. Allen officiating, Saturday afternoon, March 19, and the interment made in St. Johns cemetery.

S. ADDISON HULSE.—S. Addison Hulse was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., December 29, 1826. His parents, Anthony and Sarah Hulse, moved to Ohio when he was five years old, where he lived on a farm most of the time until he was of age. During his minority he learned the trade of a shoemaker, of Isaac Eaegle, who now resides in Eureka, and worked for him about two years. August 29, 1848, he married Miss

Mahala Carter, who survives him. In February, 1849, he, in company with his uncle, Peter Schanck, came on foot to Michigan and located the land on which he died. It was then a wilderness which he has since made to bloom as the rose. He returned again to Ohio, and in April of the same year moved his young wife and their few belongings to Greenbush. Their early life here was marked by the many trials and hardships of a new country, but by perseverance and integrity they reared their family and made for them a comfortable home. There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hulse five children, Mrs. Sarah E. Post, Chas. A. Hulse, Mrs. Phebe Hodge, of Eureka, and Minord A. Hulse, of St. Johns, who survive him. Willie died at the age of 4 years. Mr. Hulse was highway commissioner, treasurer and supervisor several terms and gave good satisfaction in the performance of his official duties. His uprightness of character and integrity in business transactions, as well as his hospitable and genial nature made him hosts of friends who mourn his loss. Mr. Hulse died February 10, 1894, of pleurisy and catarrhal pneumonia aged 67 years, 1 month and 11 days. The funeral services were held at the Evangelical church, Tuesday, February 13, at 2 p. m., Rev. Keohler officiating, after which the remains were laid to rest in the cemetery near his home.

MRS. ARABELLA HUSTON.—Mrs. Arabella Huston, aged 83 years and 4 months, died at the home of her oldest daughter, Mrs. John Hicks, in St. Johns, Tuesday morning, March 29, 1892, at 5:30 o'clock. Her feeble health for many years had confined her to the house but to the many intimate friends she was known as a woman of excellent physique and sound mental ability considering her years. Mrs. Huston was born in Shelby, Vermont, in 1808, was married to Matthew Huston at 20 years of age removing to Olive township soon after. At the death of Mr. Huston in 1856, Mrs. Huston removed to St. Johns, having since made that her home. Five of thirteen children are living, viz: David T. Huston, of Ludington; Henry B. Huston, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. E. G. Bement. of Maple Rapids; Mrs. M. A. Kniffin and Mrs. John Hicks, of St. Johns. The deceased was a consistent Christian and a leading member in younger days in the M. E. church. Her plain, pure profession being often the cause of comment. Rev. James Hamilton, of Coldwater, and Rev. C. G. Thomas officiated at the funeral services which were held at the residence of Mrs Hicks at 2 p. m., on Thursday, March 31.

CHRISTIAN JACOB.—Christian Jacob died at his farm residence in Riley township, Clinton county, Mich., Saturday, April 21, 1894, of heart failure. His funeral was held at the Jason schoolhouse at 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday following, and was largely attended by friends and neighbors. The deceased was born in Saxon, Germany, March 1, 1814, consequently died in his 81st year. In 1834 he was married to Regina Thresher, by whom six children were born to them, four sons and two daughters. One son and two daughters survive and deeply mourn their loss. He came from Germany in 1857 and lived in Canada a few months, from whence he came to Riley where he had a continuous and pleasant residence to the close of his earthly career. In this death Clinton county has lost a true and honored citizen.

MRS. MARY J. LONGCOR.—Entered into rest,, at the home of her son, Adelbert N., north of Shepardsville, on Tuesday, December 6, 1892, after a protracted illness of twelve years, Mrs. Mary J. Longcor, the beloved consort of Hiram Longcor, aged 67 years. The deceased was born in Milo, Yates county, N. Y., in 1826. Her maiden name was Davis. On November 16, 1848, at the age of 22 she was married to her now bereaved husband, with whom she has journeyed down life's stream to its terminus, in love, peace and confidence. In 1855 they came to Michigan and settled in South Ovid, where they lived on a farm for several years, after which they removed to Shepardsville and continued the pursuits of farming. Later, they engaged in the hotel business in that place, which they continued in connection with farming, until the hotel business was no longer profitable, and the deceased had lost her health. They then removed to the farm home of their only surviving child, Adelbert, about twelve years ago, where every comfort was bestowed upon her by a fond husband, loving son and kind friends and neighbors, until death, through the agency of ulcers, terminated her earthly career. She was a devout Christian, and a prominent, consistent and useful member of the M. E. church, in which she had enjoyed a Christian's life since she was 18 years old. The funeral was conducted at the home of her son on Thursday, December 8, by Rev. Bullard, of Shepardsville, assisted (at her request) by Elder Bassett, under whose religious guidance and teachings she had enjoyed her spiritual feasts for many years. All that belongs to earth of this once noble woman, now rest in Maple Grove cemetery in Ovid. Aside from her husband and son, three sisters, Mrs. Hannah Valentine, Mrs. Alice Gilbert and Mrs. Sarah Ann King, survive her to emulate the virtues of a kind and indulgent parent, wife and sister, and to revere the memory of one whose experiences in life were as the flow of a deep and placid stream, which reached at last the bosom of a sea of rest and bliss eternal.

MARTIN MAIER.—Martin Maier died at his residence in Watertown, two miles northeast of the village of Grand Ledge, on Thursday, January 7, 1892, with the grip. Also Sarah Maier, daughter of Martin and Helena Maier, died Friday, January 8, 1892, with the grip. The remains of both were buried from the German Lutheran church in Grand Ledge, on Sunday, January 10, the Rev. Mr. Cromley, of Lansing, officiating. Martin Maier was born in Würtemberg, Germany, March 3, 1828, and at the time of his death was 63 years, 10 months and 4 days old. At the age of 24 young Maier, possessed with a desire to come to America, the land where brains and grit and not blood make the man, borrowed money of an uncle, Christopher Maier, and in company with a cousin, George Maier, started for America, where they arrived and settled in Liverpool township, Medina county, Ohio, the spring of 1852. He remained there about a year when he induced his parents to join him. Feeling that Ohio possessed too few advantages for a young man of his energy and grit, again pushed toward the setting sun, and landed in Michigan in the spring of 1854, settling near Wacousta. The trip from Ohio was by wagon with the family of Jacob Landerberger, who afterwards became his father-in-law. His first money earned in Michigan was used to pay his obligation to his uncle, and was earned by assisting to build the dam across the river at Wacousta, and afterwards working in the saw mill. The following fall he was joined by his parents who remained with him until they died, the mother in 1880 at 80 years of age, and the father in 1883 at the ripe old age of 84. The first land that Martin owned was 40 acres of the present farm, to which he has continued to add until he had a tract of 135 acres, besides was part owner of the Gordon farm. In 1862 he was married to Helena Landerberger, who survives him. To them have been born eleven children, four of whom have died, the last one to pass to that beautiful beyond being, Sarah who lived but a short time after "father," whom she loved so well, had closed his eyes in death. Seven children and "mother" remain to mourn their double bereavement.

HON. FRANK NOEKER.—Hon. Frank Noeker, of Westphalia, died on Sunday, January 21, 1894. He had been ailing for about a year with Bright's disease. He leaves a wife and four children, besides a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his death. The funeral was held at the Westphalia church on Wednesday morning. Mr. Noeker was born in Westphalia, Prussia, December 6, 1834. When 11 years of age his parents were induced by his earnest solicitation to emigrate to America, and after a weary passage and an additional tedious voyage on the Erie canal they landed in Detroit. His father purchased an unimproved farm three miles from the city, where he resided until his death in 1876. Frank, having previously been educated in the rudiments in his native land, devoted himself to farming pursuits, and at the age of 25 married Miss Mary Damitio, of Detroit, who was a native of the township of Hamtramck, where her parents were among the early German pioneers. Mr. Noeker, during the nine years that followed, was occupied with his farming duties varied by the exciting life of a local politician. Land in the immediate vicinity having increased rapidly in value, he decided to sell his possessions and remove to Westphalia, and he did in 1867. He became the popular host of the township, and four years later erected an extensive flouring mill, which so absorbed his time as to induce him to sell the hotel property. He has since the first year of his arrival filled the office of justice of the peace, and has also served as school director and drain commissioner. He had held the office of supervisor of his township for a number of terms, and was president of Westphalia village at the time of his death. The political campaign of 1879 found him the successful candidate of the democratic party as representative of his district in the State legislature, where he for two terms with ability and dignity filled this responsible position. Mr. Noeker, by his force of character and manliness, attained a considerable influence among the people of his own nationality while his genial character rendered him deservedly popular with all.

MRS. MAHALA NORRIS.—Mahala Norris, mother of Wm. H., Reuben S., James D., John N., Stephen and Henry Norris, and Susan Armstrong and Maranda A. Pardee, died at the home of the latter, in Wayne county, Mich., December 6, 1892, aged 101 years and 8 months. Of the above mentioned children but two survive their mother, being Mrs. Pardee and Henry Norris, the latter now residing in Kansas. There is a large family of grand and great-grandchildren. The deceased was born in New Jersey, her maiden name being Mahala Stark. In an early day she removed with her parents to New York state, where she was married to Walter Norris. In about the year 1826 they removed to Michigan and settled in the county of Washtenaw, where they remained about six years, then removed to Wayne county. From there they removed to Clinton 42 years ago. In about the year 1871 her husband died at the age of 82, since which time she has lived with her children here and in Wayne county. Her remains were brought here on the 9th for interment, and the services were held in the West Bengal U. B. church, Rev. W. C. Allen officiating, and her remains were laid to rest in the family lot in Merrihew cemetery. She had been a member of the Congregational church many years and was among the charter members of this church in St. Johns. She had lived to a ripe old age, and her time had been spent in a useful manner. Her may good acts and deeds will keep her memory fresh in the minds of those who knew her best. She was granted a long lease of life on this earth, and had well won the life eternal.

MRS. ROSE PADON.—Mrs. Rose Padon was born in Newtown Buttler, Fermanauch county, Ireland, and came to this country when a young lady, became acquainted with and married Mr. Patrick Padon, who was at that time serving in the Mexican war. She enlisted with him as hospital matron and drew her rations the same as a soldier. At the close of the war, they came to Detroit, and from there they came to Bath, Clinton county. In the year 1849, they settled on a quarter section of land and battled with the many privations of the early pioneers, the nearest neighbors being two and a half miles away. They had no children of their own. In the year 1858, they adopted two small children, named respectively Michael and Anna Hanlon. The boy was four years old, the girl an infant six weeks old at the time of the adoption. They cared for them with a father's and mother's love; gave them every advantage they could have done had they been their own. Mr. Padon died January 29, 1879. Since that time Mrs. Padon lived alone until her death which occurred February 11, 1892, at the age of 72 years and two days. Her funeral took place from St. Mary's church, of Lansing. The adopted daughter, Mrs. Anna Woodman, with a large circle of friends and neighbors are left to mourn her loss.

MRS. ALFRED STURGIS.—Mrs. Alfred Sturgis died suddenly Sunday morning, January 28, 1894, of heart disease, aged 64 years. Mrs. Sturgis has been a resident of Olive township, having lived on the farm where she died nearly forty years. She was a pioneer in every respect, having moved here when this was a wilderness and suffered all the hardships and privations of a pioneer. She was always ready to lend a hand to the suffering, and her place in the neighborhood as well as in her home will be hard to fill. She leaves a husband, three daughters and several grandchildren to mourn her loss. The funeral was held at the Lemm school house Tuesday, Rev. Full, of DeWitt, officiating. The remains were interred in the South Olive cemetery.

MRS. SARA S. SWAGART.—Mrs. Sara S. Swagart died in St. Johns at the home of her only daughter, Mrs. Philip R. Sturgis, April 14, 1892. Her two sons, William and George, are residents of Bengal. Mrs. Swagart was among the earliest settlers in Bengal when the county was almost an unbroken wilderness. The red man was a far more frequent visitor than the white neighbors who were miles away. She was a woman possessed of many noble traits of character and was a constant and faithful friend. The funeral was held at the Bengal church and the interment in Oak Ridge cemetery.

CHARLES M. THORNTON.—Uncle Charles M. Thornton passed quietly away to his eternal rest at the home of his son, C. M. Thornton, Friday, March 11, 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His death was not unexpected as he had been failing for some time and as he had often desired, death came peacefully and quietly and without a struggle. This man so full of years, world worn and weary, surrounded by his children, passed peacefully away to that "Bourne from whence no traveler returns." Charles M. Thornton was born in Meridith, Delaware county, N. Y., April 7, 1811. When he was 7 years old, with his parents he moved to Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, where the family lived until they came to Michigan, which they did in 1827, arriving at Novi, Oakland county, October 1 of that year. Charles, being 16 years old at this time, his father having died some time before, it devolved upon the mother of this young family to manage and provide for them. On arriving in Michigan she purchased of a man who had taken it of the government 480 acres of land, a part of which is now owned by C. M. Thornton, Jr., and has never passed out of the possession of the Thornton family. In 1832, August 3, he was married to Mary A. Barrett of Plymouth, who died August 4, 1833, just a year and a day from the date of their marriage. To them one child was born which died in infancy. February 23, 1835, he was married to Harriet E. Cronkite. Uncle William Yerkes, at that time a justice of the peace, performing the ceremony. Mrs. Harriet Thornton died, April 13, 1884. After this second marriage Charles went with his young wife to live on what is now known as the Calvin farm, about two miles north and west of where his mother lived. In 1838 with his wife he moved to DeWitt, Clinton county, where he bought from the government 160 acres of land. He lived in Clinton county six years and in that time he saw the township of DeWitt divided into three, one of which he named Riley and was elected its first justice of the peace. Mr. Thornton was a very active athletic man at this time as was proved by an encounter he had with a man who was called the "best man" in Clinton county at that time. This incident occurred at a logging bee where after the work was done the "best man" challenged anyone to wrestle with him and finally offered anyone five dollars to take hold with him, and got no takers. This was too much for Charles, who, although he had no skill as a wrestler, determined to try and was able to put the "best man" on his back as often as he liked until he was satisfied. As before stated, he lived in Clinton county six years when his mother offered him 160 acres of land if he would come back, which he accepted and lived on the land she gave him and in Northville until his death. Two brothers and one sister survive him. Mrs. Sarah Yerkes, 83, living east of the village two miles; Ira Thornton, 79, who lives at Carson City, Mich.; and Ezra, 77, residing at Northville. There was born to Charles and Harriet Thornton seven children, three boys and four girls, of which three are now living, C. M. Thornton, Sarah Palmer and Mary A. Nichols all of Northville. To his children eighteen children have been born, of which eleven are alive. To these grandchildren, eight children had been born, all of which are alive, so that at the time of his death there was left three of his children, eleven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. Mr. Thornton cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1832, in 1840 he voted for Wm. Henry Harrison, and in 1888 he cast his last vote for president Benjamin Harrison. It is said "An honest man is the noblest work of God," such a man was Charles Thornton. More than this, he sought to do good to his fellowmen, striving to follow and practice the golden rule to "Do unto others as he would be done unto," and were we gifted with the pen of the most ready writer we could offer no higher eulogy to this rugged pioneer and

Christian gentleman than this. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church in Northville, of which he had been a member for 54 years, Rev. Bradley, his pastor, officiating. The remains were carried to their last resting place in Rural Hill cemetery.

IRA S. THORNTON.—Ira S. Thornton, one of the early pioneers of Clinton county and for many years a resident of Bengal township, died, April 10, 1892, at his home in North Shade, Gratiot county, Mich. The funeral services were held at the Congregational church in Carson City; the officers with true Christian kindness having tendered the use of the building for the occasion. The choir also offered their services which were gratefully accepted. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick a Universalist minister, of Rochester, New York, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dobbin, a Congregational minister, of Wacousta, Clinton county. As Mr. Thornton was closely identified with the early settlement of Clinton county and for many years personally known to almost every man in the county, a short biographical sketch of his life may be interesting to many of his old time friends. Ira Stebbins Thornton was born, April 25, 1813, in the township of Meridith, Delaware county, New York. At 5 years of age he went with his parents to Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y. His father died in a few years and the widow with her five children, three sons and two daughters, moved to what was then an almost unbroken wilderness, the town of Novi, Oakland county, Mich., in the summer of 1827; bought about 400 acres of very choice land near where the village of Northville now stands and with limited means but stout hearts and willing hands proceeded to hew out and build a home in the forest. After years showed the wisdom of the location. It is now mostly owned by members of the Thornton family and surrounded by a very fine farming country. Ira lived with his mother until the fall of 1836, when he married Mary L. Andrews and bought 136 acres of land in Novi of Clark Hazard, his wife's grandfather, and moved on the farm the next season. In the fall of 1842 he sold out in Novi and came to Bengal, where he purchased 400 acres of land four miles from the then unbroken forest but now the village of St. Johns. He lived on this place 43 years when he sold out and with his two sons went to Gratiot county, where he died. A widow, two sons and four daughters survive him. One son, Whipple, entered the army and died on the way home near Memphis, Tennessee. One daughter died in Gratiot county. Napoleon and Douglass live near their mother. Of the daughters Mrs. John Keller lives in Gratiot; Mrs. Ben Acker, Mrs. S. R. Plowman and Mrs. Virginia Cronkite, widow of Watson Cronkite, formerly of St. Johns, live in Clinton county. Of the 43 years he lived in Bengal he was almost continually in office, having held every office in the town. It is sometimes said that a man who has no enemies has no friends that probably is true as a general thing but Ira S. Thornton was an exception to the rule, for while he never seemed to have an enemy, everyone who knew him was a warm personal friend and well they might be, for a more upright, honest and honorable man never lived. He was always firm in his opinions but extremely liberal toward others. His last request was that the Rev. Kirkpatrick should preach his funeral sermon and that his body should be laid to rest in the Carson cemetery. He seemed to have no real disease but a gradual wasting away of the system. He retained his mental faculties up to the last, surrounded by his family and in the arms of one of his daughters, calmly as fades the bright star of the morning, he passed to a fairer and brighter world than this.

Ezra Thornton.—Ezra Thornton died at Wixom, Oakland county, Mich., April 4, 1894. To many of the pioneers of Clinton county the name of Thornton will roll back the tide of memory for more than half a century. About 55 years ago Charles M. Thornton settled on a quarter section of land on the south line of the township of Riley in this county. Three years later Ira S., brother of Charles M., bought and settled on about 400 acres four miles southwest of St. Johns. Here he resided 45 years, raised seven children, cleared up quite a farm, sold out and went to Gratiot county, where he died two years ago. Ezra settled in Riley about 40 years ago, where he remained several years when he and Charles both went to Northville, this State. Charles died two years ago, and now the last of the three brothers has gone to join the great majority of the silent dead. One sister, Sarah Yerkes, aged 85 years, survives them and resides near Northville. When Charles and Ira Thornton settled in this county, I knew and could call every man by name in Clinton county. At that time there were six or eight houses in DeWitt, then the county seat, and about as many at Wacousta. Lansing and Grand Ledge were in the future, while even Ovid, St. Johns and Fowler had no existence. Not a railroad in the county, while our only market was Detroit, nearly or quite one hundred miles away, and at the same time not more than one man in three had any team, save a yoke of oxen, and many times all we could get for our wheat was 75 cents per bushel after hauling it to Detroit, and yet there was very little complaint of hard times. And now as we look back over this country and think of it as it was then, we are reminded that the Thorntons, and men like them, with stout hearts and willing hands, have transformed the howling wilderness into cultivated and productive fields; in reality, as fair as the fields of Sharon. But the most of the men and women who settled in this county 50 years ago have, like the Thornton brothers, passed to the great beyond. All honor to their memories. In peace rest their ashes.

Ray G. Andrews.

Robert Walton.—Robert Walton, one of the early pioneers of St. Johns, and a well known drover died very suddenly in St. Johns, Wednesday, March 23, 1892, of heart failure, while aiding in loading stock at this station, aged 64 years. The deceased belonged to a family of seven children, four older than himself. Those living are: Henry, of Andover, South Dakota; Nehemiah, of St. Johns; David, of New York state; and Valorus, of Iowa. In 1847 he was married to Miss Maria Head. They lived at Sackett's Harbor a short time, then moved to St. George, in Upper Canada. They also lived in Detroit, from which city they came to St. Johns in 1857—35 years ago. He was a kind husband and a loving and indulgent father. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are living, being: Mrs. Julia Davenport and Mrs. Helen Glover, of Linden, Mich.; Mrs. Chattie Wright, of Ovid; Miss Nettie and Demont Walton, of St. Johns. The funeral was held at the family residence at 1 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, March 26, and the interment made in the family lot in St. Johns cemetery. Mr. Church, in referring to Mr. Walton as a man, said, in emphatic terms, that he had always found him to be industrious, social, faithful, and above all, honest in every transaction, and always regarded his word as true and positive in every business transaction.

EATON COUNTY.

BY ESEK PRAY.

Mrs. Lucy Clark.—Mrs. Lucy Clark, an old pioneer of Bellevue township, died, December 3, 1893, aged 86 years. She was born in New Hampshire, June 21, 1807. She was first married to Steven Woodbury and removed to Bellevue, Mich., in 1838. After the death of Mr. Woodbury, she was married to Samuel Clark.

Rual Goodrich.—Rual Goodrich, of Charlotte, died, April 23, 1894, aged 89 years. He settled in Walton township, forty years ago, but has resided in Charlotte for the past 25 years.

Harrison Halbert.—Harrison Halbert, father of Mrs. L. Jones, died at his home in Grand Ledge, on Tuesday, January 16, 1894, from a stroke of paralysis, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Halbert had been a resident of Grand Ledge for 32 years, and was known as a public spirited, kind hearted citizen, respected by the entire community.

Jesse Hart.—Jesse Hart, of Charlotte, died, January 21, 1894, aged 80 years. Mr. Hart was one of the first settlers in Brookfield township. He built his shanty in the forest, four miles from neighbors, in the fall of 1837. Married Miss Rachel Richards, July 16, 1837, who survives him.

Oramel Hosford.—Oramel Hosford the second son of William and Linda Ellis Hosford, born at Thetford, Vt., May 7, 1820, was the seventh State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan. When 14 years of age, he came with his parents to Oberlin, Ohio, and graduated both from the college and theological seminary there. In 1844 he came to Olivet, Mich., and assisted Mr. Shepard in founding the college, becoming its first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, his unwavering belief in its ultimate success being the chief inspiration during the discouraging days of its early history, his own untiring self sacrifice being well illustrated by the following remark of a city friend who sought him out at Olivet in 1859. When going away he said to some one, "Those Olivet people are bound to succeed in building up a college, for I found Prof. Hosford and his colleagues in the bottom of the brook shoveling up sand with which to plaster a new college building. Men who will dig like that are bound to succeed." In 1858 Prof. Hosford was ordained a Congregational minister, and in 1864 was made Superintendent of Public Instruction, for eight successive years laboring most zealously for the advancement of education. Some of the most desirable reforms ever made in the school system of the State were accomplished during this period, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Hosford. Chief among them was the abolition, in 1869, of the old rate bill system, thus making school privileges free to all. The county superintendency also came into vogue at this time and reached the height of its prosperity during his incumbency. Indeed, those eight years covered an important period in the growth and development of our educational system, and lasting credit is due Mr. Hosford for the praiseworthy manner in which he conducted the affairs of the department, while his annual reports contain much matter of general interest to the student of the history of education in Michigan. Throughout his superintendency he held a nominal position at Olivet, and in 1873 resumed his former work in the college. In 1889 failing health compelled his resignation, and in 1890 he was honored with the appointment of professor emeritus. Besides his many years of work in the class room, he served for 46 years upon the board of trustees and for more than 30 years as member of the college executive committee, and was thus identified with this institution as no other man can ever be. He is said to have been so popular among the students that those who went out from under his tutelage always inquired first for Prof. Hosford, whenever they chanced to meet any comer from Olivet. On December 9, 1893, he passed suddenly and peacefully from the scene of his earthly labors, and at the tender memorial services held in the chapel of his beloved college, it was said of him, "We thank God for his life and work. His name will abide. It will shine in the galaxy of those who have consecrated their lives to Christian learning. If you seek his monument, behold Olivet."

NATHAN A. JOHNSON.—Nathan A. Johnson of Charlotte, died, February 10, 1894, aged 74 years. Mr. Johnson was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., October 24, 1819, and settled in Charlotte, in 1842. He married Miss Celestia Davis, November 12, 1845, who had then been a resident for several years, and they have continued to reside upon the same piece of land since their marriage. He has ever been an active business man of the town.

GEORGE JONES.—Geo. Jones, one of the oldest pioneers of central Michigan, passed quietly away Wednesday evening at his residence, one mile west of Grand Ledge, as the clock was tolling the hour of twelve. Mr. Jones had been confined to the house for several weeks, the victim of the grip and it was the effect of this disease to which he finally succumbed.

MRS. GEO. W. KNIGHT.—Mrs. George W. Knight, of Eaton Rapids, died, February 21, 1894. Miss Philinda Hamlin, was born in Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., December 22, 1822, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, living in Jackson until 1838, when the family moved to Eaton Rapids; November 9, 1843, she was united in marriage to Geo. W. Knight. She was well and favorably known as a pioneer.

SIMEON MCCATTER.—Simeon McCatter of Vermontville Eaton county died November 18, 1893, aged 87 years. Mr. McCatter was born in Oswell, Vt., August 30, 1806. He located in Vermontville in the spring of 1838, and in 1840 was united in marriage with Minerva Leveridge, who survives him. He was one of the charter members of the Congregational church of Vermontville and continued his membership without interruption until his death.

JACOB TANNER.—Jacob Tanner, of Carmel, died December 26, aged 84 years. A resident for over 40 years.

GENESEE COUNTY.

BY JOSIAH W. BEGOLE.

MRS. MARY A. BELCHER.—The news of the sudden death of Mrs. Mary A. Belcher at the family homestead on Kearsley street, Flint, known as "The Oaks," March 27, 1894, cast a gloom over the entire city, where she had lived and was esteemed for so many years. Mrs. Belcher died surrounded by her immediate relatives, retaining her consciousness until a short time before the final summons of the death angel called her to her heavenly home. The primary cause of her demise was paralysis, superinduced by a severe attack of the grip. The deceased was the widow of Major

Horatio Belcher, who abandoned his business on the breaking out of the rebellion, and went to the front with Colonel W. M. Fenton's eighth Michigan volunteer infantry, and fell while leading his men in a charge at Weldon railroad in Virginia, on August 19, 1864. Major Belcher's only son, Irving, followed his father to the front with Col. Stockton's sixteenth Michigan independent infantry regiment, where he was promoted for personal bravery to the rank of brevet major, and subsequently transferred to the staff of General Bartlett of New York. Near the close of the war he was prostrated by disease, and, while yet in the service, died on August 1, 1865, at Ithaca, N. Y., at the early age of 23 years. Mrs. Belcher was born in Tompkins county, state of New York, on February 26, 1824. She married Mr. Belcher at Caroline in the county named, and soon after they removed to Oswego, in Tioga county, where they resided for about twelve years. Thence they came to Flint about 40 years ago, and Mr. Belcher engaged in the jewelry business as senior member of the firm of Belcher & Lounsbury, carrying on the buiness in a store subsequently occupied by M. S. Elmore & Co., on the site where the Genesee County Savings Bank now stands. Mrs. Belcher is survived by a daughter, Mrs. W. R. Bates, who has made her home generally with her mother in Flint, the time of Mr. Bates being largely engrossed by public and private official duties at Washington, D. C., and elsewhere. The fine old homestead at "The Oaks" was built by Mr. Belcher some 36 years ago, while Flint was yet a hamlet environed by forests. The deceased was universally admired and beloved in the community that had known her so well, and her demise has caused sincere and widespread regret. A predominating characteristic of her disposition was charity for all, and malice toward none. Her chief desire seemed to be, to strive after the attainment of all that was best in life, as reflected in nature, and by the beautiful flowers that she dearly loved, and the nurture of which she so constantly cared for. As has been well said, her life was a beneficence, and her death is a bereavement that is shared in far outside the confines of her own family circle. Mrs. Belcher had in her earlier years traveled extensively in Europe, and was a loving reader of the best literary productions. She was a woman of high culture and great refinement, and wherever she went exercised an influence for good, that will remain long after she has gone to her reward. During her entire residence in Flint she was identified with Saint Paul's church, and for years was an active and faithful worker in the parish in which she was so deeply interested, and in which she will be so sadly missed. The funeral services were held at the family homestead on Friday afternoon, March 30, conducted by Rev. R. E. Macduff, and the remains placed at rest in Glenwood cemetery beside those of the husband and son she loved so well. The pallbearers were: Active, Ira H. Wilder, G. L. Denham, W. C. Lewis, F. H. Pierce, Col. W. B. McCreery, and George W. Buckingham; honorary, Judge Newton, E. F.

Swan, Oren Stone, Reuben Van Tifflin, John S. Youngs, Mathew Davison, Gov. J. W. Begole and George E. Newall. In her last hours Mrs. Belcher was surrounded by all the surviving members of her immediate family, including her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bates; her sister, Mrs. C. E. Steel; her nieces, Miss Genevieve Roe and Mrs. Charlotte Thayer, of Flushing; and her grandchildren, Irving and Eusebia F. Bates.

ROBERT W. DULLAM.—Robert W. Dullam died at his home on North First street, Flint, at 6:30 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, September 12, 1893. While attending to business matters at Saginaw nearly four years ago he suffered a slight shock of paralysis, and slowly but surely has he been failing in health ever since, and for a long time before death he was a great sufferer. The deceased was 74 years old in March last. He was a native of Devonshire, England. At the age of about 25 years Mr. Dullam married Miss Mary Ann Crocker, also of Devonshire, and a few months later the bride and groom set sail for America, landing in New York on September 19, 1844, after an ocean voyage of six weeks. They came at once by water to Detroit, where they were met by Mrs. Dullam's brother, Mr. Stephen Crocker, who was already living in this country, and he brought them from Detroit to Flint in a lumber wagon. Mr. Dullam took up a quarter section of wild land in Flint township, in what was later known as the Crocker settlement. He was full of vigor, ambition and enterprise, and in a few years had transformed the wilderness into a beautiful productive farm that he later sold to Mr. J. H. Gotshall, who still owns it. In 1867 Mr. Dullam sold his farm, bought the residence where he died and removed to Flint, where he has since been a resident. Few men ever enjoy the confidence and esteem of their fellow men to as high a degree as did Mr. Dullam. He was beloved by all classes, rich and poor, old and young alike. He was upright and conscientious in his every act. He was always firm in his convictions of right, but was broad minded and considerate of the opinions of others. He enjoyed the most implicit confidence of everybody with whom he did business. While a resident of Flint township he represented his town on the board of supervisors and some time or other acceptably filled nearly every office in gift of the township. He always took an active interest in educational affairs and for years after removing to the city was a member of the board of trustees of union school district to which office he was elected continuously until his other business compelled him to refuse to allow his name to be longer used in connection with the nomination. It was under his personal supervision that most of the handsome shade trees and shrubbery that beautifies the high school grounds was set out, and much of the work was done by his own hand. The work done here will remain for all time as a monument to the public spiritedness of a good man who served the school district all this time without compensation For many years he was one of the county superintendents of poor, and his memory will be reverenced and blessed by scores of poor people, whose homes he has visited and driven want from the door. Mr. Dullam was also reelected term after term to this office until failing health obliged him to decline to serve longer. He was county agent for the State Board of Charities and Corrections and his wise counsel and ripe judgment were often sought by the State board in matters of importance. He was a stockholder in, and for more than 20 years was a director of the First National bank of Flint, and was its vice president from 1875 to 1892. He was a consistent Christian and was one of the pillars of the Garland street M. E. church, of which society he was a devoted member since its infancy. He leaves a wife and family of grown up children, all of whom were at his bedside when he died, viz: Dr. William Dullam, Mrs. J. H. Failing, Mrs. R. H. Hughes, Frank Dullam, Mrs. W. S. Pierson and John C. Dullam, all of Flint. The remains lay in state at the family residence until 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, and were viewed by large numbers of people who called to pay a last tribute of respect to their dead friend.

MRS. MARY F. FISK.—Mrs. Mary F. Fisk (or Lamb, the name by which she was better known), died in Linden, December 17, 1893. She came to the place now known as Linden in the autumn of 1835, with her husband, O. P. Lamb (who died there in August, 1850), and as soon as a small log house could be erected set up housekeeping, depending largely on Indians to supply her family with fish, venison and sugar, and for days and weeks she received no calls except from the red men of the forest. Her humble house furnished a resting place for the weary pioneer in search of a home in a new part of the then territory of Michigan; and no person of whatever color, left her fireside cold or hungry, so long as she had anything that would minister to their comfort. Mrs. Fisk was one of the charter members of the Baptist church organized in Fenton township, Genesee county, in 1837. In the winter of 1835-6 she mounted an Indian pony and rode to Pittsfield, Washtenaw county, in order to see her parents and other relatives who had recently arrived there from the state of New York. To her duties as housekeeper, she added those of school teacher, tailor, milliner and dressmaker; spinning and weaving, also, for a change of employment as the necessities of the family required. As the township became settled and clergymen of different denominations came into the vicinity to preach, her "latch string was always out," and they were welcome. Her "good will to men" was exemplified in her ministrations to the sick and her charities will constrain many to rise up and call her blessed in years to come. She was born in the state of New York, February 14, 1816, and was the daughter of Zinas Fairbank. Very fitting words were spoken of the subject of our sketch at her funeral, by a clergyman who had known her from his childhood, from the words, "She hath done what she could." H. C. FAIRBANK.

Mrs. S. W. Gibson.—Mrs. S. W. Gibson, a former well known and highly respected resident of Flint, died, March 18, 1894, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Covey, near Coldwater, with whom she had made her home since the death of her husband here about two years ago. Mr. Gibson was for about 40 years a resident of Flint and for several years was landlord of the old Genesee house which stood on the bank of the river near the Saginaw street bridge, and later conducted a livery barn which was located on the present site of the Bryant hotel. Mrs. Gibson was about 77 years of age and was the stepmother of Mrs. Sumner Davison, Mrs. R. E. Farnam and Mrs. Jared VanVleet, of Flint, and James Gibson, of Jacksonville, Florida. The remains were brought to Flint for interment in Glenwood cemetery.

Joseph McFarlen.—Died, at Fenton, on July 13, 1893, Joseph McFarlen, aged 94 years, lacking seven days. Joseph McFarlen was born in Delaware county, N. Y., July 20, 1799. In the spring of 1800 his father moved to what was then Bloomfield, in Genesee county, lived there two years, then moved to Rush, Monroe county, and Mr. McFarlen lived there on the farm that his father settled on and cleared up, until he came to Michigan, in September, 1828, and he lived upon the farm that he settled on and cleared up in the town of Grand Blanc 60 years, and lived in the town of Grand Blanc 62 consecutive years, till every place, and nearly every face was familiar to him, and endeared to him by early associations, frequent intercourse and pleasant memories. He experienced the privations and pleasures of pioneer life, in his early life, and in his manhood. He joined an industry which nothing could fatigue to a capacity for labor, seldom rivaled in pioneer life. He had been a mason 73 years, he loved the order, and died an honorary member of Washington chapter, No. 15. His aim in life was to be a good mason, and he often said that if he succeeded in that to the best of his ability he would be better fitted to live this life, and better prepared for the future life, in which he firmly believed. His faith was abiding, that in the future life there is reward for a just life here. He looked upon death as the open door to a higher, fuller, more beautiful, intellectual and spiritual development. He was always a great reader of literature of a high order, and until after he was 91 years old he read the papers and could converse intelligently upon all home and foreign matters. He was a democrat, and took the Free Press for over 30 years, but at the commencement of the civil war he became a staunch republican, discarded the Free Press and took a republican paper ever after. He was a strong temperance and anti-slavery advocate. He was a great lover of the beautiful in nature, and always cultivated flowers in his garden with his vegetables. He had been married 68 years, his youngest child is 63 years old, and his was the first death in the family. He leaves of his immediate family to miss his loving presence, John R. McFarlen of Fenton, Mrs. S. E. Hadley of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. A. W. Davis of Grand Blanc, also his beloved wife Eveline Perry McFarlen, nearly 92 years old. The English and Scotch solidity combined in his temperament and gave him his splendid physique, his loyal, loving, generous heart. His life was pure and unselfish, and beautiful in its domesticity. His strongest characteristics were his love of home and his family, and his truthfulness to his friends. His honest purity of character and integrity were above suspicion. He was of a vigorous, frank nature, free hearted, openhanded. He kept his word, and despised hypocrisy. H. W. D.

WM. MUNGER.—The death of Wm. Munger, one of the oldest and most respected of Richfield's pioneers, occurred April 30, 1894. The deceased had been ill since about a year ago when he was stricken with paralysis. The subject of this sketch was born in Livonia township, Livingston county, N. Y., September 27, 1819. He attended school in his native place till he had reached the age of 15 years and commenced to teach school the year following. He taught the district school in his native place for two years. He was married in 1840 to Miss Chloe Taylor, also of Livonia township, Livingston county, N. Y. He lived on his uncle's farm in New York for two years and in 1842 came to Michigan and settled in Richfield township, where he has since resided. His first wife having died in 1847, he married Miss Lucy Throop of Darien, Genesee county, N. Y. This lady, together with their three children, Alphonso of New York City, Chloe, Mrs. J. M. VanBuskirk, and Mary, Mrs. W. H. Booth, survive him. Both daughters live with their respective husbands in Richfield. Mr. Munger was a democrat in his political views and held at different times the offices of school inspector, township clerk, supervisor, justice of the peace and treasurer of his township. He was a member of the Union church of Richfield.

SYLVESTER RISING.—Sylvester Rising, who for nearly half a century has been a resident of this county, died May 25, 1894, in Davison, at 5 o'clock, at the home of E. W. Rising, his son, who died about a year ago. Sylvester Rising was born September 20, 1800, in Orwell, Vermont. At 21 years of age he moved to the state of New York where he lived till 1849, when he removed to Richfield. Mr. Rising was postmaster at Richfield Center for twelve years and proved himself a capable and trustworthy public officer. As above stated, his son, E. W. Rising, the founder of Davison, died not long since. He leaves another son, H. C. Rising, of Richfield. He is also survived by two daughters, Mrs. John Moore and Mrs. Oscar Cummings, both of Richfield. Mr. Rising was a democrat all his life and to the day of his death.

INGHAM COUNTY.

BY C. B. STEBBINS.

ROBERT J. BALLARD.—Robert J. Ballard was born in Mecklenburg, N. Y., in 1844. He came to Oakland county, Mich., with his parents in 1848 and resided in said county until 1887, when he came to Lansing where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Guiles December 13, 1865, who died April 5, 1877, leaving three sons and one daughter. On September 25, 1880, he was again married to Mrs. Emma Church, of Mason, Mich., who with the three sons, one daughter, one brother and two sisters survive him. Mr. Ballard was an old soldier, having fought for his country in the eighth Michigan cavalry. He died February 22, 1894.

MRS. ALMIRA BIGELOW.—Mrs. Almira Bigelow was born in Cataraugus, N. Y., in 1827. She married in 1845 Horace E. Bigelow, and died May 12, 1894, in the town of Meridian, on the farm where they settled in 1849. Her husband died in 1891. She had been an invalid for several years, but her death was the result of an accidental fall.

MRS. ZILPHA BROWN BRIGGS.—Mrs. Zilpha Brown Briggs, widow of the late Robert R. Briggs, died on the 26th of October, 1893, at Lansing, Mich., in her 96th year, being born on the 18th of March, A. D. 1798. She is survived by two sons and a daughter, Daniel B. and John R. Briggs of Romeo, Mich., and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Potter of Lansing, Mich. The funeral service was attended from the home of her daughter, the Rev. William H. Osborne, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, officiating, and on the 30th of October the interment was had in the family lot of the cemetery at Romeo, Mich. The deceased was a consistent Christian and was faithful to all her obligations in the home, the church and in society. She was kind, benevolent, charitable and endeared herself to all with whom she was associated and will be missed and mourned by a large circle of friends. Her advanced age, which exceeded the scriptural limit by more than a quarter of a century, may be attributed to the fact that she was blessed with that hardy physical constitution, supplemented by the plain and sensible methods of living, which so characterized the New England life of her generation. The place of her nativity was Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass. She was the daughter of Darius Brown and the granddaughter of Captain Daniel Brown, the revolutionary patriot and officer who participated in the battle of Bennington (1777). Both of whom were enlisted in the second war for independence (1812–14). The subject of this sketch, during the years of this later conflict with the British, was residing at the home of her grandfather, in the town of Cheshire and located less than a mile from her own. It was during this period of her girlhood, that she mingled for several months in the company of a few of the "red coats" who were captured English officers and stationed at *that* home as prisoners of war, hence she became *per force* not an unwilling witness to some of the stirring events of that time; and a score of years later, she occasionally felt justified in relating her *war* reminiscences in the presence of and much to the gratification of her children and others who could always be relied on as eager listeners. She was a veritable daughter of the American revolution, and would have been doubly eligible to membership in the recently organized order, designated as the "D. A. R.," inasmuch as her maternal grandfather was also enrolled in the army of the revolution. At the time of her marriage in 1825, she removed to the village of Adams, only five miles distant from her birthplace, where she resided until the family's removal to Romeo, Macomb county, Mich., in March, 1854. This departure from New England to the *then* western state was calendared as a memorable event in her own life, as also that of the other members of the family. Soon after the decease of her husband, in April, 1868, she became a member of her daughter's household, and so continued to the end, having accompanied them to Lansing, where a residence was gained in September, 1875. Hence during the last 25 years of life, her constant companion had been her daughter, and the two were bound together by the strongest ties of sympathy and love. Each sought the happiness of the other and the lives of both were blessed with the peace and joy that spring from mutual and unselfish devotion and helpfulness. It was on the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th of October, 1893, while surrounded by some of her nearest of kin, that she passed to her last sleep, so calm, serene and heavenly. She died as she had lived, having implicit confidence in the blessedness of a future life.

> "Death did not touch the better part;
> Death only stilled the hand and heart,
> The soul is free."

WM. L. BURLINGAME.—Wm. L. Burlingame, died December 9, 1893, aged, 82 years. He was born in 1811 and had resided in Lansing 38 years. He left a family of three sons and two daughters. His burial was at Delta Mills.

FRANCES MARIA (MARSH) CAHILL.—Frances Maria (Marsh) Cahill, was born at Townsend, Vt., October 7, 1818. She was the eldest of eleven children born to John P. and Fannie Ransom Marsh. She came of revolutionary stock. Her mother was the daughter of Ezekiel Ransom and Lucinda Fletcher. The latter was the daughter of General Samuel Fletcher, who was prominent in the history of Vermont before and after the revolution.* He was present as orderly sergeant at the battle of Bunker Hill and in higher command at Ticonderoga, Bennington and other battles of the war. Mrs. Cahill's father moved with his family from Vermont to Michigan and settled at Kalamazoo in 1832. She was then a girl of 13 and the eldest of the family of eight children then living. The first year after their arrival in Michigan, this pioneer family found hospitable shelter in a log house belonging to Mr. Taft, on the north part of Grand Prairie, sharing it with Mr. Taft's family, which let us hope was at least no larger than his guests. This farm afterwards belonged to Col. Frederick W. Curtenius, for many years. The following year Mr. Marsh bought from the government at $1.25 an acre, something over 200 acres of land, a mile south and a mile west of Mr. Taft, adjoining lands since known as the Benjamin Drake farm. It is on the main traveled road running from Kalamazoo west through Grand Prairie, and since 1854 has been owned and occupied by Alfred Latta, one of Kalamazoo county's most respected citizens. On this farm the subject of this sketch, then familiarly known as Maria Marsh, lived and grew to womanhood. Her father and mother both anxious for the broadest education of their children that the times and circumstances would permit, sent them to school in the village of Kalamazoo. They attended the school known as the "Branch" a preparatory school for the since famous Michigan University. Among other teachers whom she gratefully remembered was Nathaniel A. Balch, then a young man, but later and for many years a leader at the Kalamazoo bar. Miss Marsh was later a teacher in this same school and also at Centreville in this State about 1840. In 1841 she was married to Abraham Cahill who had settled in Kalamazoo in 1830. Mr. Cahill was a tanner by trade and carried on that business on East Main street at a point near where Portage creek enters Kalamazoo river. In 1845 Mr. Cahill traded his tannery with his father-in-law, Mr. John P. Marsh, for the Grand Prairie farm and in the fall of the same year Mr. Cahill and his family moved upon the farm and continued to live there until it was sold to Mr. Latta in 1854. It will be of interest to state as showing the value of farming lands at that time, that this farm of 200 acres, three miles from Kalamazoo, all rich prairie except enough timber for wood lot, with a comfortable, though small house, and two large barns, sold for $6,000. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Cahill moved with his family to Holland, Ottawa county, where he bought large tracts of timbered lands, and began with Hon. M. D. Howard, who had just moved there from Ann Arbor, the erection of a saw mill on the north side of Black lake, opposite the present city of Holland. Early in the following August, however, he was stricken with a fatal illness and passed away August 31, 1854. His widow was left with a family of six young children the eldest being but 13. The next year she moved with her children back to Kalamazoo. The death of her husband had left her with very little besides the wild land to depend on. The most she realized from that for a number of years was the fact that the taxes had to be paid annually. Nothing daunted, however, as fast as they were old enough she put her children in school in the preparatory department of Kalamazoo college and supported her family by taking boarders. With such a mother it was to be expected that the children would soon grow to be helpers, and they did. In 1861 her oldest daughter was married to Fred Wilkinson, who had been a student in Kalamazoo, but who was married in his new uniform of a volunteer in the 2d Michigan infantry. After the war he studied law in the office of Stuart, Edwards & May in Kalamazoo, practiced for some years in St. Johns in this State and in 1871 moved to Chicago, where he has ever since resided. Mrs. Cahill's oldest son, Edward, entered the army as a private in August, 1862, at the age of 19, and was mustered out as a captain in October, 1865. Her other children grew to manhood and womanhood but did not survive her. After the return of her son from the war she made her home for the most part with him, although she frequently made long visits to her daughters. Although not physically strong she was a woman of great force of character and untiring energy. She belonged to the Baptist church for more than fifty years and to the last was a firm believer in the simple faith of the gospel. She died after a few weeks illness at the home of her son Edward, at Lansing, February 24, 1894, in the 76th year of her age. She was a good example of the courage, thrift and enterprise of the early Michigan pioneer. Mrs. Cahill was a niece of ex-Governor Epaphroditus Ransom and spent much time in his family. There she met many of the men then eminent in public life in Michigan. Her memory was good and in her later years she delighted to meet those early friends and go over with them the events of pioneer life.

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* Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, 641.

MISS ELEANOR CONNARD.—Miss Eleanor Connard died January 15, 1894, aged 93 years. She was born in White Pine, Penn., in 1801, and had lived with her sister, Mrs. Mary C. Brock most of the time for about 40 years. She had been confined to her bed three and a half years.

SARAH WOOD CRAWFORD.—Sarah Wood Crawford, the only daughter of Constantine and Lucy Wood, was born on a farm near Rochester, N. Y., October 22, 1822. In 1825 her parents removed to Michigan and settled in Farmington, Oakland county, not long after the first tree was cut down in that vicinity. When she was yet a child her father died, leaving the mother and three children, Sarah and her two brothers, Clark and Reuben, to make their way alone in a new country. Here the young girl grew to womanhood, having few companions outside her own home and the flowers and birds of the fields. But the schoolmaster was abroad even in those early days, and in one of them she found not only a teacher, but a lover, and was married to Henderson Crawford at the age of 19. The first three years of her married life were passed upon a farm in Livonia, Wayne county. Much of this farm was still unreclaimed from the wilderness, and the young couple accomplished much serious pioneer work during these years. In 1844 she removed with her husband to Milford, Oakland county, where for nearly 20 years he successfully conducted a large private school, the only school outside the public schools in that part of the State for many years. Until her family became so large as to require all her attention, Mrs. Crawford was her husband's faithful assistant in this school. Forty years later an old pupil in a letter written at the time of Mr. Crawford's death, thus alludes to Mrs. Crawford: "I can never forget his noble wife, whose teachings and example had so much to do in the proper direction of our minds, and I think I never knew a family more devoted to each other or better instructed in all the little amenities of home life, and what went to make up those elements which constitute true womanhood and manhood, and who better carried out those teachings in later years." She was the mother of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Of her sons, Theron C. Crawford and Fred C. Crawford, of New York City, and George S. Crawford of Washington, D. C., survive her, and of her daughters, Mrs. Edward Cahill, of Lansing. Among the marked characteristics her children love to recall was the wise, gentle and firm rule she exercised over them in their home life. Her word was law to them, their obedience loyal and unquestioning, yet no harsh word or act was ever used by her to enforce authority. She was a woman of great force of character, combined with great gentleness and patience. She was modest and retiring in her disposition, and so perhaps made fewer new friends, but those who knew her loved her well and were warmly beloved. In spite of her reserve her social qualities were strong, and in early years the Crawford home was the center of much of the social life of the town in which they lived. The easy, genial hospitality of that home was long remembered and quoted by their old friends. Mrs. Crawford's tastes were literary and artistic, her love for flowers and her work among them and her native talent in portraying them with pencil or brush was unusual for her day and opportunity for cultivating her talent. Her children used to call her "the little flower mother" in loving appreciation of these decided tastes. Between her home, her flowers, her friends and her books she led a quiet uneventful life, whose currents were none the less strong and deep because in quiet channels. Her charity and toleration, her love for humanity were unfailing. She died at the home of her daughter after a brief illness, May 6, 1894. The loss of her oldest son, Charles Crawford of Traverse City, coming suddenly after repeated shocks of bereavement among her children, her husband and mother, crushed her loving spirit and she never fully rallied after this last great grief.

Jephthah Hewitt.—The subject of this sketch was born in the township of Ira, Rutland county, Vt., October 14, 1807, died at Leoni, Jackson county, Mich., November 30, 1893, and was buried at Okemos, Ingham county, Mich., December 3, following. He was married February 9, 1832, at Rochester, N. Y., to Mary Fox, who, with seven of their children, survives him, viz.: Robert, who is in charge of the department of agricultural statistics in the Secretary of State's office; Frank, assistant superintendent in the Industrial School; John, a farmer in Alaiedon township; and Charles, a farmer in Ingham township; Emily, the wife of Dr. J. B. Hull, of Lansing; Mrs. Lucinda Tinson, of Lottaville, Indiana; and Martha, the wife of F. C. Barber, of Leoni, Jackson county, at whose home he was visiting at the time of his death. Two children were buried in infancy, and a third, Harriet, in her 21st year, in September, 1868. In infancy Mr. Hewitt was placed in the home of an uncle and aunt, George and Eunice Sherman, of Moriah, Essex county, N. Y. (later of Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y.), with whom he lived until he reached young manhood. His boyhood was passed, as was the boyhood of all country boys in those days, in hard work upon the farm. His advantages for schooling were limited to the district school a few months each winter, but when a young man he and others employed a teacher who taught them the common branches in a select school for a term of several months. Because of a crippled arm he early learned the shoemaker's trade which was followed for the greater part of his life. Mr. Hewitt with his wife and one child, Emily, emigrated to Michigan in 1835, making the journey through Canada with a team and covered wagon. The start was from Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., September 13; he crossed into Canada at Queenstown, and reached Detroit September 26. Driving on to Ypsilanti his family was left there while he made a trip to Livingston county, where he purchased a tract of land which was soon after sold. Returning to Ypsilanti and Detroit, he met a Joseph Otis and wife, and the two families traveled together and settled in Leoni, Jackson county. During the next four years three or four trips back to New York were made by Mr. Hewitt and his family, the journey between Detroit and Buffalo always being by boat. One of these trips was made in June, 1839, when some time was spent in Rush, Honeoye Falls and Mendon. Returning to Michigan in the fall of 1842, he again settled at Leoni on land purchased at the time of the former settlement. Here he resided until November, 1855, when, having sold his property, he removed his family to an eighty acre tract of wild land near Okemos. This was rapidly improved, and with another eighty that was soon added, made his home until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish all business cares. Mr. Hewitt cast his first vote in 1828, voting for General Jackson, the democratic candidate for president. He continued to vote the democratic ticket until the publication of the famous "Nicholson letter," written by General Cass, of Michigan, to A. O. P. Nicholson of Tennessee, in December, 1847. In 1852 he was a free-soiler, voting for John P. Hale for president. He was in Jackson "under the oaks" at the organization of the republican party, and from that time to his death acted with that party. Mr. Hewitt was thoroughly versed in the political history of his country, and could readily recall the prominent leaders of parties and their positions upon dominant issues. He greatly enjoyed political discussions, when carried on in a friendly spirit at the fireside, or in his shop. He was no public speaker, would not attempt even the briefest remarks before an audience. He was frequently urged to accept township offices and once a nomination to the legislature, but all such offers were persistently declined. Mr. Hewitt never united with any religious society but was always friendly to the church because of its moral influence. It is not many years ago that the "itinerant" was not noted for either education or refinement, but Mr. Hewitt would encourage his children to attend the preaching services and Sabbath school because, as he put it, "I don't care how poor the preaching, it is better than the best saloon in the country." In the "early days" it was the custom much more than now for members of churches and others to entertain ministers who were away from home. Such were always cordially welcomed and generously cared for at the home of Mr. Hewitt.

MRS. VICTORIA HUFFMAN.—Mrs. Victoria Huffman died November 14, 1893, aged 71 years. She was by birth a German and had been a resident of Lansing 35 years. She died of disease of the heart.

JOHN S. HUSTON.—John S. Huston died at his home in Leroy, Sunday, July 30, 1893, aged 70 years. John S. Huston was born in Geneva, N. Y., October 19, 1823. He was the oldest of a family of ten children and is also the first to be taken away. His parents moved to Ann Arbor, Mich., in the year 1830 where they resided until John was grown to manhood. He received an early education and while young began teaching school, being principal of the school at Howell, Ionia, Lyons, Northville and other places. Many of our prominent citizens in the State today received their early education under his training. After following teaching as a profession for some time, he attended the medical college at Ann Arbor and afterward practiced medicine. When the civil war broke out he enlisted and served as major of the 7th Michigan cavalry. At the close of the war he settled in Williamston and again practiced medicine with Dr. Jas. A. Leasia. On May 14, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Martha J. Putnam, of Leroy township. To them were born three children, two sons and one daughter, of whom the younger son and the daughter are living. During the last few years of his life, he has filled various public positions in the county, being supervisor of his township 12 years and 10 years of the time was chairman of the board of supervisors. To show their esteem and appreciation of him as their chairman, the board in 1887 presented him with a handsome gold headed cane. The doctor also held the office of school examiner in the county nine years and during seven years of the time was chairman and one year secretary of the board. In the death of the doctor or major, as he was always familiarly called, as an educator and faithful man in public positions, the community has lost a valuable servant. Funeral services were held at the house, Tuesday morning, August 1, at 9 o'clock, and were largely attended, Rev. Austin of Dansville officiating. His remains were laid to rest in the Dansville cemetery. The wife, children and other relatives of the family have the profound sympathy of the community in this their saddest bereavement.

DANIEL BACON JOHNSON.—By the death of Daniel Bacon Johnson, who passed away Monday night, October 23, 1893, at 9 o'clock, Lansing lost an old pioneer and respected citizen. Mr. Johnson had been ailing for some months, having suffered a severe fall last winter, which left him in such a condition that advanced years made recovery impossible. Mr. Johnson was born in the township of Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., February 15, 1821, where he remained until 18 years of age, where he was educated in the district schools and his father's drug store. He afterward took a course in the Auburn and Cayuga academies and later operated his father's farm until 1848, when he came to Lansing, traveling much of the distance by stage. In the spring of 1849 he purchased and made his home on a farm of 270 acres upon section 7, DeWitt township, Clinton county, which he improved in true pioneer style. In 1861 he sold this property and purchased the fine property just south of Lansing that has lately been platted. In Montezuma, N. Y., Mr. Johnson was married May 31, 1848, to Miss C. Almina Topping, who with four children, all residents of Lansing, were at the bedside of their parent when death entered and removed his spirit. Mr. Johnson was born of good old New England stock, his father and grandfather being natives of Windham county, Conn. Both served in the war of the revolution, the grandfather as a colonel in Washington's army and the father as a private in the same army. In politics Mr. Johnson was a democrat. He was a member of the Universalist church, and was one of the founders of the masonic order in Lansing, being a charter member of Lansing lodge No. 33. The four children who survive him are Mrs. L. H. Briggs, ex-Mayor F. B. Johnson, Charles T. Johnson and Herbert E. Johnson.

ARTEMUS E. KNIGHT.—Artemus E. Knight died February 28, 1894, aged 72 years. He was born near Springfield, Mass., in 1822. He came to Michigan in 1849, married and settled in Lansing. His wife died soon after, leaving him one daughter. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah M. Cole who survives him, with four sons and four daughters. He died of paralysis of the heart.

MRS. LOUISE E. KYLE.—Mrs. Louise E. Kyle was born in New York City in 1824. At an early day she came with her parents to Pontiac, and later was married to Wm. C. Kyle of Lansing, where she resided until her death, which occurred December 6, 1893. She was the sister of Theodore Hunter, several years deputy State Treasurer. She had two daughters, both of whom are deceased, and one son, Wm. E. Kyle of Lansing.

MRS. MARIAH I. O'CONNER.—Mrs. Mariah I. O'Conner, wife of alderman William O'Conner, died suddenly from heart disease, September 14, 1893, aged 43 years. She was born in Atlas, Genesee county, Mich., March 18, 1850, and was married in 1866, when she was 16 years old, and came to Lansing with her husband from Bay City in 1878. She was an active member of Pilgrim church and her death was a sad blow to her many friends. She left a husband and three children.

MRS. JEANETTE OLMSTEAD.—Mrs. Jeanette Olmstead died October 29, 1893, aged 73 years. She had been a resident of Delhi 35 years.

MRS. BETSEY PACKERD.—Mrs. Betsey Packerd, wife of Cyrus B. Packerd, died December 10, 1893, aged 82 years. She was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1811. In 1831 she came with her parents to Livonia, Wayne county, Mich., the family driving from New York state across Canada. After her marriage with Mr. Packerd they lived some time at Plymouth, afterward removing to Lansing

THOMAS SAIER.—Thomas Saier was a German, born in 1819, aged 74 years. He came to Lansing in 1851, where he resided until his death, accumulating a handsome property. He left, living, two sons and three daughters.

COL. GEORGE P. SANFORD.—Col. George P. Sanford died Monday morning, January 15, 1894, at 5:10 o'clock, after an illness of one week. Sunday evening, January 7, Col. Sanford was stricken with paralysis, which rendered him speechless and helpless, his entire left side being paralyzed. He was conscious all the time and hopes were entertained that he might rally and be able to take nourishment and regain his speech, although there was no hope of complete recovery. While delivering the oration at the cemetery on Decoration day, 1891, he was first stricken with paralysis, and since that time has been in delicate health. George P. Sanford was born in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., July 6, 1835. In 1837 his father, Ezra Sanford, removed to a farm in Saline, Washtenaw county, Mich., where George passed his boyhood on the farm. At 10 years of age, upon the death of his mother and financial reverses coming to his father, he was thrown upon his own resources. For some years he worked at farming summers and went to school winters, paying his board by working. At this time he learned the carpenter's trade. At 18 he taught school and then took a course at the Normal school at Ypsilanti, graduating in July, 1856. During the years 1856–7 he was principal of the public school at North Lansing. In the fall of 1857 he entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, paid his board by woodsawing and other choring, worked at farming in vacations to buy books and clothing, and graduated with high honors in June, 1861. Both at the Normal School and University he distinguished himself as a wide reader, a thorough student and an able debater. Upon graduating he received a captain's commission from Governor Blair, recruited a company of 104 men and was assigned to the 1st Michigan infantry volunteers in the army of the Potomac. In the winter of 1861–2 a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia broke his health and compelled him to resign in May, 1862. He returned to Lansing and in 1864, his health being somewhat restored, he was appointed by President Lincoln a major and paymaster in the army. He served in Washington, Philadelphia, North Carolina, Alabama, and on the great plains of Kansas and Nebraska. July 1, 1866, he resigned and was brevetted lieutenant colonel. Handling millions of money his accounts were found correct to a penny. He has since resided in Lansing. April 25, 1865, he was married to Mary A. Horner of Canton, Wayne county, Mich., a brilliant and accomplished lady, who died in March, 1887, beloved by all who knew her. In 1868 Col. Sanford was elected to represent the Lansing district in the Michigan house of representatives, where he displayed signal ability. As chairman of the committee on Agricultural College he secured an apropriation of $30,000 for a new college building, which stopped a determined effort to remove the college to Ann Arbor as a part of the University. As a member of the committee on education he earnestly advocated the legislation which secured to the University $60,000, which was among the very first appropriations to that great institution. He was a republican until 1872, when he purchased the Lansing Journal, ardently supported Horace Greeley for the presidency and has since been a democrat. He achieved prominence and distinction as a forcible editorial writer, as a powerful political speaker, as a sagacious and energetic counselor of the democratic party and was especially prominent in originating and promoting the fusion between democrats and greenbackers of the State. From 1874 to 1878 he was a member of the Lansing board of education and was one year its president. He also served one year as president of the Michigan State Press Association and one year as president of the Society of Alumni of the Michigan University. In 1883 he sold the Lansing Journal and retired from journalism on account of poor health. In 1879 he was fusion candidate for regent of the University; in 1884 for Auditor General, and in 1881 he received the fusion vote for United States senator. In July, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland to be postmaster at Lansing, and served over a year, but not being confirmed by the senate he retired September 1, 1886. In December, 1889, he was married to Miss Louise King of Hillsdale, Mich. In September, 1890, he started the

State Democrat which he has since published. He was appointed a member of the board of managers of the Michigan Soldiers' Home by Governor Winans, and though suffering from broken health, served his term. He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Col. Sanford has achieved marked distinction as an able writer, an eloquent orator, a sagacious political adviser. As a citizen he was public spirited and his sympathies were always with the people. As steadfast, warm hearted, and charitable his fidelity never wavered.

JACOB J. SEEGER.—Jacob J. Seeger died August 14, 1893, aged 70 years. He had resided in Lansing 25 years. He left a wife to the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

JAMES M. SHEARER.—Mr. Shearer was a pioneer of Ingham county, settling first in 1849 in a log house of his own construction on a tract of new land in the township of Bunker Hill. The clearing up of wild land did not continue to prove attractive, so he moved to Mason where he kept first the "Franklin House," and later the other hotel, and whichever hotel he kept was the stopping place of the four-horse coach line of stages from Jackson to Lansing. In 1854 he removed to Lansing, engaging in the livery business with Franklin LaRue. He soon became proprietor of the "Lansing House," then a leading hotel, patronized by such men as Kinsley S. Bingham, State officers, members of the legislature, and by most people who visited the capitol. He remained there until the opening of the State Agricultural College in 1857, when he relinquished the Lansing House to his step sons, Ben. B. and Henry B. Baker, Mr. Shearer having been appointed the first steward at the Agricultural College. The first students at the college undoubtedly remember him. He remained only about a year, resigning to take control of the "Columbus House," in Lansing, which was renamed by him "The American," a name it bore until made the "Hudson House" by Martin Hudson. In 1864 Mr. Shearer removed to his farm on Michigan avenue east, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 11, 1894. Mr. Shearer was born in Colerain, Mass., April 20, 1816. His ancestors came from Colerain in the north of Ireland, bringing with them their neighbors the Campbells and the Handys, and the name of their native place, transplanted from Londonderry county, Ireland, to Franklin county, Mass. In early manhood Mr. Shearer was for several years employed at the state asylum for insane at Brattleboro, Vt., the latter part of the time as its steward. It was at this institution that he became acquainted with Mrs. D. K. Baker, at that time a widow and matron of the asylum. In 1849 they were married and came to Michigan, bringing with them his two step sons previously mentioned. Mr. Shearer had no children. To the people of Ingham county Mr. Shearer was probably most known as supervisor and as a member of the board of supervisors, he having been elected to that office many times after he moved to his farm in 1864.

MRS. JAMES M. SHEARER.—Mrs. Shearer was well known to the old residents of Lansing, to the first students at the Agricultural College, and to the old residents of Mason and the eastern portion of Ingham county, where she previously lived, she having come to Michigan with Mr. Shearer from Vermont in 1849, settling first on a tract of land in the township of Bunker Hill, later moving to Mason, then, in 1854, to the city of Lansing, being in the "Lansing House" until 1857, when she removed to the Agricultural College, Mr. Shearer having been appointed steward; again to the city of Lansing in the "American Hotel" (since "Hudson House"), and finally to the farm in the township of Lansing near the college, where she died February 15, 1894, at the advanced age of nearly 91 years, she having been born in Peru, Vt., April 12, 1803. Mrs. Shearer was a woman of strong personality and she came of a vigorous stock. On her mother's side she was descended from the well known Brooks family of Massachusetts, her mother being Abigail C., born in Princeton. Mass., September 16, 1776, daughter of David and Patience (White) Brooks. Her father was Reuben Bigelow, a manufacturer of furniture, a man of prominence in his part of the state of Vermont, at one time representing it in the state legislature. [His sister Deborah married Samuel Hoar whose descendants have been well known in Massachusetts. General Garfield also was a descendant of the Bigelow family.] Reuben Bigelow's father was Lieut. Jabez Bigelow, who married Deborah Knowlton, of Shrewsbury, Mass., and for her (her father's mother) Mrs. Shearer was named, Deborah Knowlton Bigelow. Mrs. Shearer was first married June 14, 1831, to Ezra Baker, a fulling-mill proprietor in Brattleboro, Vt. He died August 31, 1840. Two of her sons, Ben. B. and Henry B. Baker, are still living, the first in the township, and the other in the city of Lansing, the first named having served several years as secretary of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, and the last named as secretary of the State Board of Health. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Shearer (then Baker), was for seven years or more the matron of the Vermont asylum for the insane, at Brattleboro. It was there that she became acquainted with Mr. J. M. Shearer, the steward of the asylum, and to him, September 4, 1849, she was married. In Vermont Mrs. Shearer was a member of the Presbyterian church. She was one of the 27 founders of Plymouth Congregational church in Lansing in 1864.

CAPT. CLINTON SPENCER.—A loving husband, an indulgent father, a loyal friend, a faithful citizen, a brave soldier. No grander tribute can be paid to his memory than this simple summary of the virtues that endeared Capt. Spencer to all with whom he came in contact. In life we loved him, and in death we cherish his memory. When the news of his sudden death, on the 29th of November, 1893, brought sorrow to the hearts of his family and his old comrades, they found sweet consolation in the thought that no feeling of enmity threw a shadow over his grave. Of his life and work the "State Republican" spoke as follows at the time of his demise: "Capt. Clinton Spencer was born at Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, on January 31, 1840. His father was Grove Spencer, who died August 29, 1854. Grove Spencer was one of the earlier settlers of Ypsilanti, having come from West Stockbridge in 1826. He was president of the village, a member of the State legislature during the sessions of 1840 to 1841, 1848 and 1850; for a year was a member of the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society, and was twice a candidate on the whig ticket for member of the State Board of Education. His mother, Emily Spencer, was the daughter of Dr. Abel Millington, the first sheriff of Washtenaw county. She died on June 23, 1886. When Capt. Clinton Spencer was 4 years old, his parents moved on to the farm two miles east of Ypsilanti. He attended district school until about 14 years of age, when he entered the high school at Ypsilanti, where he remained until the age of 19. Leaving the high school he commenced the study of law in the office of Norris & Ninde, and had just begun work in the law school at Ann Arbor in 1861, when the war broke out. Responding to the call of his country, he enlisted for three months as a private in company H, 1st regiment, Michigan infantry, and on reorganization of the regiment in 1862, was commissioned a lieutenant, soon after being promoted to the captaincy. Capt. Spencer was in all the battles with the army of the Potomac to Gettysburg, where he lost his right leg and also received a wound in the left arm. He was then transferred to the veteran reserve corps and served until mustered out, June 30, 1866. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Spencer ran for register of deeds for Washtenaw county on the republican ticket and was elected. In 1868 he was reelected to the same office, and from 1871 to 1883 was postmaster of Ypsilanti. In March, 1884, he received an appointment as clerk in the Auditor General's office, and during this present administration was chief clerk of the department of State. He was married to Mary C. Wilson, August 11, 1864, to whom have been born six children, four of whom survive. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and always an ardent republican in politics. Mr. Spencer was a man respected wherever known. His manners were mild and always gentlemanly, and his integrity and honesty were never doubted. Full of love for his family and of an unusually sympathetic nature, his place cannot well be filled. The employes of the department of State with which Capt. Spencer was connected at the time of his death adopted appropriate resolutions expressive of their sorrow, and their sympathy with the afflicted family of the deceased. The remains were conveyed to Ypsilanti where they were interred, under the direction of the local Grand Army post."

PHILIP G. SPRANG.—Philip G. Sprang, one of the capitol city's pioneer business men, died at his home 318 Grand street south, at 4 o'clock p. m., November 23, 1893, after a lingering illness, aged 66 years and 8 months.

He had been in failing health for several years. Mr. Sprang was born in Alsace, Lorraine, March 23, 1827, and came to America with his parents in 1830. His father was previously a resident of Switzerland, but was driven out of that country, and his vast property was confiscated by the government, on account of his religious belief. The family on coming to America first settled in the state of New York, and from thence removed to Ohio, where the deceased learned the trade of a carriage maker, and was married in 1851 to Miss Flora Eldridge. He came to Lansing shortly after his marriage and engaged in the manufacture of carriages. The firm was first known as Rall, Sprang & Tobias, later as Sprang & Ostrander, and still later as Sprang & Clark. Clark & Co.'s extensive carriage works was built up on the foundation established by Mr. Sprang. He was a sincere Christian, a consistent member of the Central M. E. church, of which he was an officer for many years, and a gentleman of excellent qualities. He leaves a wife who has been an invalid for a number of years, two daughters, Mrs. Geo. A. Hasty and Miss Sibyl Sprang, of Lansing, and one son, Geo. E. Sprang of Petoskey.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN.—William Sullivan, died July 21, 1893, aged 48 years. He came to Lansing 27 years ago, from Canada. He was a mechanic of superior skill and highly respected as a citizen. He left a widow and six children.

MRS. SARAH E. WEST.—Mrs. Sarah E. West, died June 26, 1893, aged 70 years. She was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1823, came to Michigan in 1835, married Francis R. West, of Jackson, in 1842, and has been a resident of Lansing 47 years. Her husband died several years ago, and she left one son and four daughters living.

MRS. ELIZABETH WHITELEY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteley, died June 16, 1893, aged 93 years and 8 months. She was born in Salem, Mass., in 1800, married William Whiteley, in 1820, and was the mother of six children, all but one of whom she had seen laid in the grave.

MRS FLORA L. WRIGHT.—Mrs. Flora L. Wright, died December 26, 1893, aged 64 years. She was the widow of Solomon W. Wright, formerly one of Lansing's leading citizens, whose death occurred some ten years ago. Mrs. Wright had been a resident of Lansing since May, 1855, and lived in the home where she died continuously from that time. She was born in Waddington township, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in May, 1829, being second in a family of eight children. Of these, three survive her, a brother and sister, who still live in New York, and H. D. Bartholomew, the present city engineer. She was also a sister of the late Dr. I. H. Bartholomew. Mrs. Wright left two children, Mrs. Helen Crandall and Miss May Wright, both of Lansing. Mrs. Wright's marriage took place immediately preceding her removal to Lansing.

IONIA COUNTY.

BY ALBERT F. MOREHOUSE.

Name.	Came to Michigan.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Age.
Caroline Isham	1833	Lyons	Nov. 27, 1893	86
John McKelvey	1833	Ionia	Aug. 19, 1893	77
John Maxim	1836	Sebewa	Jan. 15, 1894	86
Ira Hamlin	1843	Portland	March 25, 1894	73
David S. Soles	1840	Portland	Jan. 18, 1894	91
Benjamin F. Pew	1836	Ionia	Aug. 2, 1894	78
David Griffin	1847	Portland	Oct. 4, 1893	79
Henry Sherwood	1860	Berlin	March 5, 1894	78
Rev. Alfred Cornell	1833	Ionia	Dec. 25, 1893	80
Louis S. Lovell	1841	Ionia	March 30, 1894	78
Andrew Daniels	1854	Sebewa	April 18, 1894	82
Mary Conklin	1843	Portland	Nov. 25, 1893	56
Betsey A. Sandborn	1843	Danby	Feb. 4, 1894	84
William H. Woodworth		Lyons	Sept. 28, 1893	70
Jacob Hair	1863	Orange	Sept. 27, 1893	86
Levi Hair	1863	Orange	Oct. 3, 1893	83
Ruth Converse	1853	Portland	June 27, 1893	83
Josephine A. Morehouse	1843	Grand Rapids	July 25, 1893	50

Rev. Alfred Cornell.—Rev. Alfred Cornell who died at Ionia on Christmas afternoon, December 25, 1893, was born in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., July 7, 1813. His parents were both born in Rhode Island, and were for many years members of the Baptist church in Morristown, N. Y. In November, 1833, they moved to Ionia, where they united with the Baptist church, of which they remained worthy and esteemed members until their respective deaths, each at the age of 85 years. Like shocks of corn fully ripe they were, in their season, gathered to their fathers. Of his early religious experience deceased left the following record: "Having been reared by parents who were devoted and consistent Christians, I had early in life strong convictions that it was my duty and interest to become a Christian. Sin had, however, blinded my eyes and perverted my heart and caused me, like many others, to give heed to the pride of my heart and love of the world, rather than to the convictions of duty to my God and myself. At about the age of 27 I was so deeply impressed that I ought *at once* to become a Christian that I began in earnest to search the scriptures and call upon God. After struggling with my depraved nature for months, I found peace in becoming reconciled to God. I was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church of Ionia by Rev. Buttolph in the spring of 1841." In addition to a common school and academic education, with the ministry in view, in 1841, he went to Hamilton, N. Y., where he took a course of English study, designated in the catalogue as a "Partial or shorter course" in Madison (now Colgate) university, from which he graduated in 1843. He was called to ordination by the Baptist church at Macedon, N. Y. Late in 1843, or early in 1844. This was his first pastorate, his second at Ionia from 1845 to 1863, at Norwalk, O., from 1863 to 1866, then a second pastorate at Ionia, at Portland 1871 to 1877, chaplain of State House of Correction, from 1877 to 1881. In many other convenient places he labored as he had opportunity and as time and strength permitted. About 50 years of faithful and efficient labor was rendered in Ionia county. Although no record of results has been preserved it is well known that he labored not in vain in the Lord. His ministry was characterized by conversions, by baptisms, and the building up of churches. In all churches in which he labored, or places in which he lived, his memory is fragrant with the aroma of heaven. During his entire pioneer ministry he neither asked nor received a farthing from any missionary treasury. His active interest in denominational affairs was mainly confined within his own association. The lack of roads and the difficulty of supporting families in pioneer days, prevented his attendance at the State convention or other public meetings far away, except at long intervals. Deceased was twice married, first to Miss Amanda Yeomans of Ionia, in December, 1836, daughter of Judge Erastus Yeomans. She died at Norwalk, Ohio, in February, 1863. Again to Miss Katie Mason of Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1863. He was father of six children. Three of whom are dead, three are living. Seymour A., the eldest, was a student at Kalamazoo for some years. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the army and was commissioned a lieutenant. He fell in battle before Petersburg, Va. During the rebellion while the 21st Michigan regiment was in the field in Kentucky, it selected the subject of this sketch for chaplain; Governor Blair assured him that his commission was ready, but illness of his wife and his acceptance of his pastorate at Norwalk, Ohio, prevented his joining the regiment. Upon a careful survey of his whole life, we can joyfully say that a truly good and noble man has fallen in Israel.

ANDREW DANIELS.—Andrew Daniels, an old and respected resident of the State, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Aldrich, in Sebewa, Ionia county, April 18, 1894, of general decline. He was born in 1812 at Burlington, Vt. In 1827 he went to New York state, where in 1832, he was married to Miss Eunice Merryfield. To them eight children were born, two sons and six daughters. In 1854 he came to Michigan where he has since resided. In early life he became a Christian and was ever found an earnest and consistent advocate of the faith. In his political relations he was a radical republican, being at his death a member of the "Harrison club." He leaves to mourn his loss an aged companion, seven children, thirty-two grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren, besides a large circle of friends. H. D. C.

DAVID GRIFFIN.—Another of our old citizens has passed away. David Griffin died Wednesday afternoon, October 4, 1893, in the 80th year of his age. He was born in West Chester county, N. Y., August 9, 1814, and continued to reside there until after his marriage in 1836. He came with his little family to Albion, Mich., in 1847, and then removed to Sunfield, where he remained but a short time, when, having bought a farm in Sebewa, he went on to his land, and by tireless industry cleared up a farm, while the surrounding land was a wilderness. Wishing to give his children the advantages of schools, he removed to Portland in 1864, and continued to reside there until his death. He made a profession of religion and united with the Baptist church while living in Sebewa, subsequently uniting by letter with the church of that denomination in Portland. His manner of life was always exemplary and he always had the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He was a kind old man, loved by all, and he died leaving not an enemy in the world. He leaves a widow, the wife of his youth, with five sons and two daughters, all of whom are married, having families.

MRS. CAROLINE ISHAM.—Mrs. Caroline Isham, widow of Giles S. Isham died at her home in Lyons, Monday evening, November 27, 1893, at the age of 86 years. Mr. and Mrs. Isham removed from Burlington, Vt., to Lyons in 1833, where Mr. Isham engaged in the mercantile business. Except for a brief absence in California Mr. Isham lived in Lyons until his death. Mrs. Isham was a very benevolent, kind hearted woman, who will be remembered by the old residents of the Grand river valley as a good neighbor and a warm friend, and by the Ionia county pioneers as a kind and genial woman. Mrs. Isham leaves three children, Mrs. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. Marion Littlefield and F. A. Isham. Her sister, Mrs. J. C. Blanchard, of Ionia, is the last living of seven sisters and two brothers.

JUDGE LOUIS S. LOVELL.—The following resolutions were adopted by the bar of the county of Ionia, at a meeting held at the court house Thursday afternoon, April 5, 1894, at 2 o'clock, upon the occasion of the death of the Hon. Louis S. Lovell:

1. The Hon. Louis S. Lovell, late circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit of this State, and for 24 years the judge of this court, departed this life on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1894, and the bar desires to take notice of the event by expressing its sense of the great value of his public services and its admiration for the purity of his character and the elevation and nobility of his manhood.

2. Judge Lovell was born on the 15th day of November, 1816, at Crafton, Vt. He removed to this county in the year 1841, and has resided in the city of Ionia continuously since that time. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1841, and in 1857 was elected to the office of circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit of this State, and entered upon the performance of the duties of that office on the 1st day of January, 1858. The circuit then comprised the counties of Kent, Barry, Ionia, Ottawa, Clinton and Montcalm, and much important litigation involving large interests, was disposed of by and before him. Possessed of a strong sense of right and wrong and untrammeled by precedents and technicalities, he sat in judgment between man and man; and neither private influence nor popular tumult could swerve him from what he deemed to be right. He was a lover of justice and equity. He hated chicanery, fraud and oppression.

3. In the administration of the criminal law he tempered firmnes with discretion and humanity, without unnecessary harshness and without vindictiveness.

4. In his intercourse with the bar, he was a model of courtesy, dignity and patience. These qualities combined with long experience and legal learning made him an admirable judge.

5. Judge Lovell was justly held in high esteem as a neighbor and citizen. The integrity of his life and the spotless purity of his character recommended him to all who regard manly honor; while his scholarly attainments, his delicate sympathy and the grace and seriousness of his manner afforded a peculiar charm to his presence and endeared him to a large circle of admiring friends. He has left a noble fame, the record of a life clear and clean in its aims, pure in public ways and private paths, full of busy, useful labors, and of duties well discharged and crowned with honor.

6. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the several members of his family on account of their sudden bereavement and the great loss that they, in particular, have sustained.

7. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be presented at the opening of this court on April 5, on behalf of this bar, with a request that the same be entered upon the record and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

JOHN MCKELVEY.—John McKelvey died very suddenly at midnight, Saturday, August 19, 1893, while he was seated in a chair in his room at the Dexter house. All the evening he had been cheerful and gave no sign of illness. Landlord W. E. Southard and A H. Geck were beside him when he died. Dr. Defendorf was sent for and pronounced it a case of heart disease. For 60 years he had been a prominent figure in and about Ionia county, having settled in Lyons township in 1833, and had many friends. He was born October 15, 1816, at Albany, N. Y. He moved with friends, who were farmers, to Rochester, when 3 years old, moving thence to Michigan in 1833, settling in Oakland county. He remained there 8 years, after which he moved into Lyons township, where he has resided ever since. He never attended school, but was educated by a private tutor. He engaged in farming and began the study of law, when about 30 years of age. He was married about 49 years ago and was the father of four children, but one of whom is living, Byron L., residing in Boston township. The only other relative living is a sister, Mrs. Leonard, of Ionia, who is 75 years of age. Their family consisted of eleven children and came from long lived stock, his father living to the age of 120. Mr. McKelvey leaves a small estate, and at the time of his death was county truant agent.

JOSEPHINE A. MOREHOUSE.—Josephine A. Morehouse died of cancer at Grand Rapids, Mich., where she had transiently gone for medical treatment, on the 25th day of July, 1893. Her social position, her prominence in literary circles and her usefulness in the church as a working member, demands more than a passing notice of her demise. She was the daughter of Justus S. and Temperance Sandborn and was born at Allan, N. Y., June 9, 1843. The same year the family came to Portland in this State, and at a proper age she enjoyed the advantages of our public schools, and when she graduated from our high school it was with distinguished honor. In January, 1861, she was united in marriage to Jasper Davis, who after a brief honeymoon of a month responded to the call of his country and in the 27th regiment, Michigan infantry, went to the front. He participated in the fortunes of his regiment until he was taken sick and died in hospital in June, 1864. In July, 1867, the subject of this sketch was married to Jephtha B. Morehouse, who yet survives her. In early life Mrs. Morehouse made a profession of religion and united with the M. E. church, but subsequently on a closer examination of the scriptures changed her views of its teaching and united with the Baptist church. She did not, however, change her feeling of regard for all Christians of whatever name or denomination. In Christian work or plans of benevolence she was second to few, and her energy imparted success. In public services and devotional meetings she was generally present and in the service of song she was a leader. She was especially prominent for her usefulness in the Sunday school of which she was superintendent for several years. She was also a charter member of the ladies' literary club and for a number of years its president. Her friends were only limited by her acquaintance, for all who knew her loved her. In her temper she was genial and amiable and will long be missed by church and society. When she was informed of the character of the disease (cancer) that was destroying her vitals, she did no fail in courage or give way to despondency, but with a living faith in her Redeemer, and leaning on the arm of the Savior in her increasing weakness, patiently she traversed the dismal valley made radiant by the sunlight of God's eternal love, and so she fell asleep.

BENJAMIN F. PEW.—Benjamin F. Pew was born in Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y., March 22, 1815, and died August 2, 1894. In 1836 he came to Michigan and settled at Prairie Creek where he remained about two years. From there he went to Muskegon where he remained only one year. He came back to Ionia county. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Bradish September 13, 1840, and settled on his farm just east of Palo. In the spring of 1852 they made up their minds to move to California, and with two yoke of cattle, they started to cross the plains, arriving there six months later. They remained in California about two years and came back to Michigan, remained five years and returned to California taking again six months to cross the plains. Here they remained until about 1870 then came again to Michigan and settled in Palo. Mr. and Mrs. Pew have lived together nearly 53 years There were born to them four children, three of whom were laid to rest in California, all dying within ten days. One, Mrs. Turnbull, remains with the widow and mother to mourn their loss. He also leaves five grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Pew crossed the ocean six times during their married life. Brother Pew joined the masonic lodge in the year 1852, and those who knew him best know how well he has kept that obligation. The funeral services were held from the M. E. church under the service of the order of which he was a member. Sermon by Rev. O. J. Golden. He was laid to rest in North Plains cemetery.

HENRY W. SHERWOOD.—Henry W. Sherwood died at his home in Berlin, Ionia county, March 5, 1894, at the age of 78 years. Deceased was born in Dansbury, Conn., February 18, 1816, and December 7, 1842, was married to Phoebe A. Knapp, at Fairfield, Conn., who died October 5, 1851. To them were born three children. One died in infancy, and two survive him, Mrs. Rebecca Lewis, of Holton, Muskegon county, and Mrs. Thomas Noddins, of Orleans, Ionia county. Mr. Sherwood was again married July 4, 1852, to Miss Charlotte Noddins of Hartford, Niagara county, N. Y., and to them were born six chlidren. Three survive him, Thomas H., Franklin N., and Mrs. Charlotte M. Woodard. The deceased removed with his parents when but a boy to Niagara county, N. Y., and lived there until 1860, when he removed to Berlin, Ionia county, where he resided until his death.

DAVID S. SOLES.—David S. Soles died January 18, 1894, at his home in the villlage of Portland, where he has been a resident and an old landmark for much more than half a century. He was born at Alburg, Vt., December 18, 1803, and at the date of his death was over 90 years of age. In 1838 he went to Kirtland, Ohio, which was then the stronghold of Mormanism, and the residence of Joseph Smith, but though living among Mormons, he did not accept their creed, and dissatisfied with the community he removed the next year, 1839, to Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1840 came to Portland where he continued to live until his death. He was brought up a farmer and on coming to Michigan, as such bore his share of hardships in clearing up the wilderness. In 1840 he was married to Miss Hester A. David who yet survives him. In 1845 he was elected constable, and because of the satisfaction he gave in the discharge of his duties, he was annually reelected for more than 40 years continuously. He assisted in the survey of the land on which he afterward built his residence, and in which he lived until his death which came to him as the fitting close of a long and useful life. He was a constituent member of the Congregational church of Portland at its organization in 1843 and from which church he was buried. An upright and honorable man and conscientious Christian his memory will be cherished long after he has passed away.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

BY HENRY BISHOP.

Date of death.	Name.	Occupation.	Age.
1893.			
July 1	Alfred Howard	Farmer	83
July 3	Edmund Chase		90
July 8	Theodore P. Sheldon	Banker	88
Sept. 1	Mrs. Abner Burson	Farmer's wife	85
Sept. 18	David Kimbal	Farmer	71
Sept. 20	Mrs. Ebenezer Durkie	Farmer's wife	82
Sept. 29	Bazel Harrison (pioneer of 1828)	Farmer	81
Oct. 1	George Ralph	Farmer	90
Oct. 9	Isaac Rogers	Farmer	73
Oct. 15	Hiram Tiffany	Farmer	75
Oct. 19	Bradley S. Williams	Manufacturer and farmer	78
Oct. 22	Mrs. Janette Kner	Builder's wife	75
Oct. 29	Sarah Wilson		102
Oct. 8	Chandler Kingsley	Farmer	78
Oct. 11	Mrs. Della Whitcomb	Widow	73
Oct. 8	John Phillips	Farmer	82
Oct. 12	James Campbell	Farmer	85
Oct. 15	Jerome T. Cobb	Holder of various offices and farmer	72
Oct. 15	Darias R. Newton		75
Oct. 30	Stephen Howard	Farmer	86
Dec. 9	Moses Cavanaugh	Farmer	83
Dec. 21	Albert B. Judson.	Farmer	74

Date of death.	Name.	Occupation.	Age.
1894.			
Jan. 2	Peter Omans	Farmer	81
Jan. 8	William McClarey	Farmer	84
Jan. 22	Lanra Briggs	Widow	92
Jan. 19	Oel Davenport	Farmer	82
Jan. 25	Daniel Tiffany	Farmer	82
Jan. 26	Anson Bonfory (soldier)	Musician	68
Feb. 1	Nathaniel A. Balch	Lawyer	86
March 11	James M. Simons	Farmer	80
March 18	Alexander Cameron	Builder, legislator, trader and farmer	80
March 19	Edmund McElroy (born in the county)	Farmer	59
April 10	Daniel D. Travis	Farmer	71
April 11	Bildad Bennett	Mechanic and pettyfogger	85
April 16	Billings Crane	Farmer	66
April 28	Horace M. Peck	Farmer and capitalist	80
May 15	William P. Carman	Farmer	83

HON. NATHANIEL A. BALCH.—Hon. Nathaniel A. Balch, one of the oldest residents of Kalamazoo, died Thursday morning, February 1, 1894, at 3:40, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John den Bleyker, three miles east of Kalamazoo, aged 86 years. Mr. Balch has been in poor health for years, but has nevertheless been comparatively active until within a short time. In 1837 Mr. Balch removed to Kalamazoo, and at the solicitation of the Huron intsitute board of directors, opened and organized the now prosperous college. In 1838 he accepted the professorship of mathematics in Michigan College at Marshall, organizing the same and conducting it until 1839, when it was closed by reason of the financial troubles which swept over the country. He then returned to Kalamazoo, and in 1840 resumed the study of law in the office of Stuart & Webster; was admitted to the bar in the same year, and was subsequently licensed to practice before the United States supreme court. Nathaniel A. Balch was born at Athens, Vt., January 22, 1808. At the age of 17 he became a teacher and was very successful. A desire for a college education seized him and he entered Middlebury, Vt., college, from which he was graduated with high honors. Removing thence to Bennington he became principal of the academy there, meanwhile studying medicine and surgery, and at the same time read law during his leisure hours. Mr. Balch entered upon his professional career well fitted by reason of his literary and scientific education to fill a high place in the legal profession, and a zeal that knew no failure. He was in 1840 appointed prosecuting attorney of Barry county and in 1841 to the same office in Kalamazoo county, filling these offices with distinction for two years. In 1847 Mr. Balch was elected to the State senate, serving two years, and to him the people of Michigan are indebted for much important legislation enacted during his term as senator. During President Buchanan's administration, Mr. Balch was appointed postmaster of Kalamazoo, filling that office for four years. In 1849–50 he was a member of the board of trustees of Kalamazoo village, and in 1869, president of the village. Since 1850, however, Mr. Balch devoted most of his time to the practice of law, winning for himself a high name in the records of the profession. In 1882, owing to advancing age, he retired from the bar and has since enjoyed the fruits of honest, diligent toil, being justly eminent in his profession and one of the oldest lawyers in the State. Mr. Balch was twice married, his first wife being Sarah M. Chapin, of Woodstock Vt., who died in 1848. Three children were the fruit of this union. In 1849 he married Elizabeth E. Dugan of Philadelphia, who became the mother of two children. But one of these children is now living, Mrs. John den Bleyker of Kalamazoo. Mr. Balch was a lifelong democrat of the old line. He was a patriotic and philanthropic citizen, always ready and willing to advance every good cause for his county, State and city. He was a professed Christian and for many years a prominent figure in the First Presbyterian church of Kalamazoo. In all things he was strictly temperate. All who gained his friendship found him a friend indeed, and in him the city and county at large loses an upright citizen, whose name will always be a watchword for integrity and right doing.

JEROME T. COBB.—Jerome T. Cobb, the subject of this sketch, died at the home of his son, Wm. B. Cobb, in the village of Schoolcraft, on Wednesday morning, November 15, 1893. Jerome T. Cobb was born in Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn., December 29, 1821, making his age 71 years, 10 months and 16 days at the time of his death. His parents with a family of six children emigrated to Michigan, arriving in Kalamazoo county, September 30, 1830. They came to Schoolcraft, reaching the prairie at the north end the same day those who were to be their neighbors entered the south end. They located near together and here grew to manhood; they and their descendants now largely own the property taken by them from the government. Of the old neighbors, only one remains, Abner Burson, now in his 90th year. Mr. Cobb's early education consisted of what he could get winters at the log schoolhouse near by; this, with two months at the old branch in Kalamazoo, comprised his opportunities for school education. By diligence and a close application to his books, he was enabled to teach school for a few successive years, in the good old days of "boarding around." He married in August, 1846, Miss Julianna Benton of Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y. By this union they had one son, Wm. B. Cobb, at whose residence he spent the last year of his life. Mr. Cobb's wife died within four years of their marriage, and he again married Miss Harriet Felt, who died one year ago. His life up to 50 years was spent upon the farm. In April, 1873, he accepted the responsible position of secretary of the Michigan State grange. He gave his attention wholly to the grange, and in 1876 assumed additional duties as editor and manager of The Grange Visitor, which he conducted succesfully for 15 years. He was superintendent of the poor for 25 years, and connected with the State Board of Corrections and Charities for many years. His connection with the penal institutions of the State, which included the Industrial School for Girls at Adrian and the Reform School for Boys at Lansing have been a source of great pleasure to him, and we trust of profit to all concerned. His last days were spent at the residence of his son, where his every want was supplied. He had a somewhat prolonged illness but not a very painful one. He remained conscious until the very last, talking freely with the family about the future, expressed a willingness to go, and seemed to feel that all would be well with him. He leaves one son, whose family consists of a wife and three childen to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father; a brother in Chicago, a sister in Massachusetts, one in Texas and one in Schoolcraft, are all that remain of a family of eight children. In letters from many friends, as well as brothers and sisters in the order he loved so well, come to the family expressions of sympathy at the loss of one who had devoted his time and energy as best he could to lift up and better the condition of the agriculturalists, the order and mankind in general. We must part forever; a sad reality. One so good, so kind and intelligent, gone never to return. The funeral services were held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock from the M. E. church, conducted by Rev. D. H. Reiter of Vicksburg, assisted by Revs. Buck and Calkins. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, and a large concourse of sympathizing relatives and friends were present at the last sad rites.

THEODORE P. SHELDON.—Theodore P. Sheldon, died July 8, 1893, at the Oak Grove sanitarium, Flint, Mich., where he had been stopping a few months in hopes of recovering his health. Theodore Pierce Sheldon was born at Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y., April 15, 1810. Here his father, Thomas M. Sheldon, had removed from his native place, Providence, R. I., at an early day, and here under the parental roof the subject of this sketch lived until reaching his majority, when he started out to seek his fortune in the great west, landing in Detroit in the year 1831. Later he went to White Pigeon where a cousin of his father had been appointed receiver in the land office established there, serving in the capacity of chief clerk. In 1834 the office was removed to this place, then Bronson, and he accompanied it hither, the main duties of the office devolving upon him until 1842, when a change of administration closed his connection and he embarked in a general collection and agency business. Michigan was on the eve of the wildest speculative era in its history. The storm came when one who was to be a conservative figure was yet but a lad in years and experience. He had made good use of his opportunities, however, and when the final crash came so well was he known and trusted that on the failure of the Michigan bank, Mr. Sheldon was selected by its president, C. C. Trowbridge, to close up the Kalamazoo branch. This was the starting point of Mr. Sheldon's long and successful banking career. In 1850 the firm of T. P. Sheldon & Co. was formed, Horace Mower being the company until his death in 1862. Since that time the vacancy has been filled by Henry Brees, and the firm name continuing until the organization of the Kalamazoo Savings Bank. There are many reminiscences of the career of Mr. Sheldon as a business man and banker that show how completely he had the confidence of this people. When banks were breaking all over the country fears were entertained that he would go under and to prevent this the monied men of the village and vicinity took turns in visiting his bank and when the crowd was the largest would make themselves conspicuous by deposting large sums of money and otherwise showing their confidence. He weathered the storm by this means, the confidence of all his business acquaintances being back of him. No man ever lost a dollar who risked his money in Mr. Sheldon's bank. Mr Sheldon was a conservative man in all his business transactions. Whatever of this world's goods he amassed, and he leaves a large property, was by legitimate transactions, never by speculative schemes. As a citizen he was influential in all worthy endeavors for the upbuilding of the home of his adoption. As a friend he was helpful; as a husband and father, there could not have been a better. He was, too, a Christian worker, the leading member of his church, St. Luke's, of which he was elected the first warden, continuing in active discharge of its onerous duties up to within a short time of his death. Mr. Sheldon was married twice, to his last wife, Miss Cornelia R. Stockbridge, a sister of Senator Stockbridge, who survives him. Of his five children but two remain, Mrs. C. T. Fletcher of Detroit, and Miss Cornelia of Kalamazoo.

JAMES M SIMONS.—In the death of James M. Simons of Charleston, Kalamazoo county, which took place March 3, 1894, in the 81st year of his age, one of the foremost persons connected with the early history of Battle Creek and the surrounding country, is removed from our midst. Mr. Simons was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., January 24, 1814. His grandfather, John Simons being a soldier in the revolutionary war in which he held a colonel's commission. His father, John Simons, was a native of Vermont, went to New York state, and in 1827, removed to Michigan and settled in Salem, Washtenaw county; was among the first settlers there. In September, 1830, permission was given the son, the subject of this sketch, as he was then 16 years of age and an expert ox teamster, to take charge of the team of two yoke of oxen and wagon loaded with supplies, to effect a settlement in the wild Indian country, west from Jacksonburg (now Jackson), Michigan. This was the first wagon driven west from that place. The course of himself and party was taken west by compass and Indian trail. After four days of hard work in getting through swamps and marshes and in fording streams, in the afternoon of the fourth day, he with difficulty forded the Kalamazoo river west, and a little south of the present residence of Cornelius Fonda. Ascending the hill they came on to Goguac prairie from the southeast. How beautiful! Oh! How beautiful! says Mr. Simons, as they crossed the land, now the fine farm of Mr. J. L. Foster. They were surprised to find there human bones in great abundance scattered on the ground, arms, legs, skulls, etc. Here they believed had been an Indian battle. About 4 o'clock p. m. they arrived at their destination. This party of settlers was composed of Isaac and Daniel Thomas, James Conway, and a Mr. Shoup, with Mr. Simons as teamster. This place had been visited by Thomas and Conway on horseback during the summer, and chosen for a settlement. Here they erected a log house, covered it with shakes, plowed and sowed three acres of wheat, and cut ten tons of hay, etc. This was the first house erected and first land plowed in Calhoun county, being on the farm now owned by Mr. Chas. H. Joslyn. Mr. Simons then returned to his home, and four years afterward came back and became a permanent settler, locating the land now owned by Abram Minges, in 1834. In December, 1835, he was first married to Miss Parthena Thomas, the ceremony being performed by Polydore Hudson, and at his house, and was the first wedding in Battle Creek. Judge Sands McCamly and wife, Samuel Convis and wife, Moses and T. W. Hall, Geo. and Rustin Angel, and Mrs. Henry Andrus were present, and I think Milton Barney. In 1836 he sold his land in Battle Creek and located in Charleston, Kalamazoo county, where he continued to live until his death. In 1843 Mrs. Simons died and was buried in the Reese cemetery just west of Battle Creek city. Mr. Simons was the last person to die in Charleston township, on land located by himself. He said to the writer a few weeks before his death, "this farm has never been ransferred and never had a plaster on it." Mr. Simon's second marriage took place in March, 1849, with Sarah Betterly, fifth daughter of William and Phoebe Betterly. As the result of these marriages only two children remain, William Lewis and Parthena, wife of Robt. N. Wakefield, and as we carried the remains of this man to the cemetery to lay them by the side of both his companions, his second wife having preceded him only by a few weeks, we bowed our heads with sorrow as we exclaim, a good brother, a good father, a good citizen, a pioneer has fallen.

G. W. B.

Bradley S. Williams.—Bradley S. Williams, one of Kalamazoo's best known and highly respected business men and pioneers, died at his home, 718 south Burdick street, October 19, 1893, of bronchial pneumonia, aged 78 years. Mr. Williams was born in Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., April 26, 1815. In 1821 he went with his father's family to Ohio, and in 1835 came to Kalamazoo county. He took up land in Brady township, on the Indian reservation. On this farm he lived for 20 years. In 1839 Mr. Williams married Miss Lydia Harrison and to them were born five children, Melvin, now a resident of California; Vina, now Mrs H. Manvel, of Battle Creek; Owen, deceased; Malcom B., of Battle Creek, and Manford E., of Saugatuck. In 1859 Mrs. Williams having died, Mr. Williams and his children came to Kalamazoo, where he has since resided. Mr. Williams still retained his farming interests, devoting his time to the raising of blooded stock, principally sheep, though other stock and the raising of fruit have at times received his attention. In 1860 Mr. Williams married Mrs. Cordelia Kurtz, a sister of Mrs. Kirk A. Smith of Battle Creek, and Mrs. S. B. Hammond of Kalamazoo township, and one child, Dora I., now Mrs. W. E. Buckingham, was born to them. Mr. Williams first became a member of our business guide as the senior partner in the firm of Williams, Smith & Co. This was in 1873. For several years he was connected with the Williams Manufacturing Company. This company was first organized under the name of B. S. Williams & Co., manufacturers of windmills. Owing to the greatly increasing business a stock company was organized with Mr. Williams as vice president. In all his business life Mr. Williams has been successful. He gave his personal attention to the management of several fine farms owned by him in this county, besides devoting a portion of his time to his manufacturing and other interests. Mr. Williams was a member of the Kalamazoo County Pioneer Society, whose meetings he always attended, also of the State Pioneer Society. The Unitarian church society, of which he was an active member, always received substantial aid from him. He was also high in masonic circles. Mr. Williams had many personal characteristics that endeared him to the higher thought of our people. He was an abolitionist in the early days and many is the poor slave escaping from bondage that he succored. The same love for humanity made him an unostentatious friend and helper of the worthy poor. He gave freely of his abundant means to the suffering regardless of color, nativity or religion. He was also a strong temperance man and by example and precept aided the cause in every possible way. Mr. Williams' word was as good as his bond. His whole busy career was an exemplification of thorough business and personal integrity. No one ever suffered through his neglect of personal obligations and no man ever lost a cent through his instrumentality. The loss of such a man is a public loss, and the sorrow of our people is general.

KENT COUNTY.

BY WM. N. COOK.

Mrs. Mary J. Webster Ball.—Mrs. John Ball died December 18, 1893, at the home of her daughter, Miss Lucy Ball, 166 Summer street, Grand Rapids, aged 67 years. She had been ill since September and had failed quite rapidly since Thanksgiving day. Mrs. Ball had lived in Grand Rapids since 1847 and her death will cause regret to a wide circle of warm friends. She was born at Plymouth, N. H., November 6, 1826, and was the oldest of a family of eight children. She came to Grand Rapids in 1847 to accept a position as teacher in the old stone school, having heard of a vacancy through the late Hon. John Ball, who was then and for many years afterwards a school trustee. She married Mr. Ball December 31, 1849, and has since been a resident of the city, esteemed and respected by all. She was for many years an active member of St. Mark's church, but later united with the Reformed church, in which she was an earnest and zealous worker. Mrs. Ball was the mother of ten children, of whom five survive her. Frank W. Ball, John H. Ball and Miss Lucy Ball, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Kate W. Powers, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Mrs. Flora B. Hopkins, of Chicago. Of her brothers and sisters six survive, all of whom have at one time or another lived here. They are Mrs. A. M. Apted, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. G. S. Seymour, of LaPorte, Ind.; Mrs. Luther Powers, Carpenteria, Cal.; Arthur L. Webster, Spearfish, Dak.; Andrew J. Webster, Hartford, Conn.; and David Webster, Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Lydia Bissell.—Mrs. Lydia Bissell died November 10, 1893, at the family residence on North Division street, Grand Rapids, aged 90 years. Death was peaceful and quiet, a simple passing away of life. Mrs. Bissell was the mother of the late M. R. Bissell. She came to Grand Rapids with her husband more than 20 years ago and was beloved for her kindly charity and piety. Her husband, Deacon A. Bissell survives a union which has existed for over half a century.

Mrs. Emily Campau.—The memory of Mrs. Emily Campau, the widow of Toussaint Campau, who died at Big Rapids, July 25, 1893, and was buried by the side of her husband's remains in the Catholic cemetery of Grand Rapids, deserves more than a bare statement of her death and burial. A large circle of sorrowing friends followed her remains from St. Andrew's cathedral to the grave. Mrs. Campau was a daughter of Renee Marsac, one of the distinguished family of DeMarsac, that was one of the earliest and most distinguished of the families of New France. After the possession of Michigan and the northwest was obtained by the United States, they were among the most loyal; and it was her cousin, Captain Marsac, that raised, drilled and commanded the company of French Americans (of which her father was a member), that was a part of the force surrendered by Gen. Hull, and who afterwards did such good service on the American side in the war of 1812. She was born in the limits of what is now the city of Detroit, March 1, 1819. Her husband, Toussaint Campau, came here to reside with and work in the trading post for his brother, the well known "Uncle Louis Campau," in the latter portion of the year 1827 and died here in 1872. Mrs. Campau came to reside with her sister, Mrs. Louis Campau, in the autumn of 1832, riding three times along the Indian trail, two hundred miles long, between Grand river and Detroit, before her marriage. The whole distance until within 25 miles of Detroit, was through a dense wilderness tenanted only by wild beasts and equally wild Indians, her only escort were two or three *couriers du bois.* She had no fears of harm, and suffered only from the fatigue of riding the slow ambling Indian pony and of camping out for several nights along the trail. At the house of Uncle Louis she met his youngest brother, Toussaint, who wooed and won her, and they were married on the 27th day of November, 1834, in the Catholic Mission church across the river, situated a little west of where Chubb's foundry stood a few years ago. Its congregation is now that of the Cathedral of St. Andrews in Grand Rapids. This was the second marriage in the Grand river valley or country, as it was then called; the first was a protestant one, that of Harriet Guild, "Aunt Hattie Burton," and Barney Burton, which was performed in Joel Guild's residence that stood where the City National Bank now stands, by the Baptist missionary among the Indians, the Rev. Leonard Slayter, with the distinguished Indian chief Noonday and his family among the guests. The marriage ceremony was performed in the sitting room of Uncle Louis' dwelling on the corner of Waterloo and Monroe streets, by Father Baraga, a priest who had a history. He was a Hapsburg, a cousin of the reigning emperor of Austria. He had served as an officer with great distinction all thorugh the Napoleonic wars, including the field of Waterloo. Then, thrusting aside his honors, which were many, and his titles and the favor of his royal cousin and, giving away a large fortune, he took orders in the Catholic church and at his own request was sent into the wilderness of America to carry the gospel among the Indians. Afterwards he became the bishop of Sault Ste. Marie. One of the counties of Michigan is named in his memory. At the wedding feast that was held in Uncle Louis' mansion, situated on the southwest corner of Waterloo and Monroe streets, there was in attendance almost every white inhabitant of the county of Kent, and also all of its distinguished Indian chieftains. The young couple soon went to keeping house in a building erected for them on the site of Luce's block on Toussaint Campau's plat of the village of Grand Rapids. He and his charming bride always left the latch strings of their dwelling out for the pioneers and early settlers of this valley. He engaged for some years in merchandizing but was no match for the cunning yankee schemer, and soon this piece and that piece of their porperty was ingeniously and legally got away from him, with but little benefit to them, so that at the time of his death he had but few earthly possessions. At the time of his death they had living three sons, Louis, now residing in Muskegon; Adolphus, now residing in Big Rapids; and a son residing in New York, and two dauhgters, Mrs. Anna Baby, of Detroit, and Mrs. Frances, wife of Dr. Danforth of Cascade. Mrs. Campau was very highly esteemed by every person acquainted with her, her cheerfulness, easy ways, graceful manners and ready sympathy attached each new acquaintance strongly to her. It is noticeable that the American bride and the French bride were among the most charitable, hospitable and esteemed persons of this then new settlement with both the red and the white inhabitants of the Grand river country. Several winters ago these first two brides (they were then widows,) were the guests of the Old Settlers' Association of the Grand river valley, at their winter festive gathering in the Morton house, and many were the kindly greetings they received from settlers who had been indebted to them for comforts and courtesies in those early days. With the death of Mrs. Campau is severed the last link that bound the days and times of the French fur traders among the Indians of the Grand river valley, with the pioneers, the early settlers and the present inhabitants of this large, prosperous and growing city. It is fitting that a record of these facts be preserved in the columns of the first newspaper published in that valley. G. H. W.

HON. MOREAU S. CROSBY.—Hon. Moreau S. Crosby died suddenly Tuesday, September 12, 1893, in Boston, where he had gone to recuperate from over work and an attack of nervous prostration. Mr. Crosby had long been identified with the business and social life of Grand Rapids, and was universally esteemed and respected. He was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., December 2, 1839, and came to Grand Rapids in the fall of 1858. He became associated with his father, the late J. S. Crosby, in the insurance business, and the firm of J. S. Crosby & Son is one of the oldest insurance houses in the city. He graduated from the university of Rochester in 1863, and had been a member of the board of education in Grand Rapids four years. He took an active interest in politics and public affairs and had frequently been honored by the republican party with positions of trust and responsibility. In 1872 he was elected to the State senate from this district by the remarkable majority of 2,707, and although but 33 years old at the time took a high rank in the senate by his ability, eloquence and energy. He was elected lieutenant governor of the State in 1880, and in 1882 was reelected for a second term, both times being nominated in convention by acclamation. As a presiding officer he proved popular and ruled over the deliberations of the body with dignity and wisdom. He was appointed a member of the board of managers of the State House of Correction by Governor Luce. He was a member of the board of trade and was connected with some of the largest commercial and manufacturing institutions in the city. He was a director and vice president in the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, vice president of the Valley City Milling Company and of the Fox Machine Works, largely interested in the Widdicomb company and was a director in the Safety Deposit Company. For 18 years he was superintendent of the Fountain street Baptist Sunday school and for many years was a leading member of the Fountain street church. He was for five years president of the Grand Rapids Young Men's Christian Association, and for two years was president of the State organization. In every position in life he served faithfully and honorably, and the part he played in the affairs of the city was most creditable. He will be missed by many and his death will be regretted by the entire city. In character, he was straightforward and could be relied upon. He was genial, approachable and ever willing to lend a helping hand. He was generous and charitable when contributions for any cause were called for. In social life he had a wide circle of friends and to them his hospitality was of the broadest type. He was one of the best of citizens, and in all circles he will be missed and mourned. He leaves a widow and two sons, James and Ray, and a daughter, Helen, of his immediate family.

Prof. Franklin Everett.—Prof. Franklin Everett died early Thursday morning, February 1, 1894, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George C. Fitch, 155 Jefferson avenue, aged 82 years. He had been in poor health for some time and very feeble and the end was expected at any time. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and was attended by the old settlers in a body. Prof. Everett was the oldest teacher in the city and many a prominent citizen of today received their earliest instructions from him. He was born January 26, 1812, at Worthington, Mass., was brought up on a farm and at the age of 16 began to teach and at the same time fitted himself for college. Five years later he went to what was then Waterville college, now Colby university, in Maine, and there, in 1838, graduated. He decided to follow teaching as a profession, and for a time had charge of Black River academy in Vermont, and of academies in Canajoharie and Cooperstown in New York. In 1846 he came to Grand Rapids to take the position of principal of the Grand Rapids academy. A little later this became an independent school, known as Everett's academy, and he maintained it until advancing years compelled him to relinquish active labor in 1874. He was the author of a valuable historical work, "Memorials of the Grand River Valley," published in 1877, which has been one of the most treasured collections of pioneer reminiscences in the possession of old residents. He was a strong promoter of the Old Residents' Association and of the Kent Scientific Institute. In early life he affiliated with the orthodox Christians in creed, but later in life became independent, though not a free thinker, in religious tendencies. His wife and one daughter preceded him in death several years. Mrs. Fitch is the sole surviver of his immediate family.

MORDECAI L. HOPKINS.—Mordecai L. Hopkins died Saturday night, May 19, 1894, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Ball, corner Buckeye and Wells streets, aged 67 years. Mr. Hopkins was born in New York state and when he was 8 years old the family came to Michigan, locating in Ottawa county. Deceased as a young man worked in a mill. He studied law as opportunity offered and was admitted to the bar. In 1855 he was elected to the State legislature from Ottawa county. When the war broke out he enlisted and served about a year. When in the army he acted as correspondent of the Chicago Times and he left the army to accept an editorial positon on that paper. He was senior editor under Wilbur F. Story, and as such wrote the leading editorials and assisted in the direction of the policy of the Chicago Times. Wielding a trenchant pen his contributions to journalistic literature were always well written and fairly bristled with points when the writer was in earnest. During the war the Times was an anti-war paper and Mr. Hopkins was directed by Mr. Story to make it red hot. Mr. Hopkins wrote the famous "fire in the rear" editorials which brought upon the paper the ire of the soldiers in Chicago and the union sentiment. So vigorous were the editorial columns that an order came from Secretary of War Stanton to suppress the publication, and for nine days the paper did not appear, its editors and employes being barricaded within the office. Mr. Hopkins' connection with the Times continued during the greatest prosperity of the paper, when Story was a tower of strength, and he remained for a long time even after the great editor failed in mental power. He came to Grand Rapids about 15 years ago, and for a long time held an editorial position on the Democrat. For several years past he has been living in imperative retirement.

GEN. WILLIAM POWERS INNES.—Gen. William Powers Innes died at his home in the city of Grand Rapids, on the morning of August 2, 1893, at the age 67 years, and was buried on Sunday, August 6, his burial being conducted by the officers of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Michigan, according to the beautiful service of that order, the procession accompanying the body to the tomb being one of the largest ever seen in western Michigan. William Powers Innes was born in New York City, January 22, 1826, and entered upon the bustling work of a busy life at the early age of 13 years, when he took upon himself the partial support of a widowed mother, a sister and a brother. His early education he owed to that beloved mother, never having had any other advantages worth mentioning. He entered into the employ of the Erie railway as a civil engineer at the age of 16, and remained until the completion of that great line of travel. Early in 1853 he left New York and came to Michigan as a civil engineer in the employ of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Company, then the Oakland & Ottawa, and had since that time called Grand Rapids his home. He remained in the employ of this road until its completion when he took charge of the then called Amboy & Lansing Railroad, extending from Jonesville to Saginaw, and was with that road until 1861. In 1857 he made the first preliminary survey for a road from Grand Rapids to Mackinaw, being the land grant road, afterward merged into the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad. Soon after the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, he obtained special permission from President Abraham Lincoln to raise a regiment of engineer officers and soldiers together with a battery of artillery. He was commissioned colonel September 12, 1861; entered the field with his command (Michigan engineers and mechanics,) joining the army of the Ohio, in the fall of that year, and remained in the service a little over three years, part of which time he was military superintendent of railroads of the department of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans. In 1865 he entered the service of the railroads of Tennessee, and remained until the fall of 1868, when ill health caused his return to Michigan. During his civil life in Tennessee he had the general management of the Nashville & Chattanooga and Nashville & Northwestern railroads, the latter of which he also managed as receiver, under Governor Brownlow, for some time. He was also president and chief engineer of the Nashville & Tennessee railroad. After returning to Michigan he gave up active life as a railroad man, although he has done much in that line as consulting engineer. He served as commissioner of railroads of Michigan during Governor Begole's administration, 1883 and 1884. For the past few years he had devoted most of his time to his large real estate interests. He was deeply interested in the question of rapid transit and was instrumental in the building of the first cable road up the hill. He married June 5, 1850, Arianna A., youngest daughter of David P. Tinkham of Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., with whom he passed years of happiness, until July 3, 1881, when she passed into rest, loved and mourned by all. Three children, Robert W. Innes, Mrs. R. C. Hatheway, Mrs. Wm. B. Freligh, survive him. The youngest son, William, a bright newspaper man, died a few years ago. A brother, Colonel Robert. S. Innes of Minneapolis, is the only other immediate relative of the general. For the greater part of his life, General Innes was a prominent member of the masonic body and other kindred fraternities. The last public service of his life was his attendance upon the annual conclave of Knights Templar, held at Bay City on May 16 last, which meeting he attended as grand recorder of the order. At that time he was convalescent from an attack of pneumonia contracted last January, and he was attacked by a severe cold while in attendance upon his duties at the conclave and never rallied permanently thereafter from the clutch of disease. Masonry and the philanthropies and fraternities of masonry were most dear to the heart of General Innes. One of the latest conversations which he had with any respresentatives of the press was with a Daily Eagle reporter the day before his departure for Bay City to attend his last conclave. In this the general told of the recent improvements at the Masonic Home, and urged the reporter, and requested that all other reporters visit that institution whenever convenient. He was candidate for mayor of the people's party last spring. The general was for years secretary of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, and was one of the prime movers and most staunch supporters of the Masonic Home for widows and orphans, and indigent and disabled masons. His name is therefore dear to all members of the order, and a brief resume of his masonic history will be of interest to many: William P. Innes received the degree of master mason from Western Union lodge No. 146, Belfast, Allegany county, N. Y., 30th of January, 1851, and the degree of Royal Arch mason in Grand Rapids chapter No. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853. He took the degree of royal and select master in Detroit council No. 1, at Detroit in 1854, and the order of the temple in Detroit commandery K. T., No. 1, 1856. He received the Scottish rite degrees up to and including the 32d in Detroit in 1860, from the hands of Killian Van Rensselaer, then serving as the grand master of the royal Scottish rite body of the northern jurisdiction, no body of the rite having been established in the State. He received the 33d degree and became a member of the supreme council in Boston in 1866. He was elected grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch masons of Michigan in 1860; was reelected in 1861, serving until 1862. His last address to the Grand Chapter was written from his tent in the field in Kentucky, he serving at that time with his regiment in that state. He was chosen grand commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar in 1860, serving one year, and was elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. at the grand communication held in January, 1878, having been previously appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his predecessor in the fall of 1877. This latter office he held up to January, 1892, when he was elected grand master, serving in that capacity one year. He was elected grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch masons in January, 1875, and grand recorder of Knights Templar in May, 1871, which offices he held to the time of his death. Gen. Innes was an earnest, faithful and sincere Christian gentleman, and for many years was a faithful warden in the Protestant Episcopal church in the city of Grand Rapids. He loved the service of his church, and in his religion he found solace and a balm for all his sorrows.

MISS LUCRETIA LYON.—Miss Lucretia Lyon died Saturday, December 16, 1893, at the residence of her nephew, the Hon. George W. Thayer, of Hastings street, aged 86 years. She was born in Shelburne, Vt., October 20, 1807, and came to Michigan in 1840 and to Grand Rapids in 1841, with her brother Lucius Lyon. Her brother was territorial delegate in congress in 1833-35 and looked after the interests of the State when it was admitted to the union. He was elected to the United States senate in 1836 and served four years, being one of the first two from Michigan. He was a surveyor by profession and made many of the early surveys and acquired large property interests here. He once owned much of Kent plat, the tract north of Lyon street west of Division street and Lyon street was named in his honor. Miss Lyon in her early life was accomplished and is described by those who remember her as rarely beautiful. She spent a season with her brother in Washington and was a popular belle. Since her brother's death in 1851, she has not been farther from the city than to Reed's Lake. She has lived a quiet, retired life, so quiet that probably few save the older citizens knew such a woman was in their midst. She was the last of her immediate family. She was a sister of Mr. Thayer's mother. The funeral services were held at his home on Ionia street, corner of Hastings street, Monday, December 16, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and the body was taken to Detroit and buried by the side of her brother, as she had requested.

JOHN MCKAY.—John McKay, an employe of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway for 35 years, and an old resident of Grand Rapids, died at his home 129 East Leonard street, Wednesday evening, November 1, 1893. Mr. McKay was 72 years of age and was in good health up to a week previous to his death. He contracted a severe cold and died of heart failure. He had been roadmaster on the railroad in the district from Grand Haven to Durand for over 30 years.

HON. LYMAN DECATUR NORRIS.—Lyman Decatur Norris died at his home, 21 North Prospect street, Grand Rapids, Saturday morning, January 6, 1894, after a long, painful illness. This end had been feared for many weeks, then there were flickering hopes for at least a partial recovery, and longer life for him, but his malady resisted all skill and care. He was of English ancestry, the first of the family in this country, Nicholas Norris, having emigrated from England in 1654, and settled in Exeter, N. H., where he lived until his death in 1721. Mr. Norris' great-grandfather, David, after serving in the revolutionary war at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga and elsewhere, settled at Deweysburg, now Peacham, Vt., and there died. Mr. Norris' father was the first of the line to leave New England. On attaining his majority, he settled in Genesee county, N. Y., where he engaged in business, surveying, keeping a country store and manufacturing pot and pearl ash in a country then a wilderness. While in New York he married and his son was born in Covington, N. Y., May 4, 1823. In 1828 the father moved with his family to Ypsilanti, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Norris endured the usual hardships of pioneer life, in which their children, of course, took part. The father was successful in business, accumulated considerable property and was enabled to give his children an excellent education. Lyman, his oldest son, was early sent to school in Marshall, Mich., and from there to the University of Michigan, at which he was the first student to matriculate. For a time he was lonely, as no other student appeared for three weeks, and Mr. Norris had the undivided attention of the entire faculty of four professors. In the spring of 1844, the faculty of the university desired to compare their curriculum with that of the eastern colleges, and Mr. Norris was chosen by them to go east and enter Yale college, which he did successfully, entering Yale with the same standing which he had at the University of Michigan. He was graduated from Yale in 1845, in time to return and attend the graduation exercises of his old class.

In 1845–1847 Mr. Norris studied law in the office of the late Alexander D. Frazer, then the leader of the bar in Detroit. April 10, 1847, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Michigan, after an examination which he passed with credit. Shortly thereafter he began in St. Louis, Mo., and soon found himself with a lucrative practice. He was the first lawyer to take charge of the afterwards famous Dred Scott case, which he won before the supreme court of Missouri, only to lose in the United States supreme court. He was also the first attorney employed by Myra Clark Gaines in a litigation, which became celebrated at that time. He was political editor and half owner of the St. Louis Times, the leading democratic paper in the Mississippi valley during the Franklin Pierce campaign, and was one of the young democrats who opposed and finally defeated Thomas H. Benton's reelection to the United States senate. In 1850–1851 Mr. Norris went to Europe on professional business, after which he studied law in Heidelberg and traveled extensively. In 1854 he was called home by the illness of his father, settled in Ypsilanti, married and engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867. In 1868 he was nominated by the democrats as State senator for the Washtenaw district. He challenged his opponent, the Hon. J. Webster Childs, his personal friend, to a joint debate, and together they stumped the district which, although republican, returned Mr. Norris by a considerable majority. Mr. Norris after going to Grand Rapids in 1871 devoted himself to his profession, and had built up a large, lucrative practice, being regarded as one of the foremost members of the Michigan bar. He was first senior in the law firm of Norris & Blair, and follows his long time friend in death within about a year. Next he was the senior of the law firm of Norris & Uhl for a number of years, the Hon. E. F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State, being the junior. At the time of his death Norris & Norris was the firm name, the junior being his only son, Mark, who is a graduate of both the literary and law departments of Michigan University. Mr. Norris in 1875 was the candidate of the democratic party for supreme judge of Michigan. In 1883 he was appointed a regent of the State University by Governor Begole filling out the unfinished term of General Cutcheon. Mr. Norris, in 1855, married Lucy Alsop, daughter of General Chauncey Whittlesey of Middletown, Conn. Mrs. Norris, her son Mark, and her daughter Maria W., a successful practicing physician, survive. Mr. Norris was a faithful, earnest member of the New church or Swedenborgian communion, one of the pillars of that church in Grand Rapids, was a conservative democrat of the old school in political affiliations, and was an educated Christian gentleman in every relation in life, a man who delighted to make the world so much better for his living, as he might, and who has left his family the legacy of a highly honored name and precious memories.

Hon. John Porter.—The Hon. John Porter, one of the old settlers of Kent county, died in his home in Wyoming township at an early hour Saturday morning, June 10, 1893. He was born in Seneca county, N. Y., August 17, 1819. His family removed to Michigan in 1835 and settled near Marshall. In 1845 Mr. Porter located on a farm near Greenville, and in 1855 came to Kent county, first locating in Paris township and one year later moving to a farm in Wyoming, where he has since resided. During his life he held many offices of trust. A republican in politics, he was the first treasurer of Montcalm county, and represented Kent county in the legislature of 1863-64. He took a prominent part in the grange movement, holding important offices in the State grange and acting for several terms as master of Wyoming grange. In 1848 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rossman, and she and five children survive him.

Mrs. Caroline Van Tuyl Rathbone.—Mrs. Caroline Van Tuyl Rathbone died Saturday morning, October 21, 1893, in the family residence, No. 151 Fountain street, Grand Rapids, aged 72 years. She had been a resident of the city since 1848, when she came here as the bride of the late A. D. Rathbone and was an active element in the pioneer life of the city. For 30 years or more she has been an invalid, enduring suffering and pain with Christian fortitude and the patience of a martyr.

Robert I. Shoemaker.—Robert I. Shoemaker, the veteran superintendent of the hydraulic water works, died Saturday evening, September 23, 1893, in his home, No. 40 Clinton street, Grand Rapids, following a stroke of paralysis. In the morning he ate a hearty breakfast and went to the company's office on Ottawa street. He was sitting reading a daily paper, when suddenly the paper dropped and his hands fell nerveless to his lap. Gentle hands removed him to his residence, and just as the sun was going down the spirit left his body, Mr. Shoemaker never regaining consciousness. "Col. Bob," as he was called, was one of the best know characters in Grand Rapids. He was born in German Flats, Herkimer county, N. Y., February 12, 1812. A number of his early years were spent as a driver on the Erie canal, and this hardy experience gave him the rugged nature which stood him so well in hand in later years and which made him at 81 an erect and well preserved man. He worked as a carpenter in the early days and then drove an American express wagon. He came to Grand Rapids in 1838 and early in the history of the city he became interested in the water supply of the city, and for a long time was practically the hydraulic company, carrying the assets around in his pockets and the business in his head. In 1864 Warren P. Mills died, and since then "Col. Bob" has been the superintendent of the hydraulic works under the later management as well as in the original form. His immediate family consists of a wife, now 78 years old, to whom he was married four years ago, a daughter, Mrs. Libbie Sadler of Nashville, Tenn., a granddaughter, Miss Allie Allicott of New York, a brother, Nicholas of Grandville, and another brother in New York.

MRS. BETSEY STONE.—Mrs. Betsey Stone, a resident of Grand Rapids for half a century, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Shedd, 13 Lagrave street, Saturday afternoon, aged 86 years. Besides her husband, there are left two daughters, Mrs. Shedd and Mrs. J. C. Parker.

ADAM VAN DEUSEN.—Adam Van Deusen, who has lived on his farm in Vergennes township for over half a century, died Wednesday evening, September 6, 1893, at the age of 86 years. He was one of a family of thirteen, of whom but one survives. He leaves a son and three daughters, his wife having died two years ago. Mr. Van Deusen had been in ill health for many months and his death, though expected, is greatly regreted by the few remaining pioneers.

JUDGE EMORY WHEELOCK.—Truly, "The memory of the just is blessed," and so long as life and reason last we will treasure that of Judge Wheelock. Though his years were so many, nearly 92, his death seemed sudden, for within three days of "going" home, his intellect was unclouded, and his judgment unimpaired. "The burden of his prayers," says one who has for many years listened to them, was "that his Heavenly Father would kindly call him home before he was helpless, and with mental faculties still active." How beautifully those prayers were answered! Tuesday he was bearing in Christian fortitude the burdens of this mortal life, Friday, December 1, 1893, his long pilgrimage was ended; he had entered an endless life of joy and peace. "Absent from the body, present with the Lord." His mind, always so strong, was the first to succumb to disease and he never fully regained consciousness; yet it was touching to note how often in his incoherent ravings, or half lucid moments, the name of the one who had so faithfully and tenderly cared for him was on his lips while he seemed wholly unconscious to other friends present or absent. It was beautiful, too, to feel that in the death struggle of those three days he was conscious of the divine presence; that he knew Jesus. That second name was often on his dying lips, again and again he cried, "Jesus, come, come quickly." We shall greatly miss him in his accustomed seat in the house of God, where he sat only the Sunday prior to his burial. We shall miss the light of that genial face, the warm clasp of the hand, the counsel so wise; but most of all his shining example, his tender loving, Christlike spirit. No words of ours can portray that beautiful consecrated life. The psalmist alone can: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

H. H. T.

ORSON A. WITHEY.—Orson A. Withey, one of the oldest settlers of Grand Rapids, died Tuesday evening, January 9, 1894, at his residence, corner of South Division and Maple streets, aged 79 years. He came to Grand Rapids in 1832 and was one of the first brick makers in the village. He built the house in which he died, 46 years ago and had lived in it ever since. He was a brother to the late Judge S. L. Withey, and also John H. and William H. Withey. His wife died about 15 years ago and he leaves two daughters, Mrs. U. M. Short and Mrs. H. C. Wickham.

EDWARD R. WILSON.—Edward R. Wilson, for a number of years a well known Monroe street druggist, died Thursday night, December 21, 1893, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Fairman, 358 East Fulton street, Grand Rapids. Four years ago in April, Mr. Wilson's wife died and about that time he had a severe illness. The loss of his life companion and the sickness shattered his constitution and from that time he gradually failed. About three years ago he sold out his drug business on account of ill health and retired. Wednesday evening he had a severe attack of asthma and failed rapidly until 7 o'clock Thursday, when death came as a blessed relief. Mr. Wilson was born in the Newark valley, New York state, August 20, 1830. He came west while quite young, locating first in Chicago. He removed to Monroe, then to Detroit, coming to Grand Rapids in 1857. He was one of the pioneer druggists and was associated with his father-in law, Mr. Beal, later with John Harvey. He purchased the business a number of years ago, and his store at the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, was known to every person in Grand Rapids, who lived here previous to 1890. His immediate family include his daughter, Mrs. Fairman, who was an only child; a sister, Mrs. F. D. Waldron of Grand Rapids and two sisters and a brother living in Detroit. He was a Knight Templar and was buried with masonic honors. He was also a member of the Old Settlers' Association. Mr. Wilson was one of the best known citizens in Grand Rapids. A kindly, affectionate man against whom not one word could be said in any way reflecting on his honesty or integrity. He had a host of friends who will mourn the loss of a good citizen and a loving friend. His life had not always been cast in pleasant places but he bore all with a Christian fortitude.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

BY SCOVEL C. STACY.

James Shepard Allen.—James Shepard Allen was born in Franklin, Mich., May 6, 1839. He was the youngest child in a family of four, two brothers and a sister, all of whom survive him. In June, 1872, he was married to Elvira L. Bennett, of Litchfield, and settled on a small farm near to his parents, where he resided up to the date of his death. Four children were born to them. Anna, who is now Mrs. Elmer Skeese; Inez, Wilfred and a sweet babe who passed away in infancy. In 1889 his beloved wife died of consumption after a lingering illness. The family was not broken up by this sad event, and only since the death of the father has the home nest been deserted. From early youth the deceased has been a great sufferer from asthma, and since his wife's death his health has been failing. He died February 4, 1894, gently and peacefully, without a struggle or apparent pain. A short time before his death he was in imagination or in spirit with his departed wife, conversing with her and saying: "Oh, is it not lovely, Vie?" the wife whom he had mourned so deeply. His aged mother, Anna Allen, who at 94 is in full possession of all her faculties, also survives him.

Appleman Aten.—Appleman Aten died in Norvell, Mich., January 23, 1894, aged 65 years, 4 months and 10 days. Deceased was born in Livingston county, N. Y., September 13, 1828. When he was 4 years old his father came to Michigan and settled in Tecumseh township, which then contained but six families. To attend his first school he walked three and one-half miles. On November 3, 1855, he married Miss Mary Wilson at Ridgeway, and settled in Franklin township. In 1880 they removed to Deerfield, residing there about seven years, then returned to Lenawee county, living in Adrian and vicinity for several years. He and his companion came at last to spend their remaining days with their only child, Mr. Perley B. Aten, of Norvell, where he peacefully passed away, trusting in his Savior. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. Churchill, of Napoleon.

Mrs. Adeline Frances Baxter.—Died, at Tecumseh, Mich., on Saturday morning, April 21, 1894, Mrs. Adeline Frances Baxter, wife of B. L. Baxter, aged 71 years. Adeline Frances Cheever was born at Mt.

Vernon, N. H., June 10, 1822. In 1834 her father, Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, D. D., was called to the charge of the Second Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J., where he continued until 1845. In January, 1846, he came with his family to Tecumseh, to fill the position of pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place. At that time there was a circle of bright educated young persons here, who now are advanced in years or have passed from earth. Among them was Mr. Benjamin L. Baxter, of the firm of Bills & Baxter. On the 21st of October, 1846, Mr. Baxter and Miss Cheever were united in marriage. The ceremony took place in the old church building. The young couple began their married life in the home they have occupied ever since. Here their children, Hattie and Frank, were born, both of whom were present at the mother's bedside before she died, and the one with husband and children, the other with his wife when the funeral services were held. Had Mrs. Baxter survived a little more than two years longer the golden wedding anniversary might have been celebrated. The cause of her last illness was a cold, taken at a church social; pneumonia set in and there was not vitality sufficient to overcome the attack of the disease. On Saturday morning, surrounded by those she held dear, and trying to tell them of her happiness, her spirit found a glad release. Besides husband and children, Mrs. Baxter has left to mourn her loss, an only sister, Mrs. E .C. Faiboute, of Newark, N. J., and an only surviving brother, Henry M. Cheever, Esq., the well known lawyer, of Detroit. She was educated in part at least, at the Young Ladies' Seminary of Mrs. B. Cook, of Bloomfield, N. J. At the age of 16 she professed conversion and united with her father's church. In intellect she was keen and bright; in affection she was tender and true. Her ready sympathies were ever going out toward those in trouble and prompting her to give them succor. In her religious life she never wavered.

ALONZO BIDDLE.—Mr. Alonzo Biddle died at his home in Raisin, November 12, 1893. The deceased was born in the town of Saline, Washtenaw county, February 12, 1848, consequently at his death he was 45 years, 8 months and 29 days old. He was of a family of eight children, all of whom lived to grow to maturity, his death being the second of the children. His father died several years ago. On March 12, 1865, was married to Sarah Beaty, who, with an aged mother nearly 80 years old, five brothers and sisters, besides a large circle of relatives are left to mourn his loss. About a year ago Mr. Biddle's health began to fail and slowly but surely the fatal disease, consumption, was getting a firmer hold on its victim. Everything was done that could be done for his comfort. His faithful wife was untiring in her efforts to minister to his wants; she did not leave a thing undone that could be done for his comfort, fully realizing that the time would soon come when she would be called on to mourn his loss. Mr. Biddle spent his entire life in Washtenaw and Lenawee counties and had a large circle of relatives and acquaintances; he was a good citizen, a true friend and a kind husband; he was a man that was very much devoted to his family and relatives; in his dealings with his fellow man he was strictly honest. He died leaving not an enemy behind him, and all who knew him spoke in kindly terms of him, and when we were called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to him, we could say a good man has gone. H.

Samuel Bryan.—Samuel Bryan, who died at his home just west of Tecumseh, February 12, 1894, was born in Connecticut, August 31, 1815. In 1830 Michigan became his home, and since that time he has lived in the vicinity of Tecumseh. Possessed of a strong constitution and wonderful energy he cheerfully endured the labors and hardships of pioneer life and has done his full share to make the then wilderness the fertile fields and pleasant homes we now enjoy. In 1844 he married Laura Smith, daughter of Moses Smith, whose farm he afterward purchased and on which he has lived most of the time for more than forty years and where he died. His wife died in 1856, leaving five small children. These were dark days, and there were times when courage almost failed, but he lived to see his children grown to manhood and womanhood and filling useful positions in life. Three sons and one daughter survive him; one daughter passed on before in 1891. In 1858 he was married to Miss Maria Scout, who has shared his labors and trials as well as joys for nealry 36 years, and who, with his children, were permitted to minister to him in his last illness. As he was tenderly carried to and laid in his last resting place by his sons and grandsons and surrounded by a large circle of friends and neighbors, the universal testimony was, a grand man is gone.

Mrs. Noah S. Burroughs.—Died, in Tecumseh, May 17, 1894, Mrs. Noah S. Burroughs, aged 79 years. Electa S. Burroughs, eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hunter, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., on March 16, 1815. She was married to Noah S. Burroughs on January 2, 1833, and the following year Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs settled in what is now the township of Franklin, Lenawee county, Mich. Side by side they shared all the burdens and cares incident to a pioneer life, that led to comfort and prosperity. In the spring of 1865 they removed to Tecumseh where they resided, honored and respected by all who knew them, until last December, when the loving and beloved husband and kind, indulgent father was called home. Mrs. Burrough's health had not been good for some time previous and the great shock caused by Noah's death and the ever increasing feeling of loneliness caused by his absence, hastened the reunion of husband and wife and the two children who had gone before. The separation was but five months, when her body was placed by loving hands beside that of Noah's, in the beautiful Tecumseh cemetery. For many years Mrs. Burroughs was a consistent member of the Congregational church in Franklin, and later of the Presbyterian church of Tecumseh. Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Mahala Packard, of Tecumseh, Mich.; Nelson T. Burroughs of Cherokee, Iowa, and Mrs. Ida Vail of Rock Rapids, Iowa, are the surviving children and they mourn the loss of as good a mother as God ever gave. The funeral services were held at her late residence and conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. M. Brown. Many of her early friends and relatives, with all the suriving children except Mrs. Mills, were present.

O. B. DeWolf.—We are again reminded of the passing from us of the older members of this community. In the death of Mr. O. B. DeWolf another of these has gone. For more than 30 years he has been known as one of Tecumseh's business men and citizens. For a time in the early part of his residence here he was engaged in the jewelry business; later after closing this out he acted as traveling salesman in the same line. He was born May 30, 1831, in Kinsman, Ohio. He was third of seven children born into his father's family. At an early age he left the parental home and within a short time became a resident of Michigan. His union in marriage with Miss Cordelia Adams, of this place, occurred April 4, 1859. Within a few months the young couple became permanent residents of this place. For a number of years on account of poor health he had not been actively engaged in any line of work. Of his marriage six children were born. One of these, a son, died in infancy. One daughter is spending a time in the south for her health and was not permitted to be with the others of the family at the time of burial. The funeral service was held at the family residence on Tuesday afternoon, May 8, 1894, conducted by pastor H. A. Smith of the Baptist church.

Crowel Eddy.—Crowel Eddy was born in Morristown, Morris county, N. J., 1811. In 1815 with his parents he moved to Reading, Schuyler county, N. Y. His boyhood and youth up to 19, was passed with his parents upon the farm, when he left the homestead and went to Thammondsport, Steuben county, N. Y., where he learned and worked at the carpenter and joiners trade in that vicinity until he was 24 years of age. In the fall of 1835 he went to Milan, Huron (now Erie) county, Ohio, and in 1836 was married to Miss Mary Ann Spears, daughter of a thrifty farmer of Milan, and still pursued the same vocation up to 1845, when he came to Michigan and after prospecting in this State he went to Chicago, and thence to Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin, but returned to Michigan and purchased in Franklin, Lenawee county, the farm where he has resided since October, 1845, and which by the united and untiring industry of himself and noble wife, who died in 1885, had made one of the best and pleasantest homes in Michigan. A good neighbor, a steadfast friend, an upright man, whom Franklin has owned and trusted so long as one of her most honored citizens. He passed quietly away on September 25, 1893, after a long and courageous struggle between life and death. He died of cancer. He was tenderly cared for by the loving hands of his children and neighbors through all the long months of pain. The funeral was held on the 28th of September, at the old homestead, Rev. Merryfield of Manchester conducted the services. There is nothing which would better attest the sturdy courage of the man in his search for a home than that he drove his own team through what was in large part bad roads and much of the way a wilderness, or better prove his goodness than, that in all the years it was a home where the worthy of all classes loved to meet and were welcome. In improving and clearing up of the land he and his patient wife had many hardships there being only fifteen acres under cultivation. They also had their sorrows. Out of the ten children born to them two died. One a daughter in her fresh young girlhood. Two sons enlisted in the war for the union, Henry and Charles S. The latter was taken prisoner and suffered untold hardships, exposure, and starvation, in rebel prisons. He died soon after reaching our lines and both the parents bore the burdens of this painful memory through all these years. Mr. Eddy was a thrifty, intelligent farmer, and instead of the dense forest he found on settling had a large farm under good cultivation; and the primitive log cabin had given way to a fine stone residence. He was well informed and took great interest in public affairs, and had held several offices of trust. In every relation of life he was reliable. His word when given was as good as his bond; and from first to last he maintained the respect due his virtues. At the time of his death he was 82 years of age, but he did not bend beneath the weight of years until the dread disease had made great progress and then but slowly. Previous to this he was always so fresh and vigorous it was easy to forget his years. At this ripe age what better record could he leave than his children all now industrious and law abiding citizens without a stain. In religion he was a Universalist.

CHARLOTTE T. GOHEEN.—Died, May 9, 1894, Charlotte T. Goheen, aged 67 years, 8 months and 23 days, of heart failure. The subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Niblack, was born in Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., August 16, 1826. She came with her parents to Michigan in the autumn of 1832, and settled on section 32, Saline township, Washtenaw county, where she was married to E. W. Goheen, 45 years ago last March, and moved to the place of her late residence which has been her home ever since. The husband and five children remain to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother. She was the youngest of ten children, all of whom except Wm. Niblack, of Locust Corners, Hillsdale county, have passed on before. Thus the light of another home has gone out, but she has only gone to await us on a brighter, happier shore. Funeral services were held at the Baptist church in Macon, conducted by the Rev C. M. Stout, of Clinton, and the remains interred in the Macon cemetery.

GEORGE GRISWOLD.—George Griswold was born in Elmira, N. Y., October 21, 1822. His parents, Thomas and Betsey Griswold, came here when he was only 2 years old and settled on a farm a few miles north of Tecumseh. He was united in marriage to Miss Helen Fitzsimmons, February 14, 1850, and went to housekeeping in the house on the northern portion of the old homestead, where they lived 42 years. He was one of the oldest, if not the oldest pioneers of Lenawee county at the time of his death. Three daughters were born to them, one of whom died in infancy. The other two, Mrs. W. J. Waldron of Tecumseh and Mrs. J. W. Crane of Elmhurst, Ill., with their mother live to mourn his death. He has only one surviving brother, John Griswold, and sister, Julia Sawyer, both of whom are living in Monroe county. He was converted and joined the M. E. church of Tecumseh under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Fox. Since that time he has been a faithful member and for many years an active member of the official board. He was always a loyal member of the church of his choice, and a remarkably regular attendant of her services. He was also a zealous friend and supporter of the missionary cause. On a recent visit to his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Crane, Elmhurst, Ill., with the intention, in company with his wife, to visit the World's Fair at Chicago, he had a renewed attack of chronic heart trouble and on the morning of the 5th July, 1893, in the presence of his devoted wife and youngest daughter, died in the hope of a glorious immortality. His remains were brought back to Tecumseh and the funeral held from the family residence, Rev. J. P. Varner officiating, and was buried in Tecumseh cemetery. L. B.

AUSTIN G. HALL.—Austin G. Hall was born in the township of Raisin, Lenawee county, Mich., April 6, 1838, and died on the 27th of March, 1894, lacking but a few days of being 56 years of age. His early life was passed on the farm where he was born, amid the privations incident to pioneer life, and he early developed those genial traits of character which afterward won for him the respect of all who knew him, and helped largely to make the esteemed and honored citizen which he became. The rudiments of his education were obtained at the district schools, where he was ever a bright and studious scholar, completing his literary attainments at the Raisin Institute, conducted by Laura S. Haviland, where he gained lasting honors as a student and made many friends among his classmates, who will be saddened by his untimely departure. For his life work he chose that of a farmer, teaching in the district schools in the winter, in which vocation he won an enviable reputation, filling the office of school inspector for many years in his township and supervisor for one term. In early life he was married to Miss Lottie Wilder of Palmyra, Mich., by whom he had one son, Arthur Hall, now residing in Washington, D. C. His wife died some three years since leaving him with impaired health caused by a complication of dropsy and heart trouble, from which he has been a great sufferer, but he has been cared for at the old homestead with his aged mother and only sister, Mrs. James Lane, the latter of whom has tenderly ministered to his many wants. He leaves an only son, an aged mother and loving sister, with a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. B.

Daniel Hanford.—Daniel Hanford was born near Rochester, N. Y., January 11, 1829, and died in Franklin, Mich., April 2, 1894. His boyhood was spent on a farm near Rochester, N. Y., with his parents. After arriving at manhood he became assistant superintendent of the Erie canal on the division from Rochester to Syracuse and from Rochester to Albion. In 1854 he came to Michigan with his parents and brothers and settled in Tecumseh. He was united in marriage to Miss Eva Plank in 1861, and continued to live in Tecumseh until 1874, when he moved to Franklin. He had been ailing for some time, but his last illness was of short duration, being taken first with congestion of the liver which was succeeded by hiccoughs. His suffering throughout the hiccoughs was intense, but they stopped a short time before his death, and the end was painless. His life was one of mirth and happiness with a good word for all, and he was a good husband and kind father and an excellent neighbor. He leaves a wife and five sons, Joseph G., who will remain on the farm; Harry, of Pennsylvania; C. Devere, of Dallas, Texas; Robert P. of Kalamazoo and Lloyd W., who is attending college at Adrian, Mich. He also leaves three brothers Abram and James, of Pratt, Kansas, and George of Tecumseh, and one sister, Mrs. H. Chittenden, of Adrian.

Ebenezer Harmon.—Ebenezer Harmon departed this life at his family home in the town of Macon, on Sunday, November 26, 1893, aged 84 years, 2 months and 20 days. He was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., September 6, 1809. He lived with his parents until he was 21 years old and worked on his father's farm. In the fall of 1830 he commenced working by the month in the village of Phelps, and remained there until the spring of 1834. He married Sally Burgess, of Phelps, N. Y., October 17, 1832. She died February 22, 1885. In the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan with David Berdan, on a prospecting tour, and after looking around for some time finally located 80 acres on section 1, in Macon. In the spring of 1834 he moved his family to Michigan and settled on his land. At that time an Indian trail ran along the ridge, which he followed from Mooreville, in Washtenaw county. He added to his first purchase until he owned 320 acres of land. He cleared 150 acres, and built good buildings and felt that he had shirked no responsibility falling to a pioneer. While he was struggling for a home and comforts in the early days he always found time and a way of lending assistance to all new settlers. He thanked God for a cheerful, hopeful disposition, a good constitution and rugged health, until within the past year. He was troubled with heart disease which continued during the entire season. Mr. Harmon leaves one daughter and two sons who have grown up to manhood and womanhood, and have children of their own. He leaves nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren to mourn his loss. The deceased was a firm Universalist in his religious belief.

WILLIAM HARRIOTT.—Died, at his residence in Macon, on January 2, 1894, Mr. William Harriott, aged 76 years, 1 month and 24 days. Mr. Harriott was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., on November 9, 1817. He came to Michigan about 53 years ago and settled upon the farm that he was still living on at the time of his death; he was therefore one of the pioneers of Michigan. Last October he passed the golden anniversary of their marriage; fifty years of wedded life with her who is now left a widow to mourn his death. Two sons and two daughters, together with several grandchildren survive him, and together with a host of friends, sorrow at his departure. He was an elder in the Reformed church of Macon and had been among the prominent upholders of the church for many years. He was a zealous, faithful man, and like his father before him who was among the most worthy, and of those who formed the first Reformed church of Macon, over fifty years ago. He was a patient, untiring worker in the church of his choice. He was in his accustomed place in church on the last Sunday in 1893, December 31, and before the second day of the new year he was called away from earth, so sudden and unexpected that it produced a shock of sorrow upon all.

Another pioneer of Michigan has gone the way of all the earth.

ALBERT HYDE.—By the demise of Albert Hyde another name is added to the death roll of Lenawee county's pioneers. The deceased was born in Wayne county, New York, October 25, 1820, where he passed his youthful days. At the early age of 16 he drifted westward with the tide of emigration then setting toward the State of Michigan, and took up his abode in the township of Franklin in the year 1836. For a few years he worked for different farmers by the month, and by his habits of industry and economy, saved enough money to enable him to buy a farm of his own. On the 5th of November, 1843, he was united in marriage to Caroline Tilton Putnam, and the two began to carve a home for themselves amid the Franklin woods. For nearly thirty years they endured the toil and hardship incident to pioneer life, which resulted in one of the best farms in this sections of the county. In April, 1871, Mr. Hyde sold the old homestead and moved to Tecumseh, buying a fine residence on Chicago street, where he resided until his death. As he was possessed of good physical health and a financial competence he enjoyed his home here very much. For the last two or three years, however, he has been suffering from an incurable malady and on Saturday, April 28th, he went to Detroit to submit to a surgical operation, hoping to obtain relief. He failed to rally, as his friends had hoped, and death came to his relief on Wednesday, May 2, 1894. The funeral services were held at the family residence on May 5th in the afternoon, and notwithstanding the drenching rain at the time, a large gathering of neighbors and friends assembled, to pay their respects to the departed. Rev. W. L. Gibbs, of Concord, officiated. His wife and two children survive him, a son and a daughter, all living in the home here. He also leaves one brother living in Tecumseh, one in Allegan, Mich., and one sister in Alton, N. Y. The deceased was a man of strong convictions in his social, political and religious associations, although tolerant towards the views of others. He was a steadfast republican, and since his residence in the village has been an active member of the Universalist parish, having served as treasurer of the board of trustees for several years.

William F. Kennedy.—William F. Kennedy, the subject of this humble tribute, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in the year 1817, and his boyhood and youth were passed in that vicinity. He was married to Miss Mary Lanning, December 28, 1842. Thirty-seven years ago the family took up their residence in Tecumseh and that village has since been his home. He had always enjoyed good health until recently and since the death of his wife which occurred a few months ago. That affliction seemed to weigh heavily upon him and he never was the same cheerful, lively man that he was before. On the morning of his death he suffered a stroke of apoplexy and only survived a few hours, being 76 years old at his death. He attended the M. E. church on the night before the final summons came, giving in his testimony on the Lord's side and the next morning he was suddenly called home to join the loved ones who had gone before. He was an upright man, a kind husband, an affectionate father, a consistent Christian, having been a member of the M. E. church for many years. The funeral services were held at the family residence on Thursday afternoon, January 25, 1894.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lanning.—Died, near Tecumseh, Mich., on Friday, September 1, 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Lanning, widow of Mr. Joseph Lanning, in her 81st year of age. The maiden name of Mrs. Lanning was Elizabeth Updyke. She was born at Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, October 24, 1812. In the year 1830 she was married and in 1844 came with her husband and family to Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Lanning's children numbered ten in all. Of these, two sons and three daughters have died, and the same number are still living. For many years Mrs. Lanning has been a widow. In the management of her affairs she has displayed independence and energy. At the same time she has commanded the respect of a wide circle of neighbors and acquaintances for her social and moral worth. She became a member of the Presbyterian church in New Jersey, and transferred her membership in 1847 to the Presbyterian church of Tecumseh, of which she has ever since been a consistent and valued member. For a year or two she has been in declining health, and for six months before her death it became evident that she could not long survive.

Wm. H. Mather.—Wm. H. Mather died after a long and painful illness December 20, 1893. He was of the old New England stock, a direct descendant of Cotton Mather. Was born at Darien, Conn., May 17, 1822. At ten years of age he removed with his parents to Benton, N. Y. In 1844 he came to Michigan and settled at Three Rivers, where he resided until 1864, when he came to Tecumseh. For 18 years he resided on a farm some two miles from the city. Thirteen years ago he left the farm and moved into the house where he died. He was married in March, 1846, to Miss Clarissa F. Brewster who survives him. In 1840 he, at the age of 18, united with the Presbyterian church, and during all of these years has been a faithful member. For 14 years was an office bearer in the church at Three Rivers. He was a man of strong convictions of what he thought was right and wrong. The exponent of these convictions was a consistent life. He hated wrong and anything that was akin to it. Thought a great deal of his family and friends. Was always willing and ready to do anything to assist those in need. He will be missed and mourned not only by his family, but by neighbors and friends, and all who knew him. The funeral service occurred Friday, the 22d, at the house and was attended by a great number of those who came to pay their last respects to their beloved friend and neighbor. He was buried in the family lot in the Tecumseh cemetery beside those who had gone before.

Malcomb B. Osborne.—Died, at his residence in South Macon, on Friday morning, March 8th, 1894, Mr. Malcomb B. Osborne, aged 74 years, 3 months and 2 days. Mr. Osborne was one of the oldest citizens of Macon, having lived on the farm that he has owned and resided upon for 41 years. He came to Michigan from Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., in 1840. He was married to Miss Catharine Stewart in 1853. They have had six children, four of whom are still living, one son and three daughters. The son Charles is still at home, to be a comfort and stay to the now widowed mother. Mr. Osborne crossed Lake Erie fourteen times before settling down on the farm. The most of his life has been spent in

Macon. The funeral services were attended on Sunday afternoon, March 11, in the Reformed church, of South Macon, by a large company of friends and neighbors. His mortal remains were laid away in the cemetery adjoining the church.

MRS. RACHEL POCKLINGTON.—On Wednesday morning, March 8th, 1894, Mrs. Rachael Pocklington, after a few days severe sickness with pneumonia passed away at the age of 85 years. The funeral services were held at her late home in Raisin on the following Saturday morning, Rev. Cansfield officiating. A quartette of the choir furnished appropriate music. The deceased was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., December 29, 1808. In March, 1835, she came to Michigan and settled on the old homestead, where she lived 64 years.

CHRISTOPHER POCKLINGTON.—Christopher Pocklington, after a few days illness with pneumonia, died on Saturday morning, March 10, 1894, at the age of 75 years. The deceased was born in Yorkshire, England, March 4, 1818, and came to Michigan in February, 1840. He lived on the same farm 52 years. The funeral services were held at his late residence in Raisin, Monday afternoon, March 12th, Rev. Cansfield officiating. Again we are reminded that death calls often. Within three days a wife and mother, husband and father are taken; a home is broken up and neighbors and friends gather to pay their last respects to the departed and sympathize with weeping friends.

MRS. CAROLINE S. RANDALL.—Mrs. Caroline S. Randall was born in Hudson, Mass., April 21, 1810, and died in Tecumseh, Mich., May 18, 1894, in her eighty-fifth year. In 1834 she was married in Massachusetts and in 1837 moved to New York, where she remained until 1854, when she came to Michigan and settled in Tecumseh. For forty years she has been a resident of this town, during which time she has witnessed many changes. Five children were born to her, two sons and three daughters. The sons preceded her to the spirit land. Mrs. Primrose and Mrs. Anderson, of Tecumseh, and Mrs. Tremaine, of Chicago, her three daughters, live to mourn the absence of their devoted mother. Mrs. Randall gave herself to the Lord and joined the Methodist Episcopal church when she was ten years old, and for seventy-four years she lived a beautiful consistent life. She was active in all kinds of church work, being identified with the W. F. M. S., the W. H. M. S., and W. C. T. U. God's people were her people, and nothing delighted her so much as to know of the success of the Master's cause. She was a woman of many and great excellences.

EDWIN BROOKS ROSE.—Edwin Brooks Rose was born in Clinton, Mich., June 7, 1844. His early life was similar to that of most boys in a country village. He attended school and afterwards clerked in his father's store until he was 25 years old, when he began his commercial life. For a few years he traveled for A. B. Copeland and Vail & Crane, selling crackers; he was then with Phelps & Brace, wholesale grocers, for a time. In 1882 he entered into partnership with a Mr. Johnson, under the firm name of Rose & Johnson, and engaged in manufacturing the easy wagon geer. In 1885 he sold his interest in this concern and again went on the road for the Kennedy Baking Co., of Chicago. Six years ago he suffered a shock of paralysis, and since then he has remained in Clinton. Two years ago he opened the Hotel Edrose, but his health soon failed and he rented it to Ed. A. Clark. For the past few weeks he had been gradually failing and realized himself that the final summons had come. At two o'clock on the morning of May 10, 1894, he peacefully crossed over the river. He leaves a widow and two children, his mother and sister Mrs. Emma Light, of Chicago, and friends without number to mourn his early death. His father and twin brother Edgar preceded him to the better land. Two years ago he was elected president of the village and served one term to excellent acceptance. He had sung in the Episcopal choir for many years. The funeral services were held at the Episcopal church, Friday afternoon. The stores were all closed during the services, as a mark of respect to the departed, and the village council attended in a body. The floral tribute from the Ladies' Working Society of St. John's Church was very beautiful, being composed of fifty roses, one for each year of his age. The deceased was a genial, whole souled man, one of nature's noblemen, who made friends with every man he knew.

GEORGE W. SISSON.—George W. Sisson was born in the state of New York, September 11, 1819, and died at his home in Raisin, Mich., March 15, 1894, aged 75 years. When but a boy he came with his parents and for more than fifty years he lived in the town of Raisin. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Francis Taylor. To this union were born four children, two of whom still live, Mrs. Albert Waring, of Tecumseh, and Mrs. Dougherty, of Ypsilanti. After the death of his first wife, he was married to Miss Sophia Cleveland; five children were born into their home, four of whom still survive and with the mother mourn the departure of one who was a true husband and father. A service was conducted at the family residence, by Rev. J. P. Varner, after which the remains were interred in the Tecumseh cemetery.

MRS. MARTHA E. STEARNS.—Martha E. Stearns, wife of Willard Stearns, Esq., editor of the Adrian Press, departed this life on Saturday, July 22, 1893. She had passed through several weeks of prostration and patient suffering and had sustained a surgical operation which seemed to offer the only hope of recovery, which she endured with heroic fortitude.

The best medical aid, the tender solicitude of husband and children, the constant watchcare of faithful assistants were all unavailing to drive away the dreaded messenger. Mrs. Stearns was born in Batavia, Branch county, Mich., June 20th, 1843. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philo Porter, her father being a farmer and a citizen of considerable prominence in the community. After exhausting the educational advantages of the home vicinity, she entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, from which she graduated with the accustomed honors. She was married to Willard Stearns May 5, 1868, and leaves four children, Harry P., Fannie L., Jennie and Virgie. During her residence in Adrian Mrs. Stearns has been a consistent member of the M. E. church, and has also warmly interested herself in the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, of which organization she was recently elected president.

The funeral obsequies were held at the family home on Butler street, Monday afternoon, July 24, Rev. J. M. Kerridge officiating, and were attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. The deceased was a woman of domestic tastes and habits, whose whole heart was bound up in her home. Her daily life was one of constant devotion to the wants of her husband and children. Though friends will miss her kindly greeting, none can fully realize the depth of sorrow which will darken that family circle.

JOHN USBORNE.—Another of Tecumseh's oldest residents has completed his earthly journey and passed on to the better land. John Usborne, the subject of this memorial, was born in Kent, England, in the year 1815. At the age of 12 years he emigrated to America, first settling in the State of New York. In 1836 he came to Tecumseh, having just attained his majority, and for the next 58 years he was a resident of this community. Tecumseh was a frontier town in those days and Michigan was yet a territory. Upon his arrival in the new town he embarked at once in the avocation of running a meat market. His habits of industry and economy enabled him in a few years to lay aside several hundred dollars, and with this capital he embarked in the grocery business, and he succeeded so well in that line that he afterwards went into dry goods, from which he retired with a comfortable property. His means were invested in village property and farm lands, the rentals from which afforded him a good support. He was a man of quiet, domestic habits, and since he retired from active work, he has been little seen about town, having lived with his daughter, Mrs. E. C. Kennedy. He has always enjoyed rugged physical health, seldom being indisposed for even a single day. But advancing years were undermining his rugged constitution. On the 21st of December, 1893, he was stricken with an attack of apoplexy, and lingered in an unconscious state until the 26th when he crossed over the river. He leaves one son, Albert Usborne, and one daughter, Mrs. E. C. Kennedy, to mourn his departure. The funeral services were held at his residence on Friday afternoon, December 29.

HON. WM. S. WILCOX.—Hon. Wm. S. Wilcox, of Adrian, died September 15, 1893, of pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased has been one of the prominent citizens of Lenawee county over half a century. No man has stamped his individuality more emphatically upon its business history, and no man would be more sincerely missed from its business circles. W. S. Wilcox was the son of Austin and Clarissa Wilcox, and was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., on the 25th day of April, 1819. When he was yet a child, his parents moved into the town of Bergen, Genesee county, that state, where he lived on a farm, his father at the time managing a hotel, a stage line, and the postoffice, his son assisting in the work. In the year 1836 the undaunted boy left the old home and started west to seek his fortune. He came to a halt in Milan, Ohio, where he secured employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of Ira Bidwell, where he remained for a short time. He arrived in Adrian in 1836, and re-entered the employ of Mr. Bidwell, who had removed his stock of goods from Milan to Adrian. In 1840 he became a partner of Mr. Bidwell and the firm of Bidwell & Wilcox continued until January, 1844, when the latter disposed of his interest to the former. In the spring of that year Mr. Wilcox began business for himself, putting upon his shelves and counters an entire new stock of goods. He continued in this business until the year 1855, a portion of which time he had for partners J. H. Bodwell and William D. Tolford. In that year he sold his goods to Bodwell, Carey & Clay, the two latter being former clerks. In 1848 he was elected village treasurer, which office he held for one year. Soon after discontinuing the dry goods business he started a hardware store, under the firm name of Wilcox & Chappell, which firm continued for about eighteen months, after which, purchasing the interest of Mr. Chappell, he continued the business alone until 1867, when his brother Henry became his partner. This firm existed for 5 years under the name of Wilcox Bro. & Co., when George A., son of W. S., became a partner. He continued his interest in the business, although from 1880, his brother and son had its principal management until the organization of the Wilcox Hardware Co., in March, 1889, when William A. Staniford was added to the firm. In 1865 he was elected mayor of Adrian. In the fall of 1870 he was chosen State senator, and held the office for one term, during which time he was the chairman of the finance committee. In 1869 he was appointed State Prison Inspector by Governor Baldwin, and was immediately chosen president of the board. In 1866 he was elected president of the Michigan State Insurance Company, which position he filled for 17 years. Up to the time of his death and for many years he was president of the Oakwood cemetery association.

In 1880 he became one of the owners of the Commercial Exchange Bank of Whitney & Wilcox, which on June 1 of the present year was reorganized into the State Savings Bank. Of this institution Mr. Wilcox was president. In 1864 Mr. Wilcox was elected as a member of the legislature of Michigan, and served two terms. During the second term he was chairman of the committee on ways and means, the most important committee in the house. He became an active member of the fire department in 1841, and continued in the same until the paid department was organized, having served for 21 years. For more than half a century he was superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday school, and in that school has instructed the third generation. Mr. Wilcox was first married in Benton, Ind., to Miss Sarah Frances Clay, daughter of Rev. Bradbury S. Clay, by whom three children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the survivor being Geo. A., the only remaining son. The first wife died on the 12th of February, 1852, and the second marriage took place on the 17th of August, 1854. On that day he was united with Miss Josephine Southworth, of Avon Springs, N. Y., who survives him. Memorial services were held Sunday, September 17, at the Baptist church in Adrian. Mr. Wilcox had served as superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school for 51 years, and the memorial services were held by both church and Sunday school. The common council and the Y. M. C. A. passed appropriate resolutions on his death.

MRS. CHLOE CADWELL WOODARD.—Mrs. Chloe Cadwell Woodard, of Tecumseh, passed through the valley of the shadow of death to her immortal home on December 31, 1893, in the 98th year of her life. She was born in Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1796. When she was 22 years old she moved to New York and was married to Josiah Woodard February 18, 1822. For some years after their marriage they lived on a farm enduring the hardships of the earlier settlers of that state. In April, 1853, they came to Michigan and settled on a farm near Tecumseh where they remained for a while and then came to town. Her husband died in 1880 since which time she remained a widow. Eleven children were born into their family, five of whom are still living. Mrs. Woodard lived a consistent Christian life for 78 years. At the age of 20 she became a member of the Presbyterian church but after her marriage she joined the Methodist church with her husband. During the last few years of her life she was unable to attend public worship but was always happy and cheerful in her home. As a mother, a member of the church of Christ, and the great family of man, she may be regarded as an example.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

BY ALBERT TOOLEY.

Name.	Residence.	Date of death.	Age.
Thomas Brooks	Howell	March 14, 1894	84
Mrs. Anna Buck	Brighton	April 1, 1894	86
Laughlin Clark	Brighton	May 31, 1894	67
Nelson Fuller	Brighton	May 16, 1894	89
Mrs. James Monroe	Howell	May 1, 1894	66
Mrs. Jane Palmer	Howell	March 10, 1894	65
Mrs. Joseph Rider	Genoa	May 26, 1894	70
Amanda Scripture	Handy	March 20, 1894	
William Sexton	Howell	April 11, 1894	83
J. B. Skillbeck	Howell	April 20, 1894	85
Mrs. Robert Sleeford	Brighton	May 13, 1894	70
George P. Weller	Handy	March 13, 1894	

WINTON B. BROOKS.—Sunday evening, January 28, 1894, at 6 o'clock, W. B. Brooks died at his home in Howell, aged 52 years. He was taken with paralysis Sunday morning, became unconscious about noon and quietly passed away in the evening. Mr. Brooks suffered from paralysis some years ago, and his health has not been good since. His boyhood was passed in Marion township, at the old homestead where he was born. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Michigan infantry, October 9, 1861; afterwards reenlisted and served during the war. Since the war Mr. Brooks has been a resident of Howell and vicinity, respected and honored by those who knew him. Twenty-four years ago he was married to Miss Cornelia Curtis, who, with three children, Nellie, William and Viola, survive him. "Wint's" familiar face and pleasant words will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral services were held from the M. E. church Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, Rev. C. H. Morgan officiating. Many of the old soldiers paid their respects to their departed comrade.

BETSEY FIELD.—On Monday, May 8, 1893, the funeral of the oldest inhabitant of Green Oak was held. The deceased, Betsey Field, was born in the town of Bloomingfield, Ontario county, N. Y., May 22, 1797, and was at the time of her death 96 years of age. She was married to Eldad S. Field in the town of Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., in February, 1819, and moved from thence to Niagara Falls and from thence to Michigan in May, 1836. She and her husband settled on the farm now occupied by her youngest son, Eldad R. Field and made it her home for 57 years. Her husband died in 1872, after a wedded life of 53 years. Nine children were born to them, of whom three are now living. Mrs. Anna H. Cohoan, of Ill., George Milton Field and Eldad R. Field with whom she made her home until her death. The deceased lived through the formation period of the republic, saw her adopted state pass from a territory to a state and beheld populous villages and cities located where stern old wilderness once reigned. A large number attended the funeral. The pastor of the family Rev. Samuel Jennings of Whitmore lake, conducted the religious services. She was interred in the Hamburg cemetery to await the resurrection morning.

JOHN KIRK.—John Kirk, an old and highly respected citizen of Hartland township, died at his home, Saturday, June 17 1893, aged 84 years, 5 months, 10 days. The funeral services were held from the M. E. church, Monday, conducted by Rev. O. Sanburn, of Linden. A widow, six sons and three daughters were present at the funeral and the children all visited their father in his sickness. The sons acted as pall bearers and gently laid their father to rest full of days and good deeds. Mr. Kirk came from New York city and settled in the year 1847 on the farm where he died. The family is widely known, Newton T. Kirk of Albion; N. B., of Howell; Albert of Fenton; Arlington, Edward and Frank of Hartland; Mrs. Amos Beebe, Mrs. Chas. Marvin and Mrs. Zabina Chambers of Chicago.

MACOMB COUNTY.

BY GEO. H CANNON.

JOHN H. BRABB.—John H. Brabb was born in Yorkshire, England, November 5, 1820. Came to Michigan in 1830, by way of Quebec, with his parents, Isaac and Hannah Hudson Brabb, settled on a farm known as the Sheldon place near Rochester, in Oakland county. During their residence there Governors Cass, Porter and Mason were entertained at the hospitable pioneer home. Four years later the family removed to Macomb county and settled in the township of Washington, near the village of Romeo. Married November 12, 1843, to Sarah A. Shaw, daughter of Marvil Shaw, an early pioneer of the county. Died April 23, 1894, aged 74 years. Mr. Brabb was an active successful business man for many years. President of the First National Bank of Romeo for many years, an honorable, highly respected and useful citizen.

HON. CHAUNCEY G. CADY.—Hon. Chauncey G. Cady, one of the oldest inhabitants of Macomb county, died at the residence of his daughter, 174

Alfred street, Detroit, December 10, 1893. He was born in Otsego county, New York, August 20, 1803, and was therefore a little more than 90 years of age. He received a common school education and came to Mt. Clemens in 1820. In 1833 he settled on a farm at what is now called Cady's Corners, about four miles south and west of Mt. Clemens, and was for many years a prosperous farmer there. He held the offices of supervisor, town clerk, justice of the peace, drain commissioner, and in 1849 was a member of the house of representatives in the State legislature. He was paymaster with the rank of major in the territorial militia from 1826 to 1829. He joined the republican party when it was organized in 1854, and took a lively interest in political work, making campaign speeches and presiding at public meetings. He was fond of encouraging young men, and during his later years became a leading member of the Macomb County Pioneer Society, being its first president. One of his sons, Lewis Cady, is a well known livery stable keeper at Mt. Clemens. Several other children reside in Detroit. The funeral was held from his daughter's residence on Alfred street, Wednesday morning, December 13, at 11 o'clock, and from the M. E. church in Mt. Clemens at 2:30 p. m., same day, out of consideration of his host of friends in Macomb county.

MRS. MARTHA HANSCOMB.—Martha King, born December 16, 1801, married Cyrus Hanscomb, settled in Macomb county in 1841, died January 17, 1894, aged 93 years.

DANIEL WILSON.—Daniel Wilson died May 16, 1894, aged 68 years. Born and died on the same section whereon his life was passed. He went to California in 1853, where he remained two years, going and returning by the Isthmus route. His father, George Wilson, first came to Detroit in 1810, and in 1821 bought land of the government in Macomb county, township of Washington.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

BY HENRY H. HOLT.

MRS. HARRIET L. BURLING.—Mrs. Harriet L. Burling died at Muir, November 23, 1893, where she had been visiting. She was born in West Point and was 81 years old. Her life was an eventful one including the time when she shook hands with Gen. Lafayette and the time when she lost her hearing from a cannon shot. She resided in Ravenna, Muskegon county, from 1854 to 1862, since which time she has lived in her Houston avenue home, city of Muskegon, a period of more than 30 years. Her remains were brought to Muskegon for interment.

August Plumhoff.—August Plumhoff died in Ravenna, Muskegon county, March 5, 1894. Mr. Plumhoff was born February 12, 1829, near Hanover, Germany. He came to America when 19 years of age, coming to Michigan two years later. On September 3, 1854, he married Margaret Batson. By the death of Mr. Plumhoff we lose one of the pioneers of our town. He came here when settlement was first made and helped to build some of the first buildings. The larger part of his life has been spent in this section of the country. He was well known as an active respected citizen, well liked by all his acquaintances.

Jeremiah Stanford.—Jeremiah Stanford was born in New York, in June 1795, and died Tuesday, September 26, 1893, in his 99th year, in Eggleston, Muskegon county, where he has lived a prominent and highly respected citizen for many years past.

James L. Stringham.—Died, November 6, 1893, at his home near Ravenna, Muskegon county, James L. Stringham, aged 59 years. Mr. Stringham was born June 22, 1834, at Cato, Cayuga county, N. Y., living in that state until he was 21 years of age, when he came to Michigan where his two brothers, Albert and Hiram, had preceded him. He bought 40 acres of land three miles from Lisbon, Ottawa county. He enlisted September 2, 1862, and was discharged June 30, 1865. During the war he sent his wages to his brother Albert to purchase another 40 that joined the one he had already purchased. On October 12, 1866, he married Rachel M. Compton, of Genoa, Ohio. They resided on the farm where they prepared a home over 24 years.

Daniel Upton.—Daniel Upton died at his home in Muskegon Heights in Muskegon county, on 30th day of June, 1893, after an illness of a month or more. He was of a genial nature and well known not only in his village but throughout Muskegon county. He was born of Quaker parentage in the town of Fishkill, Duchess county, N. Y., on the 12th day of August, 1818. His father, Samuel Upton, was a woolen manufacturer for 30 years in Duchess county having a contract with the government for several years in the manufacture of cloth for the cadets at West Point, consequently the early boyhood days of "Uncle Dan," as he is familiarly known, were spent in his father's factory until he was 17 years of age. In August, 1835, his father immigrated with his family to the then territory of Michigan. The Erie canal at that time was the only transportation medium through western New York, between Albany and Buffalo. From this latter place they traveled by steamer over lake Erie to Detroit and from thence the family and goods were transported by ox teams to the place of destination, western Jackson county, Michigan, a distance of over one hundred miles. The roads were bad and the journey was slow and tedious. His father purchased a tract of government land

and selected the homestead amid the forests of the town of Sandstone, 12 miles west of Jackson. At that time the Indians were very numerous, yet peaceful. The woods abounded in all kinds of wild game, including bear and wolves. The first settlers of the early days in that portion of Michigan experienced severe hardships incident to a pioneer life, yet their trials and many privations were cheerfully borne. The people were happy and contented in their rural log homes. Mr. Upton remained with his parents, aiding in the clearing up of the home farm, until the year 1843, when he accepted a position in a store of general merchandise at Gidleys Station, on the Michigan Central railroad, ten miles west of Jackson, where he remained upwards of four years. He then went into the employment of a mercantile firm at Parma village.

In 1848, on the 2d day of November, he married Miss Mary E. Strong, of Parma, and in 1850, he entered into copartnership with his brother, Samuel, in genearl merchandise under the firm name of D. Upton & Co., continuing in business until October, 1854, at which time his brother died. Very soon thereafter he sold out the stock of goods and went to farming in the town of Parma, Jackson county. On the 6th day of July, 1854, he was present under the oaks of Jackson at the birth of the republican party. He was chosen a delegate from Jackson county to the first republican congressional convention in the fall of 1854, held at Ann Arbor, in which Hon. Jacob M. Howard, of Detroit, was nominated for congress. In 1858 he was nominated and elected on the republican ticket for the office of county clerk for the county of Jackson, which office he held for 8 consecutive years. In the fall of 1866, near the close of his official career as county clerk, he was nominated by the second representative district convention of Jackson county for the office of representative in the State legislature and was elected on the republican ticket and spent the winter of 1867 at the capitol, in the city of Lansing. In April, at the close of the session, he returned to Jackson, where he continued to reside until November following, when he immigrated with his family to the village (now city) of Muskegon, where he remained for two years. He then purchased a fruit farm at Lake Harbor and removed his family there, while he was engaged in the real estate business in the city for a large portion of the time. He was justice of the peace for four years of the city of Muskegon, two years of which being police justice, and early in the spring of that year at the time when the public mind was centered and the great tide of immigration was headed toward Muskegon Heights, he caught the exciting spirit and purchased lots on the corner of Maffet street and Hovey avenue and contracted for the erection of his residence, where his family yet resides. In religious belief he was an Orthodox Quaker, a sect which entertains no envy toward their fellowmen and are at peace with the whole world. In politics he cast his first vote in 1840 for William Henry Harrison, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

He remained a member of the old whig party up to the organization of the republican party, at which time he bid adieu to the dying ranks of the old and joined the new. He remained a republican up to the campaign of the lamented Horace in 1873, since which time he was identified with the democratic party.

AUSTIN P. WARE.—Austin P. Ware, whose death occurred at Blue Lake, Muskegon county, December 5, 1893, was born in the state of New York in the year 1818, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1840 and settled in Calhoun county, where he married Miss Alice Aldrich two years later. Two daughters being the result of their union, one of whom still survives her father. Shortly before the war he emigrated to the state of Kansas with his family, but soon returned to Michigan and settled in Muskegon county 29 years ago. In 1888 his wife died and in the following year he married Miss Emeline Wilcox. Mr. Ware was a man of temperate and industrious habits and for his honesty and integrity was highly respected by all who knew him. Friday morning, December 1st, he was taken with a severe chill and in the evening had a stroke of paralysis from which he never rallied and died Tuesday morning, at the ripe old age of 75 years.

SARAH A. YOUNG.—Sarah A. Young, wife of Coker Young, died at her residence in Ravenna, Muskegon county, on the 8th day of October, 1893, after a long illness, in the 69th year of her age. She was born in Batavia, N. Y., and removed to Jackson, Michigan, when a young child, where she grew to womanhood, married and had two children, one of them, a son, lived to be 18 years of age. There she buried both children and husband. She afterwards married Coker Young, and came to Ravenna to live. She has been a resident of this vicinity for nearly 30 years. She endeared herself to a large circle of acquaintances by kindly manner and her goodness of heart. She was a prominent worker in the church society of which she was always an active member.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

REV. DR. DANIEL C. JACOKES.—Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Jacokes, a watchman on the walls of his chosen Zion, the M. E. church, for over half a century, has passed the final ordeal that comes to all, has been called from his labors on earth to the rest and peace of a heavenly home. The warning came in a shock of paralysis Friday night, January 5. For four days his consciousness was unimpaired and he communed freely with members of the family and with callers. Wednesday morning his condition became very grave, realized by none more than the family and intimate friends, who were cut off from communication with him by unconsciousness. He remained in a comatose condition until 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, January 11, 1894, when he fell into that sleep that knows no awakening in this life. His was a saintly death, an undisturbed, serene letting go of all earthly ties. At his going the living are saddened at the thought of separation from one who for years had been a moral teacher and Christian exemplar. In life's associations his walk was not on any special plane; he had a kind recognition and word of cheer for all he met from the toddling infant to old age. It is said of the Methodist minister that he has no permanent abiding place; this was not true of Dr. Jacokes, who for some 30 years has called Pontiac his home. He formed very early friendships in Pontiac, attachments which were enlarged and strengthened by a pastorate over the Pontiac M. E. church from 1855 to 1857 (the then conference limit). This association was renewed by a three years' pastorate from 1865 to 1868. During his long life his mind and hands were busy, his study being a veritable curiosity shop filled with objects and lessons of interest. To live in fellowship with Dr. Jacokes was to be in social communion with one who lived close to nature and on a high plane of religious knowledge and Christian experience. Of the 81 years of his life, 74 were consecrated to the service of God, and over 50 devoted to the ministry. Mr. Jacokes was born at Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 15, 1813. In 1827 he left New York, his native state, and came to Michigan, locating at Detroit. After joining the Michigan conference of the Methodist Episcopal church he became a missionary among the Indians in the upper peninsula. Subsequently he had charges at Pontiac, Mt. Clemens, Detroit and Port Huron, and was chaplain in the army, 5th Michigan Infantry, in 1861. He was also presiding elder of the Adrian district from 1868 to 1874. Two years later he gave up active labors and came to Pontiac to spend his remaining days. Governor Bagley honored him with the appointment of State Commissioner of Education at the centennial and later made him a member of the State Board of Health and Correction and Charities. Until 18 months ago he was chaplain at the Eastern Michigan Asylum. In 1877 he was appointed by the Governor agent of the State Board of Correction and Charities for Oakland county, holding the position until 1892. He became an active member of the American Public Health Association, one of the highest scientific associations in the world, in 1882.

When Daniel was 8 years old his mother decided that he should become a minister and mapped out a course of study to include the purchase of a new set of text books at the end of each 30 years and renew them. Twice has Mr. Jacokes done this. During his missionary career he learned several Indian languages thoroughly, and often referred to the time along in the forties when he held divine services on the ice in Lake Superior, the mercury being 30 degrees below zero, and his hearers standing around like stoics for an hour, completely enveloped in blankets. Mr. Jacokes was a devoted student of astronomy, and being a skilled mechanic, made himself a large telescope many years ago, and mounted it in Pontiac in an observatory of his own construction. The doctor married in 1832 to Miss Mary Ann Slarrow, of Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., who was his coworker in the ministry up to 1877. Since this date, on account of poor health, she has become less active. The widow still survives him at the age of 80 years. He leaves one son, Judge James A. Jacokes, a prominent member of the Oakland county bar, and of the law firm of Baldwin, Draper & Jacokes. One brother survives him, Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Jacokes, of Eaton Rapids, Mich. Also an adopted daughter, Mrs. Parks, of Trenton, Mich. It is impossible to trace the influence of such a life as his, or his impress upon personal character and special objects and purposes of life. He has not only been a soul saver but a soul ennobler, wielding a healthy moral and religious influence upon all with whom he mingled. His was one of the great minds that stooped down to aid and assist the yearning soul in the search of knowledge. The late world's greatest astronomer, Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University, was in youth a protege of Dr. Jacokes and through his influence was led to the study of astronomy. Dr. Johnson, of Chicago, now deceased, one of the most celebrated physicians in this country, also owed his distinction to the aid and encouragement, when a poor shoemaker's boy at Lapeer, Mich., he became the object of solicitation and care of Dr. Jacokes, who first incited in him a desire for knowledge and subsequently encouraged him to enter the Michigan University, his *alma mater*. He was also pleased and took peculiar delight in denominating Rev. C. T. Allen as one of "his boys." He was presiding elder of the district in which Mr. Allen took his first charge, and no one more than he was interested in his subsequent career and success. It was the mutual desire of the doctor and his family that Mr. Allen have charge of his funeral. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, January 16. A brief preliminary service was had at the residence on Williams street at 1 o'clock, and the funeral services were held at the M. E. church at 1:30. The following ministers were seated upon the platform and about the altar: S. Clements, Detroit; H. S. White, Romeo; Seth Reed, Northville; A. J. Bigelow, P. E., of Flint; C. T. Allen, P. E., Detroit; N. G. Lyon, Flint; J. E. Jacklin, associate editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, Detroit; C. B. Steele, ————; W. J. Campbell, Rochester; C. B. Miller, Davisburgh; J. D. Halladay, Holly; W. H. Shier, Detroit; Thomas M. Mott, Detroit; Jesse Kilpatrick, Birmingham; J. G. Morgan, Bell Branch; James Ball, Pontiac.

OCEANA COUNTY.

BY ENOCH T. MUGFORD.

Name.	Date of death.	Residence.	Age.
Mrs. Jemima Cady	Nov. 26, 1893	Shelby	78
Mrs. Eunice Eddy	April 15, 1893	Shelby	58
Christian Frink	May 29, 1894	Hart	61
Mrs. Emeline Gregoir	Jan. 27, 1894	Ferry	66
Luther Irish	Jan. 27, 1894	Ferry	70
Andrew Kline	Jan. 22, 1894	Hart	78
William Kruger	Nov. 3, 1893	Shelby	60
Henry J. Marsh	Nov. 28, 1893	Benona	71
Mrs. Mary Mead	Dec. 8, 1893	Benona	34
John E. Osborne	April 18, 1894	Shelby	70
Mrs. Elizabeth Richards	April 8, 1894	Shelby	68
Henry Sample	Feb. 1, 1894	Hart	81
Mrs. Mary Wintersteen	May 10, 1894	Shelby	61

SAGINAW COUNTY.

BY CHARLES W. GRANT.

MRS. SEWELL AVERY.—Mrs. Sewell Avery died Thursday morning, January 18, 1894, at Passadena, Cal., whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. George B. Morey, and Ellen A. Eddy. Her remains were brought home to Saginaw for interment. Mrs. Avery was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ware Eddy, of Edington, Maine, where she was born February 27, 1827. She was married to Sewell Avery May 12, 1849, at Bradley, Maine. They came to Saginaw in 1865 where they have resided ever since, where Mr. Avery has been, and is largely interested in the lumbering industry. It is peculiarly sad that Mrs. Avery should have died so far from her husband, who is quite feeble. Besides her husband she leaves four children. Mrs. Ara Sanborn, Mrs. John Mumford, Mrs. George B. Morley and Mrs. Frank Ewen, all of Saginaw, two sisters, Mrs. Nancy L. Avery, of Detroit, Mrs. Horace Blackman, and one brother, Darius Eddy. Mrs. Avery's death comes as a shock to a large circle of loving friends and acquaintances, among whom she always held a high position.

JOHN H. BEESE.—The death of John H. Beese, May 2, 1894, at his home, 1323 South Jefferson avenue, Saginaw, adds another name to the list of prominent citizens who have passed into the great beyond during the past few months. John H. Beese was born June 13, 1849, near Rustuck, Mecklenburg, and came to this country and to Saginaw with his parents in the fifties. He was educated in the public schools here and after completing his studies entered the law office of the late William Gillett. He afterwards engaged in the grocery business with his brother-in-law, Joseph Seemann, of the firm of Seemann & Peters, continuing therein for some time after the dissolution of the partnership. About 10 years ago he engaged in the coal business on South Tilden street, afterwards becoming associated with Charles H. Little and William E. Goodman, in the Beese-Little Coal & Ice Company, of which he was president, continuing to direct the affairs of the company until he was incapacitated from work. He leaves a wife, a daughter and two sons, his father, Peter Beese, and sister, Mrs. Frederick Krohn, of Saginaw. His son, Arthur Beese, who is a student of the Michigan Agricultural College, was advised by telegraph of his father's death.

HAMILTON BOGARDUS.—Hamilton Bogardus, a resident of Saginaw for the past 30 years and over, died November 30, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the morning, from heart failure, at his home, 838 South Washington avenue, Saginaw. Deceased was 60 years of age. Few men were better known throughout the city and none are held in greater esteem by their friends, for he was of that kindly and companionable nature that made friends of all with whom he became acquainted. Of late years he had been afflicted with asthma and had been in ill health for some time past. His wife and four children, Harriet M., Nellie M., Charles E., and Perry H. Bogardus, survive him. He was a member of the K. of P., B. P. O. E., Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., Saginaw tent K. O. T. M., Knights of Honor, and Gordon Granger post G. A. R.

HENRY H. BRADLEY.—One of the oldest residents of Saginaw, Henry H. Bradley, died at his residence, 214 Wisner street, at 2 p. m., Sunday, April 23, 1894, from heart and brain trouble. He had been in good health up to a week ago Monday when he was taken suddenly ill and suffered greatly up to the time of his death. Mr. Bradley was born near Birmingham, Oakland county, Mich., February 7, 1821, and was therefore 73 years of age. He had been thrice married, his last wife to whom he was married at Owosso, October 30, 1866, survives him. Mr. Bradley had been a resident of Saginaw for over 30 years. He was appointed sealer of weights and measures one year ago and had just been reappointed for a second term. He was a charter member of Salina lodges No. 155 F. & A. M., and also of Oriental lodge No. 188, I. O. O. F.

George Culver.—George Culver, who was adjudged insane in the probate court ten days before, died at Bliss hospital, Saginaw, Monday morning, November 27, 1893. Mr. Culver was an old pioneer of this county, having settled in Brady 40 years ago. He came there from Flint, where he had followed his trade of wagonmaker. At one time he owned a farm of 300 acres in Brady and was well-to-do. Mr. Culver was a native of Palmyra, N. Y., and was 67 years, 8 months of age. He was married three times and was the father of seven children. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. The remains were taken to Chesaning for burial.

John Dederich.—At 11:30, July 24, 1893, John Dederich, a well-known citizen and one of Saginaw's pioneers, passed away at his home in Buena Vista. Forty-five years ago the deceased came to Saginaw and has since resided either in the city or vicinity. The old hotel, formerly at the corner of Genesee and Holland avenues and known as the Dederich hotel, was built and operated by him for many years. Some few years ago he retired from active business to private life and has since resided on his fine farm in Buena Vista. About a year ago he began to suffer from cancer which finally caused death. He was 73 years old and one of Saginaw's best known German citizens. He leaves a wife and eight grown up children.

Judge John Allison Edget.—Judge John A. Edget is no more. The upright citizen, the talented lawyer, the conscientious and able judge has passed away. Death came at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, February 10, 1894, at the Oak Grove sanitarium, Flint. No man was better known or more universally respected, and as the news of his death passed over the city, everywhere was heard expressions of sorrow and deep regret. Known of all, by all is he sincerely mourned. The parents of John Allison Edget came to Saginaw county from the state of New York in 1845, and were among the pioneer settlers upon the Flint river in the township of Taymouth, but subsequently removed to the township of Saginaw, where Judge Edget was born August 8, 1849. The family removed to the city, west side, in 1851, and from there to the east side in 1854, and with the exception of a subsequent residence of a year and one-half in the township of Taymouth, John A. Edget has since continuously resided in Saginaw. His father was a man of limited means, but able with the practice of economy to keep his son at the public schools until he had passed the full course of study then taught. In 1869 he entered the law school of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1872, the interval being spent in study and work in the law office of Hon. Chauncey H Gage, his associate on the bench of the circuit court. Judge Edget began the practice of the law in Saginaw, in May, 1872, and remained constantly engaged in that work for the period of 17 years until his appointment to the bench in 1889. Slowly but surely he rose in the ranks of his profession until he came to be recognized not only at home, but throughout the State, as one of the foremost lawyers of Michigan. He was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court in 1874, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. He was appointed to the office of city attorney in East Saginaw in 1884, and held it by successive appointments the ensuing three years. His administration of the office was so thorough and complete that it won public approval from all parties. No person ever filled the office with more credit either to himself or the city. When the act of the legislature was passed providing for the office of an additional circuit judge he was requested to take the appointment, but declined unless it met the approval of his associates of the bar over whom he would be called to preside. This request came at a time when he was in the south for the benefit of his health. He was recommended to the Governor by a large majority of the members of the bar irrespective of politics, accepted the appointment and entered upon the discharge of his duties. At that time he was associated with J. M. Brooks, under the firm name of Edget & Brooks. He was unanimously nominated by the bar for reelection so well had he performed the arduous duties of the position, the choice being subsequently ratified by the people. He was always firm, decided and prompt in his rulings, fair and impartial in his treatment of counsel, and able always to dispatch the business as promptly as the interests of the cause would warrant. Mr. Edget was one of the organizers of the People's Savings Bank, and for some time was its president. He had acted as counsel for various large business enterprises, and had charge of large estates, including the Hill and Aloney Rust estates, and so well did he discharge the trust reposed in him that on the recent death of the widow of Aloney Rust, in Detroit, she left him $10,000 in her will. While never a politician, Judge Edget always entertained views on political questions which he did not hesitate to express when public interest seemed to require it, and ever evinced a hearty interest in matters pertaining to the city, county and district. His rule of action, however, was to devote himself exclusively to his profession and too leave political office alone. John A. Edget was united in marriage to Miss Mary Woodruff, daughter of Major Henry Woodruff, one of the early pioneers of the city, by whom he had two daughters, Grace and Lucy. Besides his wife and daughters, his mother, Mrs. M. E. Edget, and sister, Miss Alice Edget, both residents of Saginaw, survive him.

EZRA G. GODDARD.—Ezra G. Goddard died Thursday morning, July 13, 1893, at the family residence, 233 South Jefferson avenue. And again is Saginaw called to mourn the death of one of its old and esteemed citizens, one of the band of early residents that one by one are being gathered to their reward. Born in Worcester, Mass., October 10, 1823, the entire career of Mr. Goddard has been a busy and honorable one. Choosing the profession of a civil engineer, he showed such energy and marked ability in that pursuit that at the early age of 29 he occupied the position of chief engineer of three railroads at a salary of $7,000 per year. He was first employed by the Worcester & Nassau railroad and at once gained a reputation for skill and trustworthiness that placed him in the front ranks of his profession. Afterwards he was engaged in that line of work for the Buffalo, Corning & New York railroad, the Richmond & Danville, the Virginia Central, the Northern Central, and other now well known railroads, and such was his success that he received the appointment as chief engineer of the Cleveland, Ohio & Indiana, Cleveland & St. Louis, and the Terre Haute railroads. After leaving Worcester for a time he made his home at Ithaca, N. Y., his duties at last taking him to Winona, Minn., where he was in charge of the engineering work on the Winona & St. Paul railroad. In 1862 he removed with his family to Saginaw where he engaged extensively in the lumber, pine land and real estate business. Here also his services as a civil engineer were in requisition, he making the preliminary survey of the western division of the Flint & Pere Marquette from Saginaw to Ludington, to which point the road was at last completed in 1874. About 23 years ago he also made the preliminary survey of a line from Saginaw to Port Huron. As a business man he displayed the same energy and thorough-going qualities that marked his professional work and being a man of the strictest integrity, honorable in all his dealings with his fellow man, success crowned his efforts and he died possessed of a handsome competence, owning extensive landed interests in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado and Mississippi.. Of late much of his attention was given to the business of the Goddard Lumber Company, of Logtown, Miss., of which he was president. The years 1878 and 1880 he spent in looking after his interests near Silverton, Col., also visiting that place in 1890. Mr. Goddard was a charter member of the Saginaw board of trade, and was held in high esteem by its members with whom he delighted to meet and talk over the events of the day while in the city. Well educated, studious, always well informed, a brilliant conversationalist, his presence was always appreciated by his friends. Modest and unassuming, gentlemanly and courteous at all times, his was a genial, kindly nature that won friends and kept them. Mr. Goddard was united in marriage in 1854 at Ithaca, N. Y., to Miss Rhoda E. Vincent, whose death occurred in Saginaw about 6 years ago. Two children survive him, Vincent A. Goddard and Mrs. M. T. Bailey, Jr., both of whom were present during his last hours and at his bedside when he passed peacefully away. He was taken ill about a year ago, but not until recently was it realized that the disease was cancer of the stomach. He returned from a trip to Mississippi in June, passing ten days at the world's fair en route. Shortly after he was taken down. His last moments were calm and peaceful and the end painless.

MRS. JULIA M. HASKELL.—Mrs. Julia M. Haskell, a resident of Saginaw for the past 48 years, died at her home, 520 South Hamilton street, at 6 o'clock Friday morning, March 30, 1894, from a complication of diseases. She was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., November 27, 1819, and was therefore 74 years of age last November. In 1835 she removed to Buffalo where she was married in 1839 to the late William M. Haskell. The family came to Saginaw in 1846 and for 33 years Mrs. Haskell had lived in the house where she died. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church and was the first person to unite with that church by baptism in Saginaw. For a time she was a member of the east side church and was a charter member of the First Baptist, now Michigan avenue church, which was organized in 1864. She was highly esteemed by the older residents of the city and her reminiscences of early days were very entertaining. She was a member of W. R. C., No. 135. Two sons survive her, Steven B. Haskell, formerly of Saginaw, and Willard Haskell, who still lives there.

WILLIAM LANDSKROENER.—A well known resident of Blumfield township has passed away in the person of William Landskroener, whose death occurred at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, October 28, 1893. His last illness was due to the effects of an attack of la grippe from which he suffered last winter. Deceased, who was 69 years of age, was born at Lands Krona, Kreiss Ham, province of Westphalia, Prussia, November 1, 1832. He came to Saginaw county in 1850, and was one of the first settlers in Blumfield. He has held offices of trust in the township, and was held in great esteem. He leaves a widow and nine children. They are Mrs. Fred Dittmer, Mrs. Frank Turek, Mrs. William Schroeder, and Frederick and William, of Saginaw, Henry and Theodore and Miss Amelia, of Blumfield, and Charles, of California.

DR. NEWTON DOUGLAS LEE.—Dr. Newton D. Lee died at his home, 117 South Webster street, at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, September 13, 1893. Newton Douglas Lee was the oldest son of the late Asa and Mary Meacham Lee, and first saw the light of day at Peru, Delaware, now Morrow county, O., September 20, 1823. Had he lived until Wednesday following, he would have completed 70 years. His family was an illustrious one, and traces its records back to 1667, under the name of Lee, and to 1634 under the original name of Leigh, when the American branch of the family was established in Massachusetts, coming there from England. His grandfather, Benjamin Lee, was a captain in the revolutionary army. His mother, Mary Meacham, was a direct descendant of one of the original pilgrim fathers who came over in the Mayflower. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods and dealer in grain and lumber. He first located in Kentucky, and was among those who, in the first quarter of the century, awoke to the fact that slavery was unjustifiable and liberated several thousand dollars worth of slaves. In Kentucky he was a companion of Henry Clay in boyhood days. He died in Franklin county, O., in 1833, where he was one of the founders of Central college. The subject of this sketch, as the oldest of a family of five, had responsibilities beyond his years thrust upon him after the death of his father, and many a time he has recounted the struggles that he passed through before he was 20. When he was 18 he was thrown from a bridge on account of a runaway accident and nearly lost his life. For months it was doubtful if he would live. It was at this time his attention was first turned to the study of medicine, which he pursued under the direction of Drs. Swingley & Douglass. This preparation was supplemented by a course at Willoughby Medical college, where he received his diploma in 1847. Dr. Lee then came to Detroit, where for six months he was in the office of Dr. Zina Pitcher, who 25 years before had been surgeon at the military post at Saginaw, and from whom he perhaps first learned of Saginaw. At all events he came to Saginaw prospecting three years later. His first experience was a long illness, which so depleted his strength and finances that he remained first of necessity, but soon from choice. For a time he practiced dentistry, then he supplemented his knowledge of medicine with another course of lectures, and he eventually gained a large practice, but he never recovered from the effects of the accident already referred to. His career was frequently interrupted by periods of illness, and he grew prematurely old. In the early seventies he engaged with Dr. Daglish in the dry goods business there. The venture was unsuccessful. Dr. Lee was a man of more than ordinary native ability and under more favorable circumstances would have achieved a wide reputation. In his prime he was a man of unusually fine appearance, and his interest in public affairs won frequent recognition. As city physician of the old city of Saginaw, health officer and coroner, he held one or more public positions during almost his entire residence there. In early years he served the city as a member of the common council. He was always a democrat. In 1853 Dr. Lee was united in marriage to Mary Jewett, daughter of Captain Eleazer Jewett, and the first white child born in Saginaw county. They were blessed with five children, three of whom, Mrs. James Mc Kay, of Ontonagon, Edgar J. Lee, of Midland, and Mrs. James Fraser, who recently moved to Watersmeet, Wis., survive him, as does Mrs. Lee.

BENJAMIN MCCLELLAN.—Benjamin McClellan died at the residence of his son-in-law, James Slocum, after a life of usefulness and honor, at the age of 80 years. Benjamin McClellan was born in Thornton, Grafton county, N. H., October 14, 1813. His early boyhood was spent at the old homestead, and at the age of 18 he went to Boston, and spent 3 years near Quincy, Mass. He lived on a farm near the famous stone quarries where was laid the first line of railroad used in this country. This was a kind of tramway used to convey the blocks of granite to the shore, where they were hoisted by huge derricks to the ships at anchor. In 1834, at the age of 21, he returned to his boyhood's home, preparatory to starting for the west, where his brothers, Duncan and Joseph, had preceded him, the former to Michigan and the latter to Indiana. The route traveled was from Thornton to Plymouth, N. H., thence west by stage to Springfield, Mass, crossing the Green mountains by the old "Sangrave route" to Albany, N. Y. Here he took the famous first railroad in New York, from Albany to Schenectady, thence by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, the journey across the state of New York requiring six days to complete, which was thought to be a quick trip. He took steamer from Buffalo to Detroit, Mich., thence he went to Pontiac by stage and the distance from that place to Saginaw he traveled on foot, a long, lonesome journey through the woods. Saginaw was then only an Indian trading point, having but two or three frame houses. The town was afterward platted by a Mr. Dexter, of Ann Arbor, who sold it to Dr. Willington, also of Ann Arbor, who afterward sold it to the firm of Mackle, Oakley & Jennison, of New York. Benjamin McClellan remained with his brother Duncan on his farm (afterwards known as the Fraser farm), during his first winter and the next summer in this region. In the autumn following he started on foot for Indiana to see his brother Joseph, who lived near Michigan City. Returning again to Saginaw he engaged in the employ of the late Norman Little, and aided in the erection of the old Webster house, the first hotel erected in Saginaw. At the close of his engagement with Mr. Little, he received his pay in "wild cat" money, which soon became valueless. In 1837, he purchased of Grosvenor Vinton the farm adjoining the one formerly owned by his brother. Mr. Vinton bought the land directly from the United States government two years previously, and built a log cabin, which stood till 1883, when it was torn down, thus removing one of the old landmarks of the county. In those days the road to Saginaw was only an Indian trail through the woods, and merchandise was carried chiefly in canoes by way of the Saginaw and Tittabawassee rivers. The first horse owned by Mr. McClellan was a black Indian pony purchased of the father of Alonzo Crane for $45. Mr. Crane was then living on the farm owned later by Oct Thompson. Mr. McClellan's cutter was one of the only two finely-built cutters in the country at that time, e. g., all others were only home-made "pungs." This cutter was made by a Mr. Chamberlain, who lived at the time in Saginaw, in what was known as the Elmer house. In 1845, February 12, Mr. McClellan married Emetene Palmer, of Livonia, N. Y., then living with her brother, the late John Palmer, on the place known as the Gardner farm. Neighbors were few and distant from each other, but wolves were numerous and frequent visitors at night. In 1847, after the birth of their first child, they removed to a new frame house, which is still standing and which is now occupied by their eldest son. The window glass in this house was ordered from Detroit, as was the cook stove, which was the first in the vicinity, and hence a great curiosity. In this house eight children were born, six of whom are still living. They are: Charles, living on the homestead; Mrs. J. W. Richmond, of Geneseo, Ill; Frank, who lives near Freeland on a farm; William, who lives on a farm near Vassar; John on a farm near Clare; and Mrs. James A. Slocum, in Saginaw town, where her father died. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan were among those who formed the first church organization in this vicinity, and they were always ready to aid in any good work. They will long be remembered by the poor whom they have helped, and for their integrity and nobility of character. The wife and mother died December 13, 1890, mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

JOHN NUGENT.—John Nugent, whose death occurred October 4, 1893, was a pioneer of Flint, having built the Hamilton mills there in 1844. By request of Charles W. Grant, then one of the early settlers of East Saginaw, he came to Saginaw to build the first Mayflour mills, erected here in 1863. In his career as a millwright he built upwards of 30 flouring mills in Michigan and Illinois, and was at one time considered the best millwright in the State. Of late years he has lived a retired life, and has enjoyed good health up to within about ten days of his death. He had two sons who survive him, Major Edward B. Nugent, of Bay City, and William Nugent, of Pittsburg, Pa. He was buried in the family lot in Brady Hill cemetery.

MRS. JULIA A. NUGENT.—At 6:45 p. m. Friday, January 5, 1894, Julia A. Nugent's spirit took its flight to join her late husband in the great beyond. She and her sister, M. E. Hess, had just got nicely settled in comfortable quarters with a cousin, J. D. Resseguie, on South Michigan avenue, where they had come to live, but it was not to be so; death claimed its own and she must go. Mrs. Nugent was born in Oneida county, N. Y., 76 years ago. At the age of 23 years she removed with her family to Livingston county, this State, when that locality was a wilderness, and in 1852 they removed to Saginaw, where she has since lived, being one of the pioneers of Saginaw. Mrs. Nugent was a great reader and a brilliant conversationalist, and to know her was to love her. She will be greatly missed by the community and especially by her surviving sister, who has been her constant companion since childhood.

HENRY PENDELL.—Henry Pendell, Sr., died of old age at 4 p. m. Friday, February 23, 1894, at his home at 209 Cherry street. Mr. Pendell, who was 84 years old, has lived in Saginaw the past 32 years and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of very many of its citizens. A brickmason by trade, he it was who erected the first brick block on the west side. He was born at Stanford, England, coming to America with his wife and family when a young man. For many years he resided in Detroit before coming to Saginaw. His wife died some years ago, and he married again, his second wife surviving him. He leaves three sons, Charles, of San Francisco, and Henry, Jr., and Joseph W., of Saginaw, and two daughters, Mrs. Bryon Emerson, of Saginaw, and Mrs. Frank Bannister, of New Richmond, Wis., also 25 grandchildren. Funeral at 2:30 Tuesday at the Jefferson avenue M. E. church.

MRS. JULIA PISTORIOUS.—Another pioneer lays down life's burden at the age of 83 years. Mrs. Julia Pistorious came to Saginaw in 1850 with her husband, the late Ferdinand Pistorious, and five children, four of whom survive her. The family settled on the farm in Saginaw township where she resided all these years and until death,' at 4 o'clock Monday morning, January 1, 1894, kissed down her tired eyelids forever. She was a lady of highest culture and could never quite forget her early surroundings. Yet with the fortitude of a noble woman she bore the trials of frontier life devoted to her family.

HERMAN ROMEIKE, SR.—Herman Romeike, Sr., died at 4:20 Tuesday afternoon, December 5, 1893, at his residence, 500 Gratiot street. He had been ailing the past two years with heart disease. At the death of his daughter, Mrs. Teresa Lang, who died about two weeks ago, his condition became critical, resulting in death from heart failure. He was born August 16, 1813, in Prussia, Germany, making him past 80 years of age. He emigrated to Detroit, and in 1850 came to Saginaw, where he has since resided. He was married in 1856 to Carolina Schmitter, who survives him, together with four sons, Michael, Herman and Fred, of that city, and Martin, of Muskegon, and two daughters, Lena and Bertha. He was one of the founders of the Teutonia society, being a member since its organization.

DR. BENJAMIN B. ROSS.—Dr. Benjamin B. Ross died at his residence, 522 South Jefferson avenue, at precisely 2 o'clock, Wednesday morning, July 26, 1893, after ten weeks of severe and painful suffering from a complication of diseases. Dr. Benjamin B. Ross was born near Dublin, Ireland, December 12,1838. He came to America with his parents when he was 6 years old, settling at Belleville, Ont. Here the subject of this sketch attended school, and having decided to embrace the practice of medicine when he was 21 years old he entered the university of Buffalo, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1862. Had he lived until January 12, next, he would have been a resident of Saginaw 30 years. Coming to this city in its early years as a municipality, he at once became actively engaged in the practice of his profession and attained prominence by reason of his skill and close attention to duty. He speedily built up a large and lucrative practice which he retained until disease forced him to relinquish it. Personally he was abrupt, outspoken, strong in his enmity and as steadfast in his friendships, possessed of wide information and a most companionable gentleman. While in his practice some may have thought him at times rough, he had nevertheless the tenderness of a woman. Few men have attained a greater degree of eminence locally in the practice of the profession of medicine and surgery, and his reputation as one of the foremost medical men of the State was firmly established. He leaves only one representative of the family in Saginaw, a daughter, Miss Maud Ross, to whom he was devotedly attached, and whose loving and unremitting care during his long and painful illness did much to sooth and comfort him. He also leaves two sisters, Mrs. S. Lawrence, residing at Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. J. Climie, at Billings, Mont., and a brother, Robert R. Ross, at Winnipeg. His wife died about two years ago. Five years ago Dr. Ross paid a visit to his native land and on his return a number of his warm personal friends tendered him a happy home coming reception at the Bancroft house. He was a member of St. Bernard's commandery K. T., and of other masonic societies. During his illness he was attended by Drs. Sample and Ellis, and all that medical skill and tender care could devise was rendered. Outside of his profession Dr. Ross was recognized as a man of rugged honesty and unquestioned integrity. He was a good neighbor and citizen widely esteemed and respected.

MARTIN SCHMITTER.—Martin Schmitter, a resident of Saginaw the last 40 years, died at the home of his daughter Mrs. L. Romeike, 500 Gratiot street, at 9:30 o'clock Sunday night, December 24, 1893, of old age. Mr. Schmitter was born in Wittenberg, November 14, 1808, and therefore passed his 85th birthday last November. For years he has made his home with Mrs. Romeike. His death is the third within about one month at this home. Mrs. Romeike's daughter, Mrs. Lang, died the last of November, Mr. Romeike died December 5. Mr. Schmitter leaves five children, Mrs. L. Romeike and Mrs. Edward Schmitter, of Saginaw, Mrs. P. Eberhart, of Clare, Mrs. T. Deware, of Albany, N. Y., and Eugene Schmitter, of Clare.

WILLIAM SHIELDS.—William Shields died at his residence in Thomastown at 4:30 a. m., Wednesday, May 30, 1894, of heart failure. He was born in Ireland in 1811 and was therefore 83 years of age. He came with his parents to this country when 7 years of age. They settled in Montreal, Canada. Mr. Shields came to Michigan 56 years ago, and 50 years ago settled on the farm where he died. He was unmarried. He had been a member of the M. E. church for many years and was one of the old pioneers of Saginaw. He was one of a family of five children, all of whom are living, Mrs. Ann Glover, Mrs. Mary Jane Badger and Arthur Shields, all of Saginaw, and one brother whose whereabouts are unknown.

JUSTICE LEANDER SIMONEAU.—The body of Justice Leander Simoneau, who was drowned January 21, 1894, was found in the Saginaw river near the Britton & Barber mill, March 19, 1894. The jury which was at once impaneled returned a verdict that he came to his death by drowning on or about 3 or 4 o'clock on the morning of January 21, but were unable to determine whether the drowning was accidental or otherwise. No marks of violence were visible on the body, and the prevailing opinion is that the unfortunate man in wandering about fell from the dock into the river and was carried under the ice by the swift current. Mr. Simoneau was born at St. Nicholas, Quebec, February 5, 1834. With his father he removed to Detroit, and at the age of 13 engaged as cabin boy on a sail-vessel, continuing on the lakes for many years, building the schooner Hercules in 1854 with a partner. Of this vessel he became master. In 1857 he became a partner in the drug business with his brother at Detroit. After five years he again engaged in vessel interests and sailing on the lakes, disposing of his vessels when he came to Saginaw. Here he engaged in the drug business, in which he continued until 1883, when he retired. He was honored by his fellow citizens by election to various positions of trust, the duties of which he discharged faithfully and well. In 1869 he was chosen a member of the school board, and in 1871 was elected mayor on the democratic ticket. He was afterwards a member of the council for some years, and was once more nominated as his party candidate for the mayoralty. In 1882 he was elected register of deeds, and again in 1884. In 1888 he became justice of the peace, which office he filled at the time of his death. Four children by the first wife survive the deceased; R. F. Simoneau, Mrs. W. H. Genn, Mrs. W. L. Thompson, Mrs. Arthur D. Eddy, and three children, Hortense, Alice and Stella, by the second wife, who is also living.

FARNAM C. STONE.—Two of Saginaw's foremost business men are gone. Two on whom rested more than on any other two, every public enterprise, every worthy undertaking. Unlike in many things, in public spirit Farnam C. Stone and Charles W. Wells were one. The measure of their success (the word success is used in its broadest meaning) was due to their thorough acquaintance with two arts, the art of making money and the art of spending money. It would be difficult to say in which art they excelled. Few men have the happy combination, few men use the same generous ability in giving that they do in making money. The tears are not yet dry on the grave of Charles W. Wells. People have not yet stopped naming Wells and Stone together, and they will not. How fittingly the words of the sacred writer apply to them, "Lovely and pleasant in their lives and in death they were not divided." Farnam C. Stone, who died December 5, 1893, was a man who for 26 years has gone in and out in this community the peer of the keenest business mind whose activities have been attracted by the wealth of Saginaw's resources, and at the same time the friend of the humblest, honest man with whom he was brought in contact, the helper of young men who aspired to positions of responsibility and the benefactor of the unfortunate, who in this, did not let his right hand know what his left hand did. Without political ambition he furnished the sinews of war for the success of the principles he believed were true; a modest Christian man, his princely gifts to churches, Christian colleges, foreign and domestic missions, and whatever good cause commended itself to his judgment, were without ostentation or parade, without boasting or selfgratulation, but rather as if prompted, as they doubtless were, by the simple sense of duty as he saw it. Positions of honor had no charm for him, yet when the two Saginaws became one he accepted cheerfully the arduous and thankless position offered on the board of public works to which he was appointed by Mayor Weadock and to which he was reappointed by Mayor Linton, and personal business was never made an excuse when the city required his service on this board. Equally selfsacrificing was his acceptance of a position on the school board of the Saginaw union school district. Here he had served for five years on the building committee, and the stone building in the tenth ward will be a perpetual monument to his labors and, in name at least, for generations to come will remind the people of a debt they owe to F. C. Stone, for he who serves the public as Mr. Stone served, becomes a creditor to whom the public owes something. Mr. Wells' untimely death on October 18, was a heavy blow to Mr. Stone. The peculiar circumstances of the sad tragedy, the warm friendship which had grown up between the two men in their business association of more than 26 years, the heavy responsibilities which Mr. Stone felt would naturally fall on him, all, doubtless, contributed to make the unequal struggle which he met four weeks ago, more unequal. His malady speedily developed into catarrhal pneumonia, complicated with meningitis. Meningitis was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Stone was born at Waterbury, Vt., November 17, 1836, and was educated in the schools of that place. In 1860 he was married to Miss Cornelia Pearson, of Haverhill, N. H., who departed this life July 22, 1873, leaving one son, Edwin P., born of that marriage. Mr. Stone was remarried September 22, 1874, this time to Miss Hattie Chadwick, of Newbury, Vt., who survives him, and from which union George C. and Kittie Louise were born. His entry into business was as a drug clerk in Hardwick, Vt. Subsequently he engaged in the dry goods business at Waterbury, Vt. He came to Saginaw in September, 1867, and the following year became a member of the firm of Wells, Stone & Co. At the time of his death he was a member of the following firms: Wells, Stone & Co., Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, Marshall-Wells Hardware Company, Duluth, A. W. Wright Lumber Company, Wright, Davis & Co., Swan River Logging Company. His immediate relatives were at his bedside when death came, including his wife, two sons and daughter and two sisters, Miss Laura Stone, of St. Albans, Vt., and Mrs. Annie Mansfield, of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Stone was vice president of the Wells-Stone Mercantile Company and a stockholder, though never a director in the First National Bank. The names of Mr. Wells and Mr. Stone will always be most frequently associated in the public mind with the Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, which was incorporated in 1885, and to which the late George F. Lewis paid the following tribute, among many others, which is as true today as it was the day it was written: "A hearty institution and solid, but sprightly is that of the Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers and dealers in lumbermen's supplies, the parent house whereof is in Saginaw, the main branch at Duluth, Minn., an agency at Marquette, with minor branches at West Branch, Sanford and Meredith, Mich. The business of the W. S. M. Co., whose regular orders take in a length of a thousand miles by an average breadth a hundred miles or more, and whose exceptional orders reach at times to Louisiana on the south and as far west as the Pacific coast; this being the pioneer lumbermen's supply house of this whole country, the first to comprehend and provide for the especial needs of lumbering, especially in woods operations; is a heavy and yearly increasing business." Mr. Stone was a useful member of the republican State central committee.

Castle Sutherland.—Castle Sutherland, for many years a resident of Saginaw county, died on Tuesday, June 27, 1893, at his home in Bridgeport township, where he resided on a fine farm on Cass river. He settled in Saginaw 31 years ago, and before retiring to his farm some years ago had engaged in lumbering somewhat, and also owned a pile driver on the river. He was a man of sterling qualities and was held in high esteem by everyone, especially by the older residents. He was 71 years of age.

Charles W. Wells.—Duluth, Minn., October 19.—To F. C. Stone: Davis telegraphs from Deer Run that Charles is drowned. Expect body here tomorrow. Benj. E. Wells.

Deer Run, Minn., October 19.—To Wells, Stone & Co.: Mr. Wells, was drowned last night at Bow String lake. Have the body here. Mr. Fisher will have special train here as soon as possible to take us to Duluth. Have wired his brother. Hope to leave Duluth tomorrow afternoon for Saginaw. C. H. Davis.

Duluth, Minn., October 19.—To the Courier-Herald: C. W. Wells, of Saginaw, was drowned while out hunting. News-Tribune.

These dispatches, which reached the city Thursday evening, Oct. 19, 1893, tell their own sad story. They brought anguish to many a heart, and sorrow to every one who learned the sad news as passed from lip to lip through the city. So sudden and unexpected did it come that it could scarce be believed as true, and many anxious inquiries as to its truthfulness were made during the evening. C. W. Wells was born in November, 1841, in the village of Upper Jay, town of Jay, Essex county, N. Y., and was the youngest son of Benjamin E. Wells, a small farmer. He attended the village school until he attained the age of 17 years, when he became clerk in the mercantile establishment of John Rogers & Co., Black Brook, Clinton county, N. Y. Here he remained until he entered the army, enlisting in August, 1862, in the 118th regiment, New York volunteers, as a private. He served throughout the war, at the close of which he had attained the rank of brevet major. He returned to his home in New York state, but remained there but a short time when he removed to Saginaw, coming here in 1867. He at once became actively identified with the business interests of the city, which has been his home for over a quarter of a century, first as a member of the firm of Moulthrop, Wells & Co. The firm name was afterwards changed to that of Wells, Stone & Co., and within the last few years to the Wells-Stone Mercantile Co., the business of which steadily grew in volume and importance until it is not only one of the leading commercial houses of the valley, but is widely known throughout the State and the entire northwest. The A. W. Wright Lumber Company, and Wright, Davis & Co., with which Mr. Wells was closely identified, are business firms of wide reputation and commercial standing. Personally he was a gentleman whom to know was to admire and respect. He was known and esteemed of all. No citizen of Saginaw was better known for his broad public spirit, his liberality, his zeal and enterprise in any movement looking to the advancement of Saginaw. Sorrow for his untimely death will be universal in the community. Mr. Wells leaves two children to mourn for a parent whose happiness was wrapped up in their's, Ellen, aged 12, and Jeannie, a young lady of 17 years, now at school in New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Wells died in January, 1892. Two brothers and two sisters also survive him, Benjamin E. and Edgar, of Duluth, and Mrs. George W. Smith, of Jay, N. Y., and Mrs. Monroe Hall, of Plattsburg, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN B. WHITE.—Mrs. John B. White died at the family residence, 514 Adams street, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, December 24, 1893. Harriet E. Twitchell was born in Manlius, N. Y., April 13, 1830. She was the daughter of the late Curtis Twitchell. Manlius was then a thriving village and the center of social refinement. It was under this influence that her childhood and early womanhood were spent. She was educated at the Manlius academy. On June 1, 1853, she was married to

Dr. John B. White at Christ church, Manlius. In July, 1854, Dr. White came to Saginaw and finding the then far west city to his liking he decided to locate here and was joined by Mrs. White in October. They brought much from their eastern home that moulded Saginaw society in its formative period. The feeble parish of St. John's church had but recently been organized and Mrs. White was a welcome acquisition to the little church of which she has for some years been the oldest member. She was for some years the [member of the choir "who could always be depended on." Her work in the Sunday school only ceased when her failing health made it impossible for her to act as a teacher. In every church work she was among the foremost and what she was to St. John's church she was in a large degree to every good work. She was of the working members of benevolent societies. The sick and poor will miss Mrs. White. Society in its wider sense will miss her, and a Saginaw home has lost in her a component part which seems its all to those who are left.

William H. Wright.—William H. Wright died at his home, 1637 Gratiot street, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, December 5, 1893. For 10 years he had been a sufferer from diabetes, which had made him an invalid the past year. He was out, however, as late as Thursday of the week before and Tuesday morning his symptoms though worse did not indicate an immediate termination. At 2 o'clock he was stricken with apoplexy and died before his physician reached him. And thus another of the sturdy men who have lent their character to the establishment of the high position Saginaw holds in the commercial world is gone. Mr. Wright was born in Grafton, Vt., July 13, 1827, and was therefore 66 years, 4 months and 22 days of age. In early life he followed the carpenters trade. He located in Detroit in 1845, where he subsequently became a contractor. Next he operated a small saw mill near Detroit, then he came to Saginaw and for a time operated a mill at Zilwaukee. When his brother, Ammi W. Wright became interested in the lumbering interest here, William H. Wright was associated with him. He became a member of the firm of A. W. Wright & Co. in 1865, and when the mill burned in August of that year he superintended the rebuilding and constructing, what with alterations made under his supervision, is the A. W. Wright Lumber Co.'s sawmill of today. When the A. W. Wright Lumber Company was organized Mr. Wright became a member and as superintendent of the mill he had contributed his full share to the success of the company's business. While all respected Mr. Wright it was only those who knew him somewhat intimately who could fully appreciate his noble, upright, generous character. He was the first Saginaw mill man to yield to the demand for ten hours as a day's work in a saw mill and outside of his family, few mourners will be more sincere than those to whom he has furnished employment for years. Mr. Wright was twice married. He leaves a widow and five children, Miss Kittie Wright, of Detroit, a daughter by the first marriage, the Misses Harriet H. and Ellen F. Wright, of Saginaw, Mrs. Gardner S. Williams, of Detroit, and Robert F. Wright, of Saginaw. All of his family except Miss Kittie Wright were home when he died.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BY MRS. HELEN W. FARRAND.

DEATHS IN 1893.

At St. Clair, July 7, GARNER FOX, aged 61 years.

At Port Huron, July 15, JOHN GOULDEN.

At Brockway, July 19, JAMES ANDERSON, aged 81 years.

At Orion, July 16, MRS. ALBERT STEPHENS, a resident of Columbus.

At Brockway, July 20, MRS. LETITIA HANNA, aged 77 years.

At Port Huron, July 30, SMITH DOWNS, aged 59 years.

At Smith's Creek, August 2, WM. SEABERRY, aged 96 years.

At Port Huron, August 4, MRS. JULIA SCHULTZ, aged 62 years.

At Sarnia, August 4, MRS. MARY ANN JACKSON, aged 63 years.

At Marysville, August 16, DAVID CARLISLE.

At Smith's Creek, Aug. 14, MRS. JOSHUA S. WELLMAN, aged 66 years.

At Capac, August 14, MRS. LUCY SPRATTBERRY, aged 74 years.

At Brockway, August 15, CHARLES ABBOTT.

At Marine City, Aug. 11, MRS. MARY FRANCIS.

At Algonac, ALIEW ABEEL, aged 54.

At Port Huron, Aug. 25, HENRY VOLKER, aged 75.

At Port Huron, Aug 26, MRS. OREN MCDONALD, aged 78.

At Port Huron, Aug. 22, MRS. ANN SYLVESTER, aged 52,

At Port Huron, Aug. 31, MRS. MARY HARRIS, aged 72.

At Port Huron, Sept. 12, MRS. ELIZABETH STEWART, aged 72.

At Adair, Sept. 11, JOHN SCHEUR, aged 58.

At Port Huron, September 13, DUNCAN MCKELLAR, aged 74.

At St. Clair, October 9, JOHN NETTER, aged 72.

At Port Huron, October 15, MRS. LUCY BURGESS, aged 90.

At Port Huron, October 31, SPENCER PHILBRICK, aged 77.

At East Greenwood, October 27, CHARLES O'DELL, aged 76.

At Port Huron, November 7, MRS. MARY BURGESS, aged 71.

At Port Huron, November 8, EDWARD LEONARD, soldier.

At Kimball, November 16, MRS. WILLIAM BARDEN, aged 51 years.

At Chicago, November 16, MRS. CAROLINE PAILLEE, of Port Huron, aged 64 years.

At St. Clair, November 14, DAVID ANDERSON, aged 84 years.

At St. Clair, November 14, MRS. ADAM HARTLEIN, aged 62 years.

At Port Huron, November 19, MRS. SARAH A. CLARK aged 69.

At Port Puron, November 20, CHAS. J. THEIS, Sr., aged 54.

At Lakeport, November 18, RICE GRAHAM.

At Port Huron, November 21, MRS. CAROLINE PULLHAMMER SCHISKE, aged 71.

At Port Huron, December 3, MRS. ALICE ROBINSON, aged 77.

At Port Huron, December 2, MRS. SUSAN WELLS, aged 55.

At Wales, December 2, MICHAEL LAWLER, aged 69.

At Port Huron, December 7, MRS. MARY CANALLY, aged 85.

At Detroit, December 4 or 5, MRS. WINNIFRED BABCOCK, formerly of St. Clair, aged 80.

At Clinton, December 12, Rev. W. P. WASTELL, formerly pastor at St. Clair, aged 88.

At Port Huron, December 20, LEVI BIGELOW, aged 67.

At North Street, December 21, MRS. WM. ATKINS, aged 72.

At Port Huron, December 21, MRS. PRESINA GANSEN, aged 78.

At Kenockee, December 25, JOHN LYNCH, aged 64.

At Port Huron, December 27, MRS. JOSEPH DUVAL, aged 51.

At Casco, December 20, MRS. DOROTHEA SCHMOKE, aged 67.

At Port Huron, December 30, ANDREW MCINTOSH, aged 60.

At China, December 27, MRS. ELIZABETH DIEM, aged 80.

At Columbus, December 27, MICHAEL KANE, aged 72.

Near Smith's Creek, December 26, MRS. SALLY STONE, aged 85.

DEATHS IN 1894.

At Port Huron, January 1, MRS. ELI ANDREWS, aged 68.

At Port Huron, January 4, ELI ANDREWS, aged 69.

At Columbus, January 14, MRS. ALLIE GATTEY, aged 74.

At St. Clair, January 14, MRS. RAMSAY, aged 67.

At Port Huron, January 22, MRS. SUSAN HUFFER, aged 81.

At East Greenwood, January 18, MRS. ROBERT NEWBERRY, aged 75.

At Port Huron, January 21, WALTER SIMS, aged 62.

At Port Huron, January 26, MRS. GEO. W. JONES, aged 71.

Near Yale, January 19, LYMAN VANORMAN, aged 78.

At Port Huron, January 29, EDWARD COWAN, SR., aged 76.

At Port Huron, February 1, MRS. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, aged 83.

At St. Clair, February 2, ANDREW EBER, aged 72.

At Port Huron, February 7, MRS. LOVICE RUNDY, aged 76.

At Capac, February 8, MRS. CAROLINE PRAKER.

At Neosho, Mo., January 29, JAMES ARMSTRONG, a former resident of St. Clair.

At North Dakota, January 16, MRS. ALBERT HERHOLZ, a former citizen of China.

At Columbus, January 29, Mrs. Ephraim Pearce.

At Yankee Street, January 19, Capt. Alex. St. Bernard, aged 84.

At Burchville, February 22, Isaac Cole, aged 58.

At Port Huron, February 23, Nickolas Simons, aged 92.

At St. Clair, March 4, August Posner, aged 79.

At St. Clair, March 16, Thomas J. Rooney, aged 63.

At Port Huron, March 18, Mary Little, aged 82.

At China, March 20, Henry Dregmiller, aged 74.

At Port Huron, April 10, Mrs. David Moore, aged 81.

At Fort Gratiot, April 10, Reuben Service, aged 51.

At St Clair, April 16, Mrs. Susan Kemp, aged 73.

At Jackson, April 5, Mrs. Mary McElroy, aged 84.

At Smith's Creek, April 23, Mrs. Jane Beatty, aged 71.

At Huronia Beach, April 23, George Knill, aged 58.

At Port Huron, April 22, Mrs. W. F. McDonald, aged 55.

At St. Clair, April 23, Mrs. Catherine Borntrager, aged 67.

At Topeka, Ks., April 11, Mrs. Maria Haywood, a former resident of China, aged 50.

Near Smith's Creek, April 30, Mrs. Martha P. Malloy, aged 61.

At Port Huron, May 9, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, aged 73.

At Port Huron, May 9, Daniel Walsworth, aged 58.

At Port Huron, May 10, John Dingwell, aged 66.

At Jeddo, May 13, Jane E. Strevel, aged 71.

At Port Huron, May 16, August Behrend, aged 61.

At Port Huron, May 22, Dr. Wm. Howard, aged 72.

At Port Huron, May 25, Henry Howard, aged 61.

At St. Clair, May 27, Mrs. Henry Hock, aged 50.

At Lexington, May 23, J. C. Waterbury, aged 78.

At Port Huron, June 10, Mrs. Catherine McMonagle, aged 75.

At Yankee Street, June 11, Mrs. Sophia P. Barron, aged 71.

At Reece, Tuscola county, June 23, Hugh McCollom, aged 76.

Mrs. Letitia Hanna.—Mrs. Letitia Hanna died at her home in Brockway on July 20, 1893. The deceased was born in County Mayo, Ireland, April 13, 1816. She came to this country with her husband and two children in 1840. She was the youngest and the last of a family of eight and was herself the mother of eleven children, six of whom survive her, viz: Mrs. Wm. Shannon, of Brockway; Geo. P. Hanna, of Mayville; Mrs. Wm. Harris, of Brockway; Mrs. Henry Ballentine, of Richmond; Miss Letitia C. Hanna, and Christopher W. Hanna, of Port Huron. Mrs. Hanna was in her usual health, fully able to attend to her household duties until within one hour of her death. Deceased was a worthy member of the M. E. church. Called away suddenly, death found her not unprepared. Her last audible tones were those of prayer. The funeral was held in

Brockway, on Saturday, July 26. The two elder sons of the deceased served in the war of the rebellion, the oldest dying in the Andersonville prison hospital in June, 1864. Among the papers left by the deceased was found a letter dated February 6, 1864, from herself to her soldier son, purposely written on one page of a sheet of foolscap paper that the remaining blank pages might be used by the soldier in writing to his mother at home. Its unsoiled pages sent him record the last will and testament of John J. Hanna, Co. C. 22d Michigan V. I., and was witnessed by Lieut. James J. Potter, who drew the will, Sergt. C. Miller and Patrick Atkinson. The will appointed Timothy A. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Newberry, Romeo, executors. In a letter to Mr. Smith by Lieut. Potter, enclosing the will, he states that John J. Hanna and Patrick Atkinson died victims of rebel barbarism in Andersonville.

MRS. HENRY HOCK.—Mrs. Henry Hock, after a lingering illness of about five years with consumption, passed away Sunday morning, May 27, 1894, at about 3 o'clock. She was a little over 50 years of age, having been born in Kingston, Ont., March 16, 1844. In 1863 she was married to Henry Hock in Sarnia and the newly married couple moved immediately thereafter to Mooretown, where they lived 3 years, moving in 1866 to St. Clair, which has been their home ever since. Mrs. Hock has been the mother of eight children, seven of whom survive her, Mrs. Mary Rogers, of Port Huron; Mrs. Orrin Evans, of St. Clair; Simon, of Amherstburg, Ont.; George, of Buffalo; and Frank, Charles and Minnie still living at home. Her son Andrew died in December, 1893. She leaves besides these bereaved children, her husband and five grandchildren to mourn her loss.

HENRY HOWARD.—Henry Howard was the son of John and Nancy Howard, and was born in Detroit, March 8, 1833. His parents removed to Port Huron when he was only one year old, and he grew up and received his education there. He engaged in the lumber business with his father about 1854, and they built a saw mill on St. Clair river, the firm being known as John Howard & Son. After the partnership had existed for 26 years, the father retired, since which time until his death Henry Howard continued the business alone. Mr. Howard has also been identified with many other Port Huron business interests. In politics Mr. Howard has always been a staunch republican and has taken a lively interest in all the actions of the party. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Port Huron, holding the office for one year. In 1870 he was elected to the State legislature and held the office two terms. In 1891 he was elected regent of the University of Michigan, which position he held at the time of his death. His term would have expired December 31, 1897. In 1855 Mr. Howard was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Spalding, of New York state, who survives him. There have been six children born to them only two of which are now living, a daughter, Mrs. A. D. Bennet, and a son, John H. Mr. Howard was a member of Port Huron lodge F. & A. M., and of Huron Chapter, R. A. M., and of Port Huron Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Port Huron Club, and was its second president, holding the office two years ago. He belonged to the Lake St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club and the Michigan Club, of Detroit. He has been a prominent member of the Baptist church and always contributed liberally to its support. In business Mr. Howard has always been successful and he had accumulated a fortune. He was extremely generous and charitable. No deserving person ever left him without receiving help. In almost every movement in this city for the betterment of mankind Mr. Howard has been prominent, and his death which occurred May 25, 1894, is a severe loss to the community.

Andrew McIntosh.—Andrew McIntosh, for many years a resident of Port Huron, died at his home on Harker street, Saturday, December 30, 1893, aged 60 years. He had been troubled with cancer of the stomach for about a year and had been treated by many doctors without success. He leaves a wife and daughter, Mrs. John Murta. The funeral was held from the Presbyterian church, 10th ward, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

John Netter.—John Netter, one of the pioneer residents of this county, died at his residence in the town of St. Clair on Monday evening, October 9, 1893, at about 6:30 o'clock, aged 72 years. Mr. Netter was born in a small village near the city of Coblenz, Prussia, and when a young man was in the employ of the father of Hon. Carl Schurz, the celebrated orator, who it will be remembered was obliged to flee his native land on account of his participation in the rebellion of 1848. It was at this time that young Netter was working for the elder Schurz and in this way came to know the zealous revolutionist who risked so much and so narrowly escaped with his life. In 1872 when Schurz spoke here in a political campaign Mr. Netter made himself known to the then distinguished orator and statesman, who at once recalled their former acquaintance. On coming to this country Mr. Netter stopped a short time in Detroit before coming to St. Clair, where for nine years he found employment in John E. Kitton's foundry. He then bought the farm on which he lived for 32 years. For 25 years he suffered more or less from asthma, but not enough to prevent him from attending constantly to his farm duties. He leaves a wife and a truly patriarchal family of twelve children, of whom Frank, the eldest, has lived at home, and will succeed his father as manager of the farm. Peter is married and lives at Sioux City, Iowa. John, Michael and William live in the state of Washington, while three married daughters, Mrs. August Kraus, Mrs. Anthony Lostifer and Mrs. Michael Kelly live in Port Huron. The three youngest children Gertrude, Mathew and Bert, are minors and live at home. Besides these two children, John, who would have been the oldest child, and Lena, the youngest daughter, have died. Mr. Netter was an honest, intelligent and industrious farmer and by his own efforts, assisted by his wife and children, had acquired and improved a farm of 80 acres, which leaves his family in very comfortable circumstances.

MRS. CAROLINE PAILLE.—Mrs. Caroline Paille died in Chicago, on Thursday, November 16, 1893, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Tebo, aged 64 years. The cause of death was cancer of the stomach. The remains were brought to Port Huron for interment and the funeral was held from St. Stephen's church and was largely attended. Mrs. Paille was born in Mt. Clemens and came to Port Huron to live 44 years ago. Her husband, Calixte Paille, died only a few months before. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. George Tebo, and five brothers and four sisters. The following brothers and sisters were at the funeral: Richard Moore, of Port Huron; Capt. C. F. Moore, of Detroit, and Clements, John B., Joseph and Philomena, all of Mt. Clemens. Few old residents were better known than Mrs. Paille and truly to know her was to love her. She had the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends and relatives. The highest tribute that can be paid her is to say that she was a loving wife, a tender mother and a dear friend.

MRS. SALLY STONE.—Died at the residence of Mrs. Polly Williams, near Smith's creek, in the township of St. Clair, on December 26, 1893, Mrs. Sally Stone. She was one of the pioneers of St. Clair county. She was born in the township of Cramy, province of Ontario, on August 13, 1808, and married Richard Brayman, June 30, 1826. She came to Michigan, January, 1844, and settled in the township of Columbus. Her husband died at the age of 63. In 1841 she married Elijah Stone, who died at the age of 83. She survived him six years. The deceased was 85 years of age.

J. C. WATERBURY.—J. C. Waterbury, an old respected resident of Lexington and a former resident of St. Clair, died at his home in the former place Wednesday morning, May 23, 1894, aged 78 years and 6 months. He was a brother of Mrs. Amanda Ferguson of St. Clair, who with Mrs. Coppernoll of Port Sanilac are all that remain of a large number of brothers and sisters. Mr. Waterbury was born November 25, 1815, and married March 21, 1838, soon after which he moved to St. Clair and was engaged in mill building for 7 years, when he moved away. He leaves three children, seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

BY HIRAM DRAPER.

Name.	Date of death.	Age.	Town.
Adam G. Youngman	June. 1893	67	Leonidas.
John Brast	June 8, 1893	61	Sherman.
Mrs. Alida Young	June, 1893	83	Constantine.
Mrs. Helen J. Townsend	June 16, 1893	Nearly 74	Constantine.
Nathaniel H. Townsend	June 19, 1893	Over 78	Constantine.
Daniel Swartz	June 11, 1893	44	Park.
Jacob Driscoll	June 12, 1893	44	Jones.
Mrs. Dennis Maxwell Loring	June 16, 1893	74	White Pigeon.
James Eggleston	July 3, 1893	74 years, 3 mos.	Three Rivers.
M. Luther Dale	July 23, 1893	49 yrs., 10 mos., 15 d.	Sturgis.
Daniel Chamberlain	July 13, 1893	79	Sturgis.
Andrew W. Morrison	July 24, 1893	50 yrs., 1 mo., 26 d.	Constantine.
A. A. Mosher (Plymouth, Mich.)	July 20, 1893	80	White Pigeon.
Oscar Perry Driscoll	July 26, 1893	45	Constantine.
Mrs. Jane M. Sheep	Aug., 1893	92 yrs., 5 d.	White Pigeon.
Louis Darveaux (suicide)	July 29, 1893	87	Jones.
Samuel P. Adams	Aug., 1893	70 yrs., 15 d.	Three Rivers.
Jacob Knauss	Aug., 1893	75	Nottawa.
Mrs. Mary Jane Benjamin	Aug., 1893	56 yrs., 10 mos., 7 d.	White Pigeon.
Elizabeth Boyer	Aug. 18, 1893	49 yrs., 6 mo., 4 d.	White Pigeon.
Samuel Conner	Aug. 12, 1893	72	Flowerfield.
Casper Geiger	Aug. 26, 1893	68	
Catherine E. Gee		74 yrs., 4 mos.	Mottville.
Charles Stutz	Aug. 24, 1893	60 yrs., 6 mos., 12 d.	Sturgis.
Mrs. Hannah Dent	Aug. 27, 1893	58 yrs., 1 mo.	Three Rivers.
Mrs. Hannah Waltz	Aug. 28, 1893	73 yrs., 10 mos., 23 d.	Three Rivers.
William King	Sept. 10, 1893	About 60	Near Mottville.
Allen Richards	Aug. 25, 1893	68	Mendon.
Ira M. Allen	Aug. 28, 1893	62	Burr Oak.
Mrs. Hannah Stuck	Sept 11, 1893	71	Sherman.
John Woolgeimood	Sept. 29, 1893	71 yrs., 1 mo., 17 d.	White Pigeon.
Jos. Engle	Sept. 19, 1893	79	Burr Oak.
Mrs. John Armitage	Sept. 28, 1893	67 yrs., 4 mos	Three Rivers.
George Legg	Sept. 25, 1893	An old settler	Leonidas.
Isaac Prutzman	Oct. 9, 1893	84 yrs., 1 mo., 26 d.	Flowerfield.
Mrs. Ahlgrin	Oct. 15, 1893	82	Colon.
Lyman Putney	Oct. 17, 1893	52	Centreville.

Name.	Date of death.	Age.	Town.
William Bostwick	Oct. 26, 1893	79 yrs., 11 mos.	Constantine.
George Rogers	Oct. 20, 1893	72 yrs., 11 mos., 2 d.	Constantine.
Eliza Roys	Oct 21, 1893	59 yrs., 10 mos.	Florence.
John G. Whitman	Oct. 29, 1893	57	White Pigeon.
Hon. Jonathan G. Wait	Oct. 29, 1893	82	Sturgis.
Harry Whitman	Oct. 28, 1893	88	Leonidas.
Mrs. Charles Junod	Nov. 16, 1893	72	White Pigeon.
Theodore Troy	Nov. 18, 1893	60 yrs., 7 mos., 1 d.	Sturgis.
Henry Jacobs	Nov. 21, 1893	72 yrs., 7 mos., 28 d.	Sturgis.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dentler	Dec. 1, 1893	59 yrs., 14 d.	Constantine.
Orrin Wood	Nov. 30, 1893	88 yrs., 3 mos., 15 d.	Lockport.
Peter Fenstemacher	Nov. 28, 1893	79 yrs.	Park.
Hon. Harrison Kelley	Dec. 3, 1893	96 yrs., 5 d.	Burr Oak.
Job S. Smith	Dec. 4, 1893	63	Sturgis.
William S. Wilber	Dec. 4, 1893	68	Burr Oak.
Mrs. Sarah C. Harvey	Dec. 1, 1893	73	Three Rivers.
Mrs. W. P. Irwin	Dec. 7, 1893	About 70	Mottville.
Mrs. Reuben Weinbery	Dec. 7, 1893	58	Park.
Jeremiah Allen	Dec. 8, 1893	86 yrs., 7 mos., 8 d.	Lockport.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mott	Dec. 7, 1893	67 yrs., 9 mos.	Fawn River.
Daniel R. Parker	Dec. 14, 1893	75	Sturgis since 1830.
Charles Baum	Dec. 16, 1893	42	Three Rivers.
Philip Heimbach	Dec. 15, 1893	75	Park.
Gideon Boyer	Dec. 2, 1893	71	Three Rivers.
John N. Kneeland	Dec. 31, 1893	63	Burr Oak.
Herman Howard	Jan. 6, 1894	83 yrs., 6 mos., 16 d.	Constantine.
Mrs. Mary Mahoney	Jan. 4, 1894	77	Three Rivers.
Thomas Cooper	Jan. 13, 1894	61 yrs., 6 mos., 7 d.	White Pigeon.
Sarah A. Woodman	Jan. 5, 1894	58	Burr Oak.
Wm. L. Thrasher	Jan. 3, 1894	87	Wasepi.
Mrs. Martha M. Sabin	Jan. 17, 1894	75	Centreville.
Mrs. Jane Major	Jan. 16, 1894	81	Centreville.
Mrs. Catharine Throp	Jan. 14, 1894	68	Three Rivers.
Mrs. Margaret Hassinger	Jan. 22, 1894	81	Porter.
Sheldon Bliss	Jan. 28, 1894	64	Constantine.
Mrs. John Morrison	Jan. 26, 1894	76	Constantine.
Mrs. Louisa W. Ruslerhaltz	Jan. 18, 1894	49	Sturgis.
Abraham Smith	Jan. 29, 1894	80	Sturgis.
S. A. Emmons	Feb. 9, 1894	43	White Pigeon.
Timothy A. Gleason	Feb. 5, 1894	49	Fabius.

Name.	Date of death.	Age.	Town.
Mrs. Elizabeth Kline	Feb. 8, 1894	95 yrs., 8 mos.	Three Rivers.
Emily R. Hoes	Feb. 17, 1894	73 yrs., 4 mos., 17 d.	Leonidas.
Martha McJary	Feb. 19, 1894	64 yrs., 11 mos., 18 d.	Fabius.
Mary Heimbach	Feb. 20, 1894	72 yrs., 5 mos., 20 d.	Mottville.
Mrs. James Motley	March 3, 1894	About 82	Porter.
John N. Hoffman	Feb. 25, 1894	70 yrs., 7 mos., 23 d.	Marcellus.
Homer Ramsdell	Feb. 28, 1894	87	Mendon.
John Armitage	March 20, 1894	70	Three Rivers.
Thomas Adams	March 19, 1894	74	Sturgis.
Joseph Cook	March 20, 1894	71	Sturgis.
Daniel N. Thompson	March 29, 1894	73 yrs., 6 mos.	Sturgis.
Warren Palmer	March 25, 1894	84	Florence.
Ephraim Adams	April 3, 1894	84	Florence.
Jacob Carlton	April 5, 1894	80	Flowerfield.
Silas Cady	April 9, 1894	89	Centreville.
Carlema Slarf	April 7, 1894	70 yrs., 5 mos.	Fawn River.
Mrs. Mina Rogers	April 3. 1894	71	Constantine.
Ann M. Phillips	April 19, 1894	53	Sturgis.
Orris S. Ferris	April 9, 1894	62	Leonidas.
Susan Smith	April 17, 1894	75 yrs., 6 mos.	Park.
Henry J. Fisher	April 17, 1894	74	Constantine.
Mrs. Mary Knox	April 21, 1894	61	Mendon.
Lucius Carter	April 19, 1894	82	Lockport.
Charles Birch	April 22, 1894	66	Leonidas.
Mrs. Elizabeth Harper	April 29, 1894	80	Sturgis.
E. A. Lewis	May 9, 1894	46	Sturgis.
Mrs. Elizabeth McGinnis	May 8, 1894	54	Sherman.
Lewis D. Buck	May 9, 1894	74 yrs., 8 mos., 24 d.	Three Rivers.
Lewis Rhodes	May 22, 1894	73 yrs., 6 mos., 2d.	White Pigeon.
Michael Haggerty	May 19, 1894	77	White Pigeon.
Mrs. Christina Tucholskee	May 15, 1894	75	Constantine.
Mrs. Jane Vandemark		77	Leonidas since 1834.

John F. Wolf.—John F. Wolf was born in Columbia county, Pa., January 1, 1825. Died at his elegant home in Centreville, St. Joseph county, Mich., November 17, 1893, aged 68 years, 10 months and 17 days. Among the earliest pioneers of southern Michigan, having come to the territory of Michigan with his parents at the age of 9 years, he shared with the early settlers all the deprivations incident to pioneer life in the struggle for honorable fortune, which he acquired with reasonable fullness in his manhood life. He was a leader among men, endowed with a commanding presence, a stalwart frame and an honest purpose through life, he was well qualified to command the respect, and merited the honors so often conferred upon him by the citizens of his county and State. In educational matters he took a broad interest and was for many years a most influential member of the Centreville school board. In the business world he was recognized as an example of honor and power. For many years a director of the Air Line railroad, a director of Wolf Bros. Bank and doubtless the largest producer of essential oils in the world. His home was first in his esteem, his church next, then came his fraternal regard for the masonic and other orders. His funeral occurred on the Monday following his death, in charge of Mt. Hermon lodge, with a Knight Templar escort. He was a member of the St. Joseph Detective Association and one of the founders of the Michigan State Detective Association in which he took a deep interest.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

BY ALONZO H. OWENS.

SIMON Z. KINYON.—Simon Z. Kinyon died in Corunna Friday, August 25, 1893, aged 80 years. He was born at Lacolle, Canada, in 1813, during a temporary residence of his parents. Their home was at Onondaga, N. Y., where Simon was reared and educated. In 1839 he came to Corunna, where he had a continued residence to the time of his death. He had much to do with the early history of Shiawassee county and Corunna. He was the oldest resident of the city, S. W. Cooper being next. The funeral services were held at the house Sunday afternoon conducted by Rev. C. Daniels.

HENRY LEWIS.—Henry Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Canada in 1808, from there he, with his parents, moved to the State of New York and settled in the county of Allegany, where he lived until he was 21 years of age; then he came to Flint, Mich., at that time there being, where the city now stands, only a single log house. He was there a few years working in different places, when he went back to Canada. In the year 1833 he was married to Miss Anna Miles, with whom he lived until March 15, 1876, when she preceded him to the better land. In 1860 he, with his wife and family, came to Michigan and settled in the township of Hazleton on a new farm just west of Judd's Corners and remained there until his death, which occurred February 23, 1894. There was born to him five daughters, of whom four are living, Mrs. Geo. Wilkinson, Mrs. Geo. Crowe, Mrs. H. Browne, Mrs. W. Lyons, remain to mourn his loss, and one, Mrs. J. Simmers, has passed to the better land. There is now living 23 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren, who together with a large circle of friends remain to mourn his loss.

DR. CHARLES P. PARKILL.—Dr. Charles P. Parkill was born in Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y., on the 20th day of December, 1821. His parents were natives of Vermont and moved to Michigan in the spring of 1834, and located on the Huron river about two miles from Ypsilanti. They removed to Tecumseh in the spring of 1836. Charles P. was placed in the high school of that place and graduated in 1838. In the winter of 1840 and 1841 and the summer of 1841, he taught district school. In September of that year he came to Owosso and worked in the office of E. L. Ament, who was publishing the Shiawassee Argus. Owosso at that time contained thirty-five or forty houses with about 200 inhabitants. The mail was brought once a week on horseback from Pontiac. In 1843 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Patterson. He also taught school in Owosso in 1844. In the fall of 1844 he took the census of Shiawassee county and found a population of 2,500. In the winters of 1845 and 1846 he attended medical lectures at Willoughby college, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1846. After paying his boat fare to Detroit he had just twelve and one half cents in cash left. How he reached Owosso was never known by any one but himself. It was a mystery because he had been made a cripple at 10 years of age by the careless handling of a corn knife in the hands of another boy and the quackery of the attending physician, and after six months of terrible suffering his right leg was bent at right angle and with a stiff knee. On the 5th day of May, 1846, he hung out a modest sign in a little hamlet on the Grand river road in the township of Bennington, "C. P. Parkill, M. D., Physician and Surgeon." At that time he was one of five doctors in the county, there being one in each of the towns of Byron, Shiawassee, Corunna and Owosso. He did not have a call in that profession from the time he hung out his sign in May until some time in September. Fortunately for him the fall of 1846 was what was termed the sickly fall, and from his first professional visit he was in the saddle day and night. Since that time the life of Dr. C. P. Parkill has been a part of the public history of the county, for his profession frequently took him into nearly all of the towns in the county and portions of Clinton, Ingham and Livingston counties. Most of the people were new beginners in a new country and were comparatively poor. Roads were only partially constructed and the only way to reach his patients was on horseback or on foot for many years. The pioneer boy as well as the pioneer man always received a pleasant and cordial greeting from the doctor. For 20 years he was the leading and about the only physician in that region of country. In 1856 he was elected to the legislature. He was a candidate twice since. Once for the house and once for the senate. In 1865 growing weary of his laborious practice he sold out his property in Bennington, removed to Owosso and engaged in the drug business, in which he remained until the time of his death, November 28, 1893. He was the senior member of the firm of Parkill & Son, druggists and chemists. In 1871 Dr. Parkill was alderman in the city council. In all of his relations he has been considered as honest, just and upright by all that knew him. He was very charitable to all. Many a poor family has been the recipient of gifts in the winter months of wood and other necessities without knowing the source from which it came. He was truly a Christian at heart. He could find some good in all men, in all sects, in all parties. Perhaps no citizen of the county had a larger circle of acquaintances throughout the country than did Dr. Parkill. He was a member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and a prominent member of the county Pioneer Society, having been its president two terms. He was prominently identified with the county Sunday school association, being treasurer of the latter at the time of his death. The deceased leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss, Mr. Stanley Parkill and Mrs. Ida Lyon.

OSCAR F. PERRY.—Oscar F. Perry was born January 19, 1815, in the town of DeRuyter, Madison county, state of N. Y. He was the oldest of twelve brothers and one sister, of whom eight brothers and a sister survive him. He was married in the State of New York to Mahala Smith, September 15, 1842. They remained there until the spring of 1848, when they moved to the township of Vernon. The next year he settled on the farm where M. W. West now resides, it being at that time a wilderness. By industry and perseverance he succeeded in making a pleasant home and paying for it, at the same time bringing up a family of five children, of whom all are living. May 12, 1856, his wife was taken from him and he was left with his family of small children which he kept together for eight years. In February, 1864, he was united in marriage to Emily Chase. Two years later he exchanged farms with Peter Wolfen, where he continued to live. June 26, 1889, he was called to mourn the loss of his second wife, since which time he has remained on the same farm with his son, Ralph, until the time of his death, May 13, 1894. Funeral service took place at the M. E. church, Tuesday, under the masonic rites, and burial in Greenwood cemetery.

JOSEPH H. ROBBINS.—Ex-Alderman Joseph H. Robbins died at his residence, corner of Main and Chipman streets, Wednesday, May 2, 1894, at 11 p. m., of acute Bright's disease, after a brief illness of only two weeks. Many of the pioneers of Owosso can remember the young boy who came here about 30 years ago, possessing rare musical talent, who organized Owosso's first band, and who for years was leader and instructor not only of Owosso's band but of others in Lansing, St. Johns and other towns throughout the State, and as was once said of him, "He is the father of all Owosso bands." In 1866 he was married to Miss Emma Jones, Horicon, Wis., and began housekeeping in West Owosso, in which locality he has ever since resided. He learned the trade of cabinet maker with N. H. Robinson and made his first start in business in a modest little shop on west Main street. His business having outgrown the shop his next venture was in the manufacture of tables in partnership with his father, B F. Robbins, in a small factory back of his house, in 1873. After his father's death he took his son, J. H. Robbins, Jr., into the business as partner, since which time the Robbins Table Co. has become famous. The honesty and integrity of Mr. Robbins gained for him the respect and confidence of the people. His success as a financier brought him into prominence among business men, and in 1884 he was elected alderman for the fourth ward on the republican ticket, and has occupied his position for ten years without interruption. To his spirit of enterprise we may trace many of the improvements Owosso enjoys today. Honest in his business relations, true in his friendships, pleasant and entertaining in social life, a kind husband and devoted father in the home circle, he was a man whom to know is to honor, whom to lose is to mourn. Particularly will he be missed in the Foresters' court, of which he was an active member, giving much of his time and means towards its support. The deceased had no near relatives except his immediate family. His wife, his son, J. H. Robbins, the Misses Charlena and Evora, and the twin boys, Bennie and Bertie, are alone so far as family ties go, but the deeply felt sympathy of friends, and of the great brotherhoods of masons and foresters who come with kind words and beautiful floral offerings in great profusion, must necessarily soothe the poignancy of their grief. The funeral, one of the largest ever known in Owosso, was held at Christ church, on Sunday morning, Rev. Sherwood Roosevelt officiating. The common council and other city officers, and Business Men's Association attended in a body. The masonic fraternity, Court of Foresters, the employes of the Robbins Table Factory, and the city firemen headed by the city band escorted the remains to their last resting place in Oakhill cemetery. J. H. Robbins was born in Allegany county, N. Y., February 13, 1844, and was at the time of his death 50 years of age. M.

William H. Simons.—William H. Simons was born in the state of New York in the year 1820, and lived in that state until 1843. In the year 1840 he was married and the wife of his youth now survives him. In 1843 he moved with his family to Michigan, buying a farm in the town of Iosco in Livingston county, living there for 19 years. He was a mechanic and farmer, working a portion of the time at the carpenters trade. Some 40 years ago he united with the Protestant Methodist church and for a good many years was a local preacher in that denomination. In 1861 he moved to Shiawassee county, settling on a farm in the town of Bennington. He remained there tending his farm and working at his trade until about 1886, when he moved into the village of Morrice, where he died May, 1894.

James M. VanAuken.—James M. VanAuken died at his home in South Vernon, Sunday, February 4, 1894 at 7:30 o'clock p. m., aged 73 years and 26 days. Few men in the township were as well known as James M. VanAuken. He came to this county over 50 years ago and settled on the farm where he died. He leaves a widow but no children. He was a model citizen in every respect. His private life was exemplary, always clean, honest, straight and true he lived the life of an honest man and a Christian. He hewed his way to success and died honored and beloved. His funeral was held from his late home Wednesday February 7 at 11 a. m. Elder Sanborn, an old and highly esteemed friend of the deceased and of his family, preached the funeral sermon and the remains were tenderly laid to their last rest in the South Vernon cemetery.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

BY WILLIAM A. HEARTT.

Died in Vassar township June 24, 1893, Mary A. Bratt aged 77 years; a resident of county for 30 years.

Died, at Vassar, August 11, 1893, James Hammant, a native of Lincolnshire, England; born June 18, 1831; resident of county since 1862.

Died, at Caro, August 13, 1893, Marvin B. Gibbs, aged 54 years; resident of county since 1855.

Died, in town of Indian Fields, September 18, 1893, Mrs. Wm. Lamb, nee Marion E. Hunt, formerly a resident of Macon, Lenawee county, where her remains were deposited; resident of Michigan for 42 years.

Died, at Fairgrove, October 14, 1893, Luther Johnson, aged 45 years; resident of county 28 years.

Died, at Tuscola village, October 16, 1893, Jerusha A. Harrison, wife of John V. Harrison, and daughter of Calvin and Diedama Lee, born in Barry, Orleans county, N. Y., in 1823. Death occurred by her clothes taking fire. She barely escaped death a year previously from same cause. Taught the first district school organized in the county. A veritable pioneer.

Died, at Caro, September 30, 1893, Will B. White, of heart failure; born at Ellington, Tuscola county, October 18, 1863.

Died, at Caro, Friday, October 20, 1893, Lauretta Cooper, daughter of Wm. Cooper.

Died, at Caro, Friday, October 20, 1893, Rich P. Wright, aged 78 years; born at Whitehall, N. Y., December 29, 1815; resident of the county since 1869.

Died, at Cass City, Friday, November 10, 1893, aged 60 years, Sylvester Ale; born at Pleasanttown, Pa., October 25, 1833; resident of the county since 1861.

Died, at Vassar, November 28, 1893, Thomas Duncan; born in Ireland in 1826; resident of Tuscola county 38 years; for many years a county superintendent of the poor.

Died, in Vassar township, December 11, 1893, Peleg Potter, aged 71 years; for 35 years a resident of the county; a notably honest and industrious citizen; born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1822.

Died, in Gilford township December 23, 1893, Mrs. Ellen Young, at the home of her son, W. J. Young, aged 91 years and 8 months.

Died, at Caro, December 23, 1893, Franklin A. Goodell; born April 16, 1842, in the state of New York; settled in Michigan in 1866; enlisted at age of 15 in company B of 75th New York volunteer infantry; lost a leg in the service; was formerly treasurer of Tuscola county.

Died, in town of Almer, December 29, 1893, Walter Stogeboom, aged 53 years; resident of the county 27 years.

Died, at Caro, Friday, January 5, 1894, John C. Riley, aged 37 years.

Died, in town of Gilford, Friday, January 12, 1894, from heart trouble, Nelson Orr, aged 78 years; one of Gilford's pioneers and highly respected citizens.

Died, in town of Indian Fields, Saturday, January 20, 1894, Mrs. Rufus Huntley, aged 70 years; resident since 1868.

Died, at Vassar, Thursday, January 25, 1894, aged 87 years Nathan L. Reed, of la grippe; born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1807; resident of Tuscola county for 27 years.

Died, at Tuscola, February 15, 1894, aged 32 years, Ocel H. Slafter, a native of Tuscola county.

Died, at Caro, February 20, 1894, Daniel Pillsbury aged 74 years.

Died, at Tuscola, February 15, 1894, Samuel Bliss, of pneumonia, aged 63 years; resident of the county since 1860.

Died, at Vassar, March 31, 1894, Cornelius VanWormer, aged 70 years; resident since 1854.

Died, at Tuscola, Friday, May 25, 1894, aged 62 years, Peter S. Baldwin; born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; located in this county in 1846; a member of the masonic and odd fellows associations.

WAYNE COUNTY.

BY J. WILKIE MOORE.

Detroit, May 24, 1894.

To the President and Fellow Members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

In submitting this, my report of deaths among the members and friends of Wayne County Historical and Pioneer Society for the year ending May 24, 1894, as I record the names, a feeling of sadness almost overpowers me, as I remember that for over 50 years, associated with them, I have passed many pleasant hours; but when I reflect that I shall rejoin and mingle with them in that "society" whose members will be freed from those sorrows, disappointments and griefs which afflict us here, my sadness is almost changed to joyfulness and I accept with cheerfulness and gratitude this dispensation of our Father, which through his loving kindness he has made the precursor of a blissful, never ending existence. Trusting that we all may derive consolation from these thoughts of the future, I herewith give the names of those who have preceded us and are now awaiting to greet us:

May 27, 1893, Frank Ortman, aged 80 years.

June 3, 1893, Wm. Decker, aged 38 years.

June 28, 1893, Mrs. Margaret Scott, aged 82 years.

June 30, 1893, F. Pereaux, a well known character who for many years occupied a tumble down shanty of 7th street. He sold his property for a large sum and last year went to France, where he died.

July 1, 1893, Adam Geish, aged 80 years.

July 1, 1893, Mrs. Margaret Manning, aged 80 years.

July 7, 1893, John B. Stadler, aged 63 years. Mr. Stadler was a well known detective and highly respected for his ability and integrity.

July 25, 1893, Captain Wm. F. Clitz, aged 65 years. He served in the army during the recent war.

July 27,1893, John Maher, aged 78 years.

July 28, 1893, Mrs. Kate Merriam, aged 86 years.

August 6, 1893, Frederick Henning, aged 88 years.

August 7, 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Jasper, aged 84 years.

August 9, 1893, Benj. Stowe Farnsworth, aged 86 years. Mr. Farnsworth was for over 60 years a prominent business man of Detroit and highly respected for his integrity and moral worth.

August 17, 1893, John Logan Chipman, aged 63 years. At the time of his decease he was serving his second term as member of congress. He was a native of Detroit and was prominently identified with its legal history and recognized as a superior advocate and judge.

August 18, 1893, Mrs. Emma Barnes, aged 97 years. For three-fourths of a century she was a resident of Detroit.

August 22, 1893, Henry W. Dean, aged 64 years. Mr. Dean was many years a teacher. His death occurred at Windsor, and was editor of the C. M. B. Journal.

August 23, 1893, Mrs. Dorotha Washington, aged 104. She was a colored woman and born in Virginia, and could relate many reminiscences of Washington whom she well remembered.

August 25, 1893, Mrs. Julia Lefever, aged 79 years.

August 25, 1893, Edward Pepper, aged 86 years.

September 1, 1893, Benj. Pierson, aged 90 years. Mr. Pierson settled in Livonia over 60 years ago and is well remembered by citizens of Detroit.

September 1, 1893, Thos. Goodyear, aged 83 years.

September 4, 1893, Hamilton Morrison, aged 87 years.

September 5, 1893, David Fisk Dwight, aged 79 years.

September 6, 1893, James Ryan, aged 90 years.

September 27, 1893, Henry A. Newland, aged 58 years. Mr. Newland with his wife were on their way to the world's exposition at Chicago and both were instantly killed at Bellevue, Eaton county, by the telescoping of their car. Mrs. Mary Joy Newland was the daughter of the Hon. Jas. F. Joy.

September 28, 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Fish, aged 84 years.

September 27, 1893, Thos. Corbett, Sen., aged 91 years.

October 2, 1893, Mrs. E. L. Poole, aged 84 years.

October 6, 1893, James Monroe (colored), aged 91 years.

October 5, 1893, Geo. A. Kantzlee, aged 37 years.

October 21, 1893, Antoyne Moross, aged 73 years. Mr. Moross was a member of one of the oldest French families of Detroit, of which he was a native.

October 21, 1893, Patrick Lynch, aged 79 years.

October 23, 1893, Samuel Chamberlain, aged 73 years.

October 26, 1893, Jos. Bondie, of Ecorse, aged 74 years.

October 27, 1893, Mrs. Jane Linn, aged 78 years.

October 27, 1893, Mrs. Maria Ferguson, aged 92 years.

October 30, 1893, Judge Geo. S. Swift, aged 74 years. Judge Swift was long a judge of the recorder's court and gained an enviable reputation as a jurist and for his equitable administration of the duties of his office.

November 2, 1893, J. Mott Williams, aged 74 years. Mr. Williams was a native of Detroit and a son of its first mayor, Gen. Jno. R. Williams.

November 2, 1893, Alexander C. McGraw, aged 85 years. Mr. McGraw came to Detroit in 1832 when he established the business with which he was continuously connected until his decease. The house of A. C. McGraw & Co. is extensively known east and west. He personally was respected and loved by all who knew him for his moral worth and philanthropic acts.

November 17, 1893, Philip H. Martz, aged 79 years.

November 19, 1893, Mrs. A. Wood, aged 71 years.

November 20, 1893, David Hunt, aged 80 years.

November 24, 1893, Benj. F. Stamm, aged 75 years. Born in Pennsylvania, he came to Detroit at an early day and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him.

November 25, 1893, Col. Sylvester Larned, aged 73 years. One year ago he attended our meeting and although suffering from his infirmities made one of his most effective addresses. He died in London where he had gone to benefit his health and to visit a daughter.

November 27, 1893., Johanna Rebecca Zenner, aged 82 years.

November 27, 1893, Mrs. Annie Ancove, aged 92 years.

November 27, 1893, Mrs. Mary Buckley, aged 78 years.

November 27, 1893, Allan A. Rabineau, aged 86 years. He was for a number of years city controller, a man of fine business capacity, whose integrity was unquestioned.

James A. Visgar, aged 67 years. Mr. Visgar was a native of Detroit. His grandfather, Jacob Visgar, was a member of the first territorial legislature and on the maternal side he was a descendant of a contemporary of Cadillac. He himself was an upright, honest and enterprising citizen, and had filled many offices of honor and trust in Wayne county.

December 3, 1893, Mrs. Delia Jerome, aged 89 years She was the widow of the late Edwin Jerome, Sen.

December 4, 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, aged 80 years. She was the wife of the late John Walker.

December 6, 1893, Francis Adams, aged 62 years. Mr. Adams was a native of Maine and at an early day came to Detroit, became a partner of N. W. Brooks, deceased, founding the lumber firm of Brooks & Adams.

December 6, 1893, Mrs. Margaret Brennan, aged 84 years.

December 9, 1893, Mrs. McWilliams Collins, aged 71 years.

December 8, 1893, Mrs. Emma Goodyear, widow of the late Nicholas Goodyear, aged 92.

December 10, 1893, Alonzo M. Noble, aged 77 years.

December 10, 1893, Chauncy G. Cady, aged 90 years.

December 8, 1893, August Theil, aged 79 years.

December 12, Alva H. Leavett, aged 64 years. Mr. Leavett was engaged in buying and selling real estate, and was well and favorably known as a man of enterprise.

December 16, 1893, Alice Ford, relict of the late George Ford, aged 83 years.

December 13, 1893, Mrs. Sarah McNamara, aged 85 years.

December 13, 1893, Jonathan Neal, at Northville, Wayne county, where he had resided since 1827, aged 92 years.

December 27, 1893, Joseph Ayers, aged 81 years.

December 30, 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Roe, aged 72 years.

December 31, 1893, Michael Roe, her husband, aged 75 years.

December 31, 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton, aged 72 years. She was the wife of the late James Sutton.

December 23, 1893, Mrs. Anna French Cohen, wife of E. J. Cohen, aged 47 years.

January 1, 1894, Mrs. L. Lawlor, aged 96 years.

January 2, 1894, Capt. S. B. Grummond, aged 59 years. He was mayor of Detroit one term.

January 2, 1894, John A. Orth, aged 85 years.

January 10, 1894, Mrs. Sarah A. Cross, relict of the late Caleb Cross, aged 81 years.

January 12, 1894, Alfred A. Simmons, aged 86 years.

January 13, 1894, Patrick Tregent, aged 78 years.

January 23, 1894, Christian H. Buhl, aged 83 years. Mr. Buhl was so long identified with the business interests of Detroit and so well known for his enterprise, sagacity and integrity as to require no lengthy eulogy at this time.

January 23, 1894, Mrs. Lucy Throop, at Bellville, Wayne county, aged 92 years.

January 25, 1894, Claude N. Riopelle, aged 49 years. Mr. Riopelle belonged to one of the old French families of Detroit and represented the city in our State legislature in 1869.

January 27, 1894, Maria Eddington, aged 86 years.

January 28, 1894, Mitchel Hardy, aged 94 years.

January 30, 1894, Mrs. Julia Hamburger, aged 89 years. She was the widow of John Hamburger.

February 4, 1894, Sanford Comstock, aged 83 years.

February 4, 1894, Mrs. Hannah Ridsdale, aged 83 years.

February, 1894, Mrs. Sarah Moran, aged 88 years.

February 6, 1894, Frank Carlisle, eldest son of Fred Carlisle, aged 32 years.

February 12, 1894, George Purdy, aged 86 years. Mr. Purdy settled at Dearborn in 1827 where he died.

February 15, 1894, Chas. H. Shield, aged 80 years.

February 18, 1894, Mrs. Nancy Woodward, aged 89 years.

March 7, 1894, Mrs. Emily Loomis, aged 85 years.

March 11, 1894, Mrs. L. M. Whitney, aged 83 years.

March 20, 1894, Mrs. Margaret Clayton. She was the widow of Rev. J. A. Clayton, who settled and preached in Plymouth over half a century ago. Her age was 91 years.

March 21, 1894, Hiram R. Johnson, aged 90 years. Mr. Johnson was long and favorably known as an enterprising man of business and esteemed for his kindness.

March 19, 1894, Andrew McClellan, aged 57 years. He was well known and highly esteemed in banking circles.

March 21, 1894, Lewis Allen, aged 80 years.

March 27, 1894, Mrs. Harriet White, aged 94 years.

April 2, 1894, Thos. Owen (colored), aged 77 years. Was at one time a slave in Kentucky. He came to Detroit in 1844.

April 7, 1894, Ira Mayhew, LL. D., aged 83 years. As an educator Professor Mayhew was extensively known and quoted as authority in matters relating to practical education.

March 11, 1894, Hiram Granger, aged 81 years. Rarely do we find men endowed with greater courage and business energy than our friend Hiram Granger. He maintained the love and respect of all who knew him as to the qualities referred to, as well as for his integrity and benevolence.

April 6, 1894, Henry C. Enfelt, aged 87 years.

April 9, 1894, J. Whitney Moore, aged 79 years. Mr. Moore was the father of Geo. W. Moore, of the law firm of Moore & Moore, and for years a prominent merchant in Detroit.

April 12, 1894, Jas. H. Caniff, aged 74 years. He was the only son of the late Judge Caniff, long and highly appreciated as an early pioneer.

April 18, 1894, Mrs. Almira Strong Lothrop. She was the wife of the Hon. Geo. Van Ness Lothrop and a daughter of the late Oliver Strong, aged 71 years.

May 14, 1894, John Keaugh, aged 83 years.

May 14, 1894, James Barry, aged 97 years.

Totals: Number, 96; aggregate ages, 7,452; an average age of each 77 years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. WILKIE MOORE.

PAPERS READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF 1894, AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEATH OF JUDGE ALBERT MILLER.

The committee appointed by the executive and historical committees to prepare resolutions to present to the annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, on the death of Judge Albert Miller, which occurred on the 19th of September, 1893, would respectfully report:

Fellow Pioneers, Ladies and Gentlemen—We miss a familiar face. We fail to receive a warm greeting from one who has been present at every meeting since the organization of this society. Our friend, our associate, the Hon. Albert Miller, is not here. Since our last annual meeting, Judge Miller, full of years and full of honors, has crossed the dark river of death and gone to his reward. It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that the members of this committee give voice to the expression of grief for their loss and for the great loss which they and this society here suffered from the death of Judge Albert Miller. He was one of the organizers of this society. Was its first president, and has always been an active member of the committees, taking the deepest interest in all that concerned it; always present at the annual meetings and at the meetings of the committees; his voice and vote and action could always be depended upon in favor of the best interest of the society.

Our official association with Judge Miller is commensurate with the existence of this society and continued without interruption to his death, and we have to mourn for the severance of not only official connection, but of ties of friendship which have grown with these years, and with none have they been closer, warmer or dearer than those which bound us to our associate and friend. Judge Miller was a man with a clear head, a sound heart, an amiable disposition and of the most unswerving integrity. He was a man universally esteemed by all his acquaintances and beloved by all his friends.

Of those who for many years were associated with Judge Miller on the committees but few remain to join in mourning his departure from the scene of his labors. Judge Hezekiah G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, Prof. John C. Holmes, of Detroit, Hon Witter J Baxter, of Jonesville, Hon. Francis A Dewey, of Cambridge, Judge Talcott E. Wing, of Monroe, all passed away before our friend, Judge Miller, and with him are now numbered with the great majority.

> "So one by one the dear old faces fade,
> Hands wave their farewell while beckoning us
> Across the river all must pass alone."

Dr. Oliver C. Comstock, the second president and many years an active and useful member of the committees, is still living at the age of nearly 88 years, and spending his declining years with a relative in Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, the first secretary and for more than twenty years so well and so favorably known in connection with that office, is still living, but from ill health and bereavement has been obliged to seek other climes and is no longer with us.

Resolved by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, That we learn with deep regret that since out last annual meeting the Hon. Albert Miller, its first president and a member of the executive committee of this society from its organization, has been removed by death from among us and from his earthly labors in the fullness of his years, being in his 84th year.

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Miller this society loses one of its most honored and useful members, one whose counsel and advice were sought for and listened to with advantage to the society, on all questions relating to its best interests and advancement, and one whose place cannot be easily filled.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set apart for him in Pioneer and Historical Collections, and a copy of this report and resolution, signed by the president and secretary, be sent his family.

Respectfully submitted,

M. SHOEMAKER,
GEO. H. GREENE,
Committee.

IN

MEMORY OF

JUDGE ALBERT MILLER

BORN IN

HARTLAND, WINSOR CO.,

VERMONT,

MAY 10, 1810,

CAME TO

MICHIGAN SEPTEMBER 22, 1830,

DIED AT

BAY CITY SEPTEMBER 19, 1893.

MEMOIRS OF JUDGE ALBERT MILLER.

Judge Albert Miller, of Bay City, was judge of probate for Saginaw county from 1835 to 1844, a justice of the peace from 1835 to 1848, and a member of the State legislature in 1847. He was born in Hartland, Vt., on May 10, 1810. His father, Jeremy Miller, a native of Middletown, Conn., descended from an English family that settled in Massachusetts in about 1640, a branch of which settled in Connecticut at an early date. Jeremy Miller removed with his father, Jonathan, to Hartland, in 1795, where, in 1802, he was married to Sarah Hodgman, a native of Hartland, daughter of Major Lot Hodgman, a soldier of the revolution and afterwards a major of militia, a native of Concord, Mass. Albert Miller attended district schools during winters until 18 years of age, when he taught school, and in his 20th year entered Kimball and Union Academy, with a view of preparing to enter college, but being prevented by illness from continuing his studies, after his recovery, in September, 1830, he determined to become a pioneer in the west, and leaving his home September 2, 1830, he landed in Detroit, Mich., on the 22d of the same month, and proceeded northward to Grand Blanc and Flint river He wintered on Flint river in 1830 and 1831, when but two families occupied the site of what is now the city of Flint. His mother and two sisters followed him in June, 1831, and together they settled on eighty acres of land in the Grand Blanc settlement, that he located and purchased from the government. In the winter of 1831-2 he taught school in Grand Blanc, it being the second term of school taught in the lower peninsula of Michigan north of Waterford. In November, 1831, business called him to Saginaw, and the large river and fertile soil were so attractive that he determined to have a home on the banks of the Saginaw, and purchased land there from the government. In 1836 he sold his farm on the Saginaw river and purchased the 256 acres upon which, in July of that year, he laid out the village of Portsmouth, now a part of Bay City, which was the first move made toward building a town in that vicinity, what was afterwards Lower Saginaw, and Bay City proper was at that time an Indian reservation. He determined on building a steam saw mill on the Portsmouth tract, and went to Ohio to purchase machinery. This was shipped to Detroit, where, after hunting two weeks for a vessel to charter he found one, but the price of the charter to Portsmouth and furnish his own crew was one-third the value of the vessel, and so he bought it and manned her.

Loading his mill machinery and $4,000 worth of merchandise, he saw his vessel sail from Detroit with a fair wind on the 22d of November, while he himself started overland for Saginaw on a pony. Cold weather had set in and the roads were almost impassable, so that when he reached Flint he was told he might as well leave his pony there as to leave it in the woods, for it was impossible for a horse to get to Saginaw. Being worn with fatigue and illness he was unable to walk to Saginaw, and so purchased a canoe and started down the Flint river to reach his destination. Twenty-five miles down he found the river blocked with ice; he hauled his canoe ashore and followed the bank, but soon encountered a bayou where he had to wade in water breast deep, breaking the ice with his arms. After innumerable difficulties he reached Portsmouth, only to find the mouth of the river closed with ice and no sight of the vessel. After waiting in suspense two or three weeks he learned that the unfaithful captain had laid up his vessel at Port Huron, and was living on board with his family. On receiving the news Mr. Miller started on foot to go to Port Huron by way of Detroit, but on reaching Saginaw his worn body would no longer obey his will, and he was thrown upon a bed of sickness, where he remained three weeks before being able to pursue his journey to Detroit, where he found a friend had discharged the captain and paid off the crew, and thus stopped some of the heavy expenses at Port Huron. But his plan was to build a steam saw mill at Portsmouth, and every pound of iron and machinery for the mill, and all the goods were hauled on sleighs to Portsmouth, where the mill was put in operation in April, 1837. The financial crash and "wild-cat" times were on. Nothing possessed solidity; the paper currency became worthless; Saginaw was isolated from the rest of the world by forty miles of wilderness, and although he attempted a mercantile business, circumstances were such that he found it policy to abandon it; and so, exchanging a forty acre lot of wild land (which is now a part of East Saginaw) for a tract on the Tittabawassee river, he went to farming, which he continued from 1839 to 1847, when he again commenced the lumber business at the old Portsmouth mill, which, however, he abandoned in 1852, and from that time until 1874 he employed his time in clearing, cultivating and selling property on the Portsmouth tract. From 1878 to 1883 he engaged in reclaiming a large tract of marsh land, the embankment around which, however, was destroyed by an unusual rise of water. Besides this he was instrumental in organizing and was a stockholder and director in the first salt company that made salt in Bay county. He was a stockholder and director in the company organized to build the first railroad to Bay City. He caused the building of the first saw mill on the lower part of the Saginaw river, and the second in the valley. He started the first town at the lower end of the Saginaw river. He was the first postmaster at Portsmouth, having received the appointment in 1837 from Amos Kendall, postmaster general under President Jackson. He was supervisor of the town of Saginaw in 1848, of Hampton in 1854, and of Portsmouth in 1860; was president of the village of Portsmouth in 1869 and 1870, and would have been mayor of Bay City in 1873 if there had not been too many democratic votes cast against him. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Bagley, agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities for Bay county, which he held until his death. He has been a member of various temperance societies, and was instrumental in organizing the Pioneer and Historical Society of Michigan in 1874, of which he was the first president. This society has published twenty-two volumes of its collections, many articles being Mr. Miller's contributions. He united with the First Presbyterian church of Saginaw in February, 1839, and has been an elder in the church at Bay City for over thirty years. He was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia in 1863 and in 1870, and of Brooklyn in 1876. In politics he was a democrat until the formation of the republican party, having been always opposed to the aggressive power of the slave holders and to the extension of the institution of slavery.

EXTRACT FROM MEMORIAL SERMON WRITTEN AND DELIVERED BY REV. DR. W. H. CLARK.

ALBERT MILLER, was born May 10, 1810, in Hartland, Windsor county, Vermont, a small town on the Connecticut river, on the eastern border of the state, about sixty miles southeast of Montpelier. He came of sturdy puritan stock. His father belonging to an English family that settled in Massachusetts in 1640, while his mother's ancestors were among those who landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620. A plate now in the possession of the family was brought over in the Mayflower by Sarah Clark, one of his maternal ancestors, whose name it bears.

Albert was the youngest of four children. When but seven years old his father died leaving the widow and her young family to face the world alone. His was no childhood nursed in the lap of luxury. The household knew what it was to feel the pinch of poverty, and at an early age Albert was compelled to seek a livelihood for himself. Until he was 18 years old, his life was mainly spent amid the rural surroundings of that little New England village. During the summer he worked on the farm, and attended the district school during the winter months.

With mind naturally strong and active, he had an earnest desire for a collegiate education. In 1830, when twenty years of age, he entered the academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, with the purpose of fitting himself for Dartmouth college. He was ambitious to begin his collegiate course and endeavored to complete the preparatory studies which ordinarily required two years, in one. With this end in view, he denied himself proper recreation and rest. After attending the sessions of the academy during the day he would pour over his books till the small hours of the night, giving to his studies time that should have been spent in slumber. His rigorous constitution could not endure the strain, and ere long his health gave way, and he was prostrated by severe sickness. This interrupted his plans for securing a classical education, and upon his recovery he decided to seek his fortune in what was then the "Far West," his destination being to the distant territory of Michigan.

Leaving his home September 2, 1830, he proceeded by stage and canal through the state of New York to Buffalo, then a thriving town of 8,000 inhabitants. At Buffalo he took a boat for Detroit, stopping for a day at Cleveland, then containing a population of 1,100, and reaching Detroit, September 22; the journey from Vermont having occupied twenty days. From Detroit, which at that time could boast of but 2,200 inhabitants, he pushed northward to Grand Blanc, near Flint, where he spent the winter. During that winter he taught school, it being the second term of school taught in the Lower Peninsular of Michigan, north of Pontiac. At that time there were but two families where the city of Flint now stands, and but 28 white inhabitants between Flint river and the Straits of Mackinaw. I conclude, therefore, that Mr. Miller's school at Grand Blanc did not suffer from overcrowding. But he was one of the pioneers in that system of education for which our State is justly distinguished.

In June, 1831, his mother and two sisters came from Vermont, and together they settled at Grand Blanc upon eighty acres of land that he purchased from the Government. In 1832 he purchased a tract of land at the junction of the Shiawassee and Tittabawassee rivers, near Saginaw, to which he removed in February, 1833. In 1836 he sold his farm and bought 256 acres of land upon which, in July of that year, he laid out the village of Portsmouth, which is now a part of Bay City. That was the first attempt at building a town in that vicinity. What was afterwards lower Saginaw, and now the larger part of Bay City, being at that time an Indian reservation.

In 1836–37 he built the second steam saw mill on the Saginaw river, and was a stockholder and director in the company that established the first salt manufactory in the Saginaw valley. On February 6, 1838, he was married to Miss Mary A. Daglish, who had recently come with her parents from London, England, with whom he spent more than 55 happy years of married life, and who still survives him.

In February, 1839, he, with his wife, made public profession of their faith in Christ, and united with the First Presbyterian Church of Saginaw, which was the first religious organization in this region.

In 1835, upon the organization of the county of Saginaw, he was appointed Judge of the Probate Court, which office he held for nine years. From this appointment he received the title by which he was known in this community.

On September 5, 1856, this church, the First Presbyterian church of Bay City, was organized. Of the eight persons who united to form this organization, the names of Albert Miller and his wife stand first upon the roll. And of the eight original members Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Nancy M. Hart are the only survivors. Judge Miller was chosen deacon of the church at its organization, and in 1858 was elected a ruling elder, which office he filled with honor and fidelity until his death.

For more than sixty years he was a resident of Saginaw and Bay counties, nearly fifty of these years being spent within the limits of Bay City. He always manifested a lively interest in the history of this State, and in 1874 was instrumental in organizing the Pioneer and Historical Society of Michigan, of which he was the first president. Of late years he was incapacitated largely from engaging in the duties of active life by rheumatism, which made walking difficult. But his mind continued bright and strong and he never lost his interest in the affairs of the community, the State, the Nation, and especially of the church. He watched with eager solicitude the building of this new sanctuary, and when it was completed there were none more rejoiced and thankful than he. He was permitted to be present at the dedication of this new edifice, and on Sabbath, July 2, 1893, to partake of the first Lord's Supper that was administered within its walls. As he sat here in that pew before the pulpit it seemed that he was ready to say, with the aged Simeon, "Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy Salvation."—(Luke 2: 29, 30.)

During the early summer his health seemed as firm as for some time past. But he had a premonition that his days were almost numbered. His mother died in 1863, at the age of 84, and he was impressed with the conviction that his life would not be prolonged beyond its 84th year. But this thought did not cloud his cheerful spirit, and he hoped that he might still be spared to bless us with his example, his counsel and his prayers.

But the end of his long and useful life was at hand, and the premonitory summons came suddenly and unexpectedly. On the morning of Friday, July 21, 1893, he was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. At first it was feared that he would not rally from the shock, but after a time he regained, in a measure, his powers of speech and motion. But the silver cord was loosed; the impaired energies never regained their full vigor, and after a period of nearly two months, during which loving friends, with tender ministrations, watched by his bedside with alternate hope and fear; he gently fell asleep in Jesus on Tuesday, September 19. For more than eight weeks he was waiting in the land of Beulah, of which Bunyan so beautifully speaks.

"In this country the sun shineth night and day: Wherefore this was beyond the valley of the Shadow of Death and also out of the reach of Giant Despair; neither could they from their place so much as see Doubting Castle.

"Here they were within sight of the city they were going to; also here met them some of the inhabitants thereof; for in this land the Shining Ones commonly walked because it was upon the borders of Heaven." * * * "Here, because they were weary, they betook themselves a while to rest; and because the orchards and vineyards that were here belonged to the King of the Celestial Country, therefore they were licensed to make bold with any of His things."

During the period while our friend and Father in Israel lay there, awaiting the final mandate of the Master, it was a blessed privilege to stand by his bedside. That sick chamber was not a place of sorrow and gloom, but of joy and hope. It was irradiated and cheered by the presence of Him, who is the Lord of Life and Conqueror of Death.

No word of repining was ever heard from his lips, but again and again Judge Miller declared, "All is well; All is well." And when he was unable to express his thoughts by word of mouth, his face would light up with the smile of recognition and his hand be extended for a friendly greeting.

It was my privalege to visit him frequently, and almost his last recognition of earthly friends was when I bade him farewell, till the day dawns and the shadows flee away.

His sun went down without a cloud; attended by loving friends, supported by the ever living Redeemer, whom he had loved and served for fifty-four years, he closed his eyes to this world to wake in the land where earth's infirmities, and sins and sorrows are unknown; where earth's aged ones are invested with the vigor of immortal youth; the Land of Everlasting Day.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE ALBERT MILLER.

BY HIS FRIEND, R. C. CRAWFORD.

In looking through this hall today, I recognize one vacant chair,
Made vacant by the hand of death, since we were last assembled here;
Judge Albert Miller comes no more, to greet his fellow pioneers,
We shall not shake his hand today, as we have done in former years.

For nineteen years, that grand good man, was want to occupy that chair,
Not vacant once in all this time, when we have met as pioneers,
He sat with gladness in his eyes, with smiles upon his manly face;
And you and I can ne'er forget, how oft he stood with manly grace,

Supported by his crutch and staff, and rattled off a thrilling speech,
Both short and sweet, and full of wit, a word for all, a word for each,
Which warmed our hearts, and cheered us on, reminding us of former years,
When we were young, and hale and strong, and recognized as pioneers.

We had to endure some hardships then, contend with formidable foes,
Like bears, and wolves, and ague chills, with rattlesnakes, and musquitoes;
And sometimes heard the red man's yell, out in the forest dense, and then
The chills would creep along our spines, and every hair stood on its end.

But we shall hear his voice no more, his manly form we shall not see,
Until we reach the far off shore and enter our eternity;
And surely it will not be long, ere we shall go, as he has gone,
And join him in the glory world, and sing with him redemption's song.

And while we miss him from our ranks, and gaze upon his vacant chair,
We feel assured he's reached the goal for which he strove for many years;
The gates of heaven opened wide, and Jesus said to him "well done,"
Enter thou in and here abide; thy fight is o'er, thy victory's won.

Judge Miller was a noble man, a Christian whom the world will miss,
If all were like him, good, and true, this world would be a paradise;
Although now dead, his influence lives; and must be felt while life shall last,
His fourscore years spent here on earth cannot be lost, although he's passed

Beyond the gaze of mortals here, where man must walk by faith alone,
And where we may not come to know, the good our lives on earth have done;
But when we reach that world of light, and join Judge Miller over there,
And look upon his crown so bright, we'll learn he lived for purpose here.

And even though his work is done, and he is entered into rest,
The life he lived continues on, and will as long as time shall last;
And generations yet to come, will learn of him and of his life,
Of how he fought and how he won, and never faltered in the strife.

And how at last he gained the crown and entered heaven the land of rest,
And heard the Master say, well done, come in, and be forever blest;
And this will stimulate their zeal, to deeds of virtue, and of love,
And they will strive to reach the goal our friend has reached, in heaven above.

His life was not a life of ease, but full of hardships, toil, and strife,
Ofttimes he sailed o'er boisterous seas, with adverse winds when storms were rife;
But midst it all he kept his eye fixed on the goal he strove to gain,
And when the good man came to die, he found he had not striven in vain.

And while we gather here today, methinks I see him over there,
With Holmes and Baxter, Wells and Wing, and many other pioneers,
Like Longyear, Brockway, Poppleton, and others who preceded them,
All of them friends we loved on earth, but they will never come again.

To me it is a cheering thought, that since there must come partings here,
We'll meet again, when life goes out, and there's no parting over there;
And we shall dwell where life is sweet, and disappointments will not come,
And those who meet shall part no more, and none have cause to weep or mourn.

For God shall wipe away all tears, and cause each heart to leap for joy,
To us it doth not yet appear, what life will be without alloy;
But when we reach that world of light, and join our friends who went before,
We then will comprehend it all, and find 'twas well worth striving for.

Our friend, Judge Miller, strove for years at duty's call, to reach that goal,
And now with other pioneers he surely comprehends the whole;
And could we ask him how it seems, and he could answer our request,
He'd say no mortal knows, nor can, until he enters into rest.

So let us join, and say farewell, our brother, friend, brave pioneer,
We know you will not come again to join in our reunions here;
But we shall soon be over there, to join you in redemption's song,
And hope with you bright crowns to wear, and hear our Master say, "Well done."

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LIFE AND LABORS OF HON. ISAAC MARSTON.

ADDRESS OF HON. H. H. HATCH AT A MEETING OF THE BAY COUNTY BAR.

Brethren of the Bar—We are assembled in consequence of the death of one of the older members of the bar of Bay county. Another of those sad events has transpired which calls us together, and this time death has struck one of the most prominent members of this bar, and of the bar of the State.

In March, 1863, I emigrated from the state of New York, and came to the Saginaw valley. I applied for admission to the bar of Bay county. Judge Birney was then on the bench. The Honorable J. G. Sutherland, T. C. Grier and Brother Maxwell were appointed the committee to examine me for admission. I passed my examination and the committee reported favorably. I was introduced to two or three of the lawyers who were present. Court was then held in a room in a building on Water street near where now stands the building occupied by the McDonell Hardware Company. As I turned to go out of the court, being an entire stranger, a young, spare bodied man, with a pale face, approached me and asked me if I didn't want to go into partnership with him. He said he had been a resident of Bay City for about eight months. He grasped me cordially by the hand, and invited me to his office. That man was Isaac Marston. A conversation ensued, and on the 18th day of the month he and I formed the copartnership of Marston & Hatch. We continued to be partners until the year 1868, at which time he entertained the plan of removing from Bay City and locating in some one of the southern states, thinking it needful that he should live in a warmer climate, for even then he began to be affected with throat and lung difficulties. The partnership was then dissolved, but after the dissolution he changed his plans and remained in Bay City. We practiced law separately for two years, and in 1870 we again came together and once more reorganized the old copartnership. In August, 1872, Mr. Cooley was taken into our firm, and the firm name became Marston, Hatch & Cooley, which firm continued until the spring of 1875, at which time Judge Marston was elected to the supreme bench and our firm of course necessarily dissolved. He remained upon the bench until the spring of 1883, at which time he resigned his office and removed to the city of Detroit. He resided in Detroit until August of this year, when, owing to failing health, he was compelled to abandon the practice of the law, and he resolved to return to Bay county and live upon his farm that he had fitted up on the banks of the Kawkawlin river. There he lived until he died on Saturday night, October 31, 1891, at 12 o'clock.

Isaac Marston was a peculiar man, a man of great strength of mind. His father was an Englishman. His mother was a native of the north of Ireland. On his mother's side he is descended from that Scotch Irish race which has made its mark upon the history of the United States, the same race from which has come such men as John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, and many others, particularly from the southern states.

Marston in his early life had no advantages of education. As a boy of 13 he was apprenticed to a grocer in his native country. He was born at Pointz Pass in the northern part of Ireland. At 16 years of age he emigrated to the United States, coming to the home of an uncle who resides in Oakland county near Pontiac. He conceived the idea of becoming a lawyer and was a student of the University of Michigan shortly after the law department of the University was organized. I believe Brother McDonell was a classmate of his in the University. After graduating from that institution he first located in Alma in Gratiot county. From there he removed to Ithaca in the same county, and in the summer of 1862 upon the invitation of Judge Birney, removed to Bay City.

The only sort of regular education which he had was the two years spent at the University in the study of the law. Aside from that his education was very limited and for that reason he was not a complete man in respect to his culture. He was a man of wonderfully bright intellect and astonishing activity of mind, but the defects of early education confined him to a narrow space. But no man ever read more deeply or more thoroughly or was more a master of the principles of jurisprudence than was Isaac Marston. Aside from that his single hobby, so far as I ever knew, was his interest in agriculture. The extent and scope of his information in relation to that subject was very great. Beyond that he did not care to go. His first success at the bar, when be began to attract attention, was in the trial of an insurance case in which the Peoria

Insurance Company of Peoria, Ill., was a party. I do not recollect the title of the case, but he prepared a brief and submitted it to Hon. C. I. Waker, of Detroit. Judge Waker took occasion to speak to me afterwards about it, and to commend the thoroughness of its preparation. He said it was remarkable; he had never conferred with a lawyer from the country who came so well prepared as did Judge Marston in that case. The brief was afterwards highly spoken of by the judges of the supreme court.

Marston was active in politics. His first venture was to run for the office of prosecuting attorney in 1866, at which time he competed against John McNamara, and was elected. Two years after, in 1868, he contested for the same office against C. P. Black, and was elected. In 1870 came the famous Driggs fight, in which our then circuit judge, the Hon. J. C. Sutherland, was nominated for the office of representative in congress by the democratic party, and the Hon. John F. Driggs, of Saginaw, was nominated by the republican party. Marston had always been a republican, but upon this occasion he opposed the nominee of the republican party. He was very active in the campaign. He opposed the nomination of Driggs in the convention. He took the responsibility of sitting in judgment upon the nominee of the convention, and refused to be bound by the action of the convention if it did not meet his approval. That was the time when he acquired the soubriquet of the "Boy from Bay." He was bitterly denounced by the old line politicians and newspapers, but he recked not of this opposition. He fought the contest with marvelous ability, and perhaps no one man contributed so much to the result as did Isaac Marston. This gave him a reputation in politics, and from that time he was always an active politician. The result of that contest was the election of Judge Sutherland and the defeat of Driggs. In 1872 he served a short time in the legislature, and in the meantime he had served in the office of city attorney of Bay City. In the fall of 1872 Byron D. Ball, of Grand Rapids, was elected Attorney General of the State. His health failed, and in the spring of 1873 Mr. Ball was compelled to resign, and recommended Marston to John J. Bagley, who was then Governor, as his successor. Marston was then unknown personally to the Governor, but upon inquiry and investigation the Governor acceded to Ball's request. So on the 1st of April, 1874, Marston was appointed Attorney General. He served during the remainder of the term, nine months. In that office he displayed his usual energy. A vast amount of business had accumulated, the work was greatly in arrears. Matters of great importance were lying in the office of the Attorney General unattended to. Marston took hold of the work and bestowed his entire time during the nine months that he served the State in that capacity, and for all that he received only the pittance of $600. This extended his reputation. He attracted the attention of the people of the State generally. However, owning to a mere accident, he failed of the nomination for Attorney General at the republican convention which was held in August, 1874. One or two of the names on the ticket for other offices had been located in this quarter of the State, and the managers of the convention did not dare to put on another from the Saginaw valley. The result was that under the operation of the principle of localtiy he was defeated. This afterwards turned very much to his advantage. At the close of his term as Attorney General he was employed in litigation on behalf of the State under the influence of Governor Bagley, and appeared before the supreme court of the United States in an important tax case. Accident often contributed to to the success of Marston. He was one of those men who had the capacity and ability to seize passing opportunities, and passing opportunities were always ready to present themselves within his grasp. By one of the strangest accidents in the history of the State of Michigan, Hon. Zachariah Chandler was defeated of reelection to the United States senate in February, 1875, and Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy elected in his place. This created a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court. Judge Christiancy, Judge Cooley, and many of the prominent people of the State urged the Governor to appoint Marston the successor of Judge Christiancy. The Governor finally yielded, and Judge Marston was appointed. That year he was elected to fill the vacancy. First he held the position by appointment of the Governor for the period of about two months, and then was elected at the spring election of 1875. He served on the bench of the supreme court a little less than the equivalent of one term. He was reelected. He resigned that office in 1883, as I have before remarked, and removed to Detroit. In Detroit he has made his impress. He gained a high standing among the leading members of our profession. He was connected with some of the most important litigation that has arisen in the State during the time that he resided there.

This is an outline of the career of Isaac Marston, and it indicates to us that he was no ordinary man. He was a man of wonderful force of character. This accompanied him and manifested itself upon every occasion during his life. In every position in which he was placed in life he was equal to its demands. Whoever trusted Isaac Marston trusted a man who fully responded to the duties placed upon him. No one ever made a mistake in trusting Marston to do anything or accomplish anything that he professed to be able to accomplish. He was a man who entered zealously into the cause of his clients. He worked unremittingly. He was not endowed with great native genius. As a public speaker he was not particularly attractive, but he impressed court and jury that he was master of his case, acquainted with every authority and every fact necessary to be understood in order to thoroughly discharge his duty in that case. He was trusted by the bench, he was believed in by jurors, he was confided in by clients.

Another mark of his character was the ability to attach other people to himself. I think the man had hardly an enemy on earth, at least I know of none, but he had troops of friends. He had a cordial and hearty manner; no other man whom you would meet would grasp you so vigorously by the hand, and cordially inquire after your welfare and success in life. He had wonderful ability in making friends, and I think today his loss is mourned by as large a number of men in the State of Michigan as that of any other man whom death could strike down.

He stands as a worthy example to the younger members of the bar, struggling for position. He had no aids, no family associations, neither wealth nor culture, yet he made his mark and impress upon his time here in Michigan such as few men have ever made or will make. The secret of his success lay in his clear thought, his indomitable energy, his invincible courage, his ability to attach people to himself. These were the elements of his success. We come now to lay our old friend in the grave, and to speak these words of praise which his merits deserve.

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SOME REASONS WHY SO MANY MEN ARE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

BY HENRY BISHOP.

I will commence with the farmer, as they are the main spoke in the nation's prosperity. Formerly all wheat, rye and some other grain in England, when I was a boy, was cut by hand with a sickle and threshed with a flail, consisting of two sticks turned from good timber about four feet long, and fastened together with a sort of swivel arrangement so that the man holding one could make the other turn round over his head and thresh out the wheat from the straw spread on the barn floor; two men acquainted with its use would keep stroke one with the other and make a sort of thump, thump music all day the winter season through, and only accomplish what one of the present steam threshers will do in half a day. The next change in harvesting grain was with the cradle made with a bent handle and bent fingers over the scythe and swung through the grain in the hands of strong men it was hard work. The next great invention and improvement on Prairie Ronde was a mammoth machine called the big harvester, the invention of Hiram Moore, and is said to have been conceived through a dream. The late John Haskal, then residing on Genesee Prairie, being troubled to get help to harvest his wheat dreamt out a machine that would cut it by horse power. He is said to have related his dream to Moore who was struck with its feasability and who prevailed upon Lucius Lyon and a Mr. Wood to furnish him funds to build the first machine, which he had built at Rochester, N. Y., about 1843, and commenced experimenting with it on Prairie Ronde the next season, and employed different mechanics in perfecting different parts found to be deficient. The first cutter was made straight and slipped over the straw without cutting it off and then after one or two changes a scalloped sickle edge was made to work; the same with the other parts, it first only cut off the heads of the wheat until it became a perfect machine to cut, thresh, winnow and elevate the clean berry into a bin at the back end of the machine, from this it run through a spout into bags held by a man standing on a platform who tied the bags when full and threw them off on to the ground to be picked up by a team following and carried to the barn. It was short lived for two or three reasons; it could not be used until the grain was ripe enough to thresh, and after it arrived at that stage it would not remain but a few days before it would crinkle down and shell out, then it could only be used when the straw was dry. It left the straw in the field, but when it was perfected and the wheat just right it was one of the grandest sights ever seen in a harvest field and people came from a distance to witness its working. It was a mammoth machine drawn by sixteen horses with four drivers, it cut twenty acres in a day when all worked well. To a citizen of Kalamazoo county is due the credit of its invention and to Prairie Ronde its first use, the second machine built after it was perfected was for the late Andrew Y. Moore and taken to California by George Leland, where it was made to work more profitably in that dry climate and where the wheat will stand up a greater length of time after it is fit to cut. It was a great boon for California. I understand similar machines are still in use there on a still larger scale. The first inventors of the reapers had experts watching Moore's invention and as soon as he perfected the cutting part they are said to have adopted it as their own invention and got it patented. The reaper was an improvement as it enabled each farmer to harvest his grain with his own team and with little extra help.

Another way to account for so many men out of employment is that females have engaged in so many different occupations heretofore followed by men alone; and now the difficulty is to know in what other field men can be employed who have thus been supplanted. It seems that one-half are managing to live on the earnings of the other half. I consider our institutions of learning are partly to blame by educating more gentlemen than laborers, but few institutions learn boys how to make a living with tools. It is said that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and all play and no work may make Jack a great shirk.

Another and perhaps the greatest reason is the facilities for travel now are such that all the old countries are sending here their surplus population by hundreds of thousands, both laborers and paupers. We undertook too many things at the same time, all requiring a large number of laborers that are thrown out of employment when the work is accomplished, like the building of railroads, lumbering, etc.

It is interesting to examine into the diversity of employment that is furnished from different articles as nature has furnished them before they are converted into all the uses they are put to. Take iron ore, it is astonishing to see the advantage it is to this country between digging the ore from the ground here and converting it into all the uses it is put to, or buying the manufactured articles from some other country. But few people stop to think of the diversity of employment it gives, and what other articles are used before it is a merchantable commodity. I spent a number of summers on a resort at Charlevoix and noted the great number employed and the diversity of employment it gave just to dig the ore in the upper peninsula and taking it to Ironton on Pine lake and converting it into pig iron; first the digging and loading the ore at the mine, then a railroad and cars to carry it to navigable water, then a dock to load it into vessels, then at some other point a large number of men are employed in getting out material and in building and manning the vessels employed in transporting it to the furnace, there buildings had to be erected for the special purpose of melting it. This interest has built up quite a village. Charcoal is required to melt it to supply which a large number of pioneer farmers find market for cord-wood unsalable for any other purpose, thereby furnishing them a living and helping them to pay for their land by what would otherwise go to waste, and this is only a tithe of the benefits the country receives from the employment it gives, before it is converted into all the uses iron is put to, over and above what we would get if bought in its finished state from some other country.

The deranged, unsettled condition of the country has been brought about in a great measure by having other countries furnish men and money to build our railroads and other great improvements, and when built we have no further use for the men, nor the gold to pay the borrowed money, and there is now altogether too much being done on borrowed money, trusting to the future to repay it. Any little place now with pretty good prospects ahead for a city, as soon as a few dwellings, a hotel, store or two, a blacksmith shop, a saloon and a schoolhouse and church have been built, it is "Let's bond the town and have the increase of inhabitants who will increase the taxes, help to pay for present improvements," but experience shows that the larger the place the more the taxes, without bonding it.

And our timber and coal mines are being exhausted without any regard for the future; it is let us get all we can out of nature's bounties and let the future take care of itself, seems to be the motto now.

One of the late ocean steamships burns more coal in crossing and recrossing the Atlantic than would last a good sized village all winter, and they are supported by people who have been favored with means over and above their support and so go abroad to spend it. If the present times shall stop making millionaires and teach people economy, and give them to understand that everything we eat, drink, wear and use comes from the ground in some shape they will feel more grateful to nature and to those who labor to produce it.

Kalamazoo, May 30, 1894.

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EARLY HISTORY OF JOHNSTOWN, BARRY COUNTY.

BY HENRY P. CHERRY.

Fellow Pioneers of Michigan—In writing up a sketch of the poineer lives of the first white men who ventured to intrude on the privacy of the red men of the forest of any portion of Barry county, there are a great many difficulties to overcome, foremost of which is the inability to gather facts, the old pioneers having about all removed to that country from which no traveler returns, or any direct information can be received. There are but a few of the original settlers of the township of Johnstown now living to tell of the hardships and privations endured by them in their endeavor to make for themselves a home in the then "howling wilderness" of this State. It was in the year 1836, when the great State of Michigan was yet a territory, and while the greater portion was inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts, that Harlow Merrill with his family landed in the southern portion of what is now the township of Johnstown, having come all the distance from Detroit by that slow but sure way of traveling, by ox teams, not quite so quick a passage as could be made today, but then there was no danger of a collision with the fast express, they felt sure of the roads, especially when the wagon got stuck fast in the mud and required the strength of two or three teams to pull them out. After many days of weary toil and travel Mr. Merrill found his way to the spot above mentioned, where he was to begin a war with the mighty forest around him, with but fifty cents in his pocket when he arrived, and a family to provide for. The future looked rather dark to him, but real pluck will always win, and as he had a plenty of that article he was bound to succeed. Going to the then little "burg," Battle Creek, he would with his sons, Jason and Hiram, work all the week and carry home what provision they had earned, on their backs, a distance of about ten miles.

Mr. Merrill did not remain long a solitary white man, as the same year Stephen Collier and John Culver moved in, so that there were neighbors. The next year, 1837, settlers began to flock in from the eastern states, mostly from New York. Among the arrivals and fourth on the list was Wm. P. Bristol, who had previously been out and located his land, had hired an uncle to come on and erect a log house, clear a field for corn, etc.; preparatory to Mr Bristol's arrival. The uncle came on, began to fulfill his contract, but discouragements beset him on every hand. Marshall, distant twenty-six miles, was the nearest point where a plow could be purchased, but little ground was ploughed before smash went the only plow in town, and as he was burning brush the fire got into his hay which he had drawn from Gull Prairie, a distance of sixteen miles, and not only consumed the hay but also his wagon; the man thus completely discouraged threw up his contract and left the woods. When Mr. Bristol arrived, there was no house. It being near the last of November and winter fast coming on, Mr. Bristol hastily cut the logs, went to the neighbors, got help, and during the month of December built a log house which not, only answered as a private residence but for tavern and town office, etc. At the advent of Mr. Bristol the neighbors were not close enough for the chickens to scratch up each others grain, so there was no neighborhood quarrels. On the south the nearest neighbor was four miles; north, ten miles; west, six miles, and east about six miles, so that at the raising of Mr. Bristol's house there were men from Bedford, Barry and Johnstown. Mr. Bristol had near neighbors in the Indians who camped on the bank of Bristol lake about one-half mile east and who were very kind and friendly, always bringing their white friends venison, fish or such game as they thought would please the taste of the white people. An incident connected with them might not be out of place here, which is as follows:

After the town was organized and the town board were in session at Mr. Bristol's, the Indians thought to treat the honorable gentlemen to a feast, so they presented Mrs. Bristol with a large plump Turkey, which the good lady proceeded to dress for the dinners of the honorables. The bird was cooked in the most approved manner and placed before her guests who proceeded to get outside of a portion of it, but placing a piece of the turkey between their teeth they began to masticate the same, but there not being power enough in their jaws to grind it, the morsels were laid aside to rest, and the honorable gentlemen voted *that* the toughest business that had come before the board. The Indians being questioned about the turkey replied: Ugh! good 'nough for pale face.

In the winter of 1839 the legislature organized Barry county and divided it into four towns of which Johnstown, Baltimore, Assyria and Maple Grove was called Johnstown. The first election was held at the house of Wm. P. Bristol, April 2, 1838, and Stephen V. R. York was chosen moderator and Harlow Merrill clerk. They administered the constitutional oath to each other and proceeded to business and as there were but thirteen voters in the whole town, their duties were not very onerous, as there were offices to fill and but a few to fill them. The following is the ticket elected: Supervisor, S. V. R. York; clerk, Harlow Merrill; commissioners of highways, Cleveland Ellis, Wm. P. Bristol and Solomon Getman; assessors, William Sutton, Stephen Collier, and John Culver; justices of the peace, S. V. R. York four years, Wm. P. Bristol three years, Cleveland Ellis two years, and Harlow Merrill one year; school inspectors, S. V. R. York, William Sutton and Harlow Merrill; collector, John Culver; constables, John Culver, Solomon Getman and Philo Norton; overseers of poor, Henry Smith and S. V. R. York; fence viewers, Eli Lapham, John Culver and S. V. R. York; pathmasters, district No. 1, Wm. P. Bristol; No. 2, Thomas Iden. It appears that twelve out of thirteen voters received an office.

In 1838 Emory Cherry with his family arrived and settled on the northwest quarter of section 32. Came in with an ox team all the way from Detroit, was seven days on the road from Detroit to Battle Creek, found there an old acquaintance with whom we stayed over night. The next day we arrived at our new place of residence, then an almost unbroken wilderness. One of my brothers came on a short time in advance of the family and reared a small log house. Our stock consisted of one pair of oxen, two cows and one pig. Our arrival here was June 7, 1838, and with very little means. We cleared off five acres and sowed to wheat the first year, but our living was scanty and thin. We had a change of diet three times a day, for breakfast we had milk porridge with a little bread crumbed in, for dinner we had thickened milk (I presume some of our pioneer mothers known what it is), and then for supper milk porridge and bread. Meat, that is pork, could be bought at Battle Creek for eighteen cents per pound and they used to say it was so poor that they had to fry it in butter. After the first year we got along, as you might say, swimmingly, did not complain of hard times as I have heard people within the last few years. Out of our first crop of wheat I drew wheat with an ox team to Battle Creek, sold it for about thirty-two cents per bushel, gave seven and one-half bushels of wheat for a pair of stoga boots. The boots could be bought for cash for only $2.50 but the cash was out of the question, it was swap for everything. The first religious service held in Johnstown was in a log shanty and conducted by my father. Hymn books did not seem to be very plenty at that time, there being only one or two. After reading the hymn the book was handed to Mr. Nelson Barnum, requesting him to lead in singing. It being rather difficult for him he passed the book to Mr. Rufus Cowles, with the remark, "Go it, Cowles, God I can't." The first M. E. circuit preacher was the Rev. Henry Worthington, and meetings were held at the house of this same Nelson Barnum, who afterward experienced a change of heart and became a Methodist minister and was stationed at Sault Ste. Mary as a Missionary among the Indians. The first school taught in town was by Miss Sarah Curtis in this same shanty, it being owned by Mr. and Mrs. Anna and Seth Hull, who were then at Hastings and were boarding the workmen that were building the first grist mill at Hastings at or near the large brick chimney standing on the bank of Fall creek. The first schoolhouse built in Johnstown was in district No. 1, near the now residence of A. P. King; was built by my father, I think about 1839 or 1840. Walter B. Woodward was the first teacher in the same. I tell you, pioneers, it was a pleasing sight when we looked to the south and saw a "prairie schooner" as they were called, coming northward, and still farther into the wilderness. Upon their arrival about the first question asked was, where are you from and where bound. I recollect well of seeing uncle Zeb Barnum and family, Ambrose Hubbell and Mr. Soules and family, R. J. Grant, H. A. Goodyear and many others as they wended their way north to Hastings ten or twelve miles beyond. Emory Cherry was postmaster from about 1841 to the time the new State road was surveyed and completed. His commission was signed by Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, postmaster general under President Tyler. The postage at that time was not required to be prepaid and the rate was 6¼, 12½, 18¾ and 25 cents, according to distance. People living eight and ten miles away would come to the office to see if there was any letters for them and would frequently go away without their letter, because they did not have the money and would sometimes have to wait a week or two before they could get the money to pay Uncle Samuel the postage. The first death in town was Thomas Iden, father of the late Charles P. Iden, the second death was old Mrs. Cowles, mother of Jason and Rufus Cowles.

Well do I recollect the startling intelligence that one of the citizens of this town was found dead. A venire was issued summoning a jury which took a considerable time as there was at that time not over twenty or twenty-five inhabitants in what was then all Johnstown, that is, Assyria, Baltimore, Maple Grove and what is now Johnstown. The jury when assembled and sworn, repaired to the residence of the deceased, when lo, the poor Indian, Chief Brazil, was found dead a few rods from his wigwam, had fallen into the fire and burned to death. I do not now recollect the verdict of the jury, but presume that the verdict was that said deceased's death was caused by too much fire water and fire.

The year 1839 saw many new settlers in Johnstown and Baltimore, and business began to thrive. A blacksmith shop was started, with Mr. Erastus Johnson as workman. Roads were getting better and every effort was used to induce people to settle up the country. Among the many settlers that year, was one Samuel Weeks, now living on the first land located by him in Baltimore town. Mr. Weeks came on, secured board with W. P. Bristol, three and one-half miles from his land, and began the task of clearing up his farm, but getting lonesome, he gave up work there and returned to Sheridan, Calhoun county, where his father had bought a farm for him. While in the town of Baltimore he bought forty acres of land on section nine of Johnstown, and had several acres cleared and plowed twice, and today that plowed field is a dense forest of oak timber from forty to sixty feet high, and the passer-by would hardly believe that the ground was once tilled and free from brush or tree. Mr. Weeks remained in Calhoun county until about 1853, when he returned to his farm in Baltimore where he now resides, a prosperous farmer, with wealth and all the surroundings to make life argeeable and pleasant.

A little incident connected with the early history of these towns transpired in 1839. It seems that the town collector, S. V. R. York, had in some manner got hold of a five dollar bill of the bank of Ypsilanti which, like many other bank bills of that day, were at a very great discount when taken for taxes. Mr. York came before the board of auditors, who met in June, and stated the case to them, and awaited their action. The board voted to accept the bill, and authorized Mr. York to dispose of it to the best advantage for the town, and account to the board. Just how Mr. York disposed of the bill does not appear, but as the question does not appear again in the record, likely the bill resumed specie payment and made good the loss to the town. This year the place for holding elections was made to alternate between Assyria and Johnstown, one year to be held at William P. Bristol's, in Johnstown, and the next at Cleveland Ellis', in Assyria. But as Assyria and Maple Grove were made into one township in 1840 or 1841, the elections did not alternate very long, but each town had to go alone, as they were then organized. When Mr. Ellis heard of the division of the town as at first organized, he remarked to Mr. Bristol, "Now, we'll all go to h—l together, sure," but as there soon came other divisions of the town, making four towns of the original Johnstown, and as the people have continued to prosper, Mr. Ellis' prophecy was not literally fulfilled.

About 1842 Andrew Kelley and Thomas Dowling, brothers-in-law, came into what is now Baltimore, and settled on section fifteen, where they began the clearing up of a farm, but having spent all their lives in the city they were illy prepared to contend with the hardships of a pioneer life, they were from Baltimore, Md., and the town in which they settled was named after the home of their youth. Mr. Dowling was somewhat of an eccentric character, often to be seen in public with only pants, shirt, boots and hat; one leg of his pants in the top of his boot, suspenders down, or partly so, slouch hat and unshaved and unshorn, he was noted as an orator of considerable ability, and being of Irish parentage he was jam full of genuine Irish wit. He sought the nomination as representative to the legislature from his district, but was defeated by those who despised his nationality or wanted the office themselves.

Whether his defeat disheartened him or not, he did not remain long in town, but after spending much money in improvements, such as chopping, splitting rails, which were either burned by Indian fires or left to rot on the ground, he went to California, where, after a few years, he died. Mr. Kelley and family remained a few years longer, when they too went out to California where they have continued to reside, if yet alive.

At the raising of the log house for Kelley and Dowling, the men were accompanied by their wives as was customary among the early settlers, and as they had a long distance to come they generally remained over night and returned home in the morning, or when the work was finished for which they came; and in this case, the help from a distance remained over night at Kelley's. After the day's work was over a grand feast of potatoes, "bagas," wild game, etc., graced the board, to which they all did ample justice, none taking offense at the simplicity of the meal, and if the potato was too hot for the fingers, the men could be seen outside the house sharpening sticks to be used in the place of forks of which there was always a scarcity on such occasions. When the sticks were finished the men resumed their places, standing here and there as room was found, and when one was so lucky as to find a large chip or bark for a plate, covetous eyes were turned upon him. Of course the meal was freely interspersed with stories, jokes and laughter, and good humor always prevailed. On this occasion, when the time came for retiring the good wives were to remain together below while their liege lords found sleeping room in the loft of the house, and as beds were of a very limited number, each person must find a bed where best they could, but what beds could be found were assigned to the fair sex and the stronger lords must find the soft side of a board on which to consign their weary forms. One of the men present, thinking to escape the sentence of climbing the ladder, had stretched his burly form on the bench in the lower room, where he intended to remain an undisturbed occupant, but the sharp eyes of Wm. P. Bristol discovered him, and the tocsin of war was immediately sounded, while Mr. Bristol, assuming the offensive, sprang for the intruder with the remark, "You can't sleep down here with my wife," and that aroused the rest of the men, who gathered around to see the sport, each one crying, "You can't sleep with my wife either," and all the while the two men, both stout, robust fellows, were having a grand scuffle, Mr. Bristol working his antagonist, little by little toward the ladder leading to the chamber, while his opponent earnestly struggled to prevent the design of the men, to get him up the ladder, but Mr. Bristol was the strongest of the two and finally succeeded in getting his opponent at the foot of the ladder where, by the aid of others, the man was hauled to the chamber, when reaching the top of the ladder the two men became locked in each others arms, and dropping to the floor rolled over and over, the men clearing the track, until about the middle of the chamber they rolled on a blanket bed, which the occupants had left to be out of the way of the contestants, and as soon as the two men felt themselves on a soft spot their struggles ceased and they remained the undisturbed occupants of the bed the remainder of the night, none daring to disturb them, and often after they would laugh over the lucky hit in getting a soft bed for the night. In the morning the company were treated to roast corn and salt, and to this day those that are alive to tell the story, remark that such occasions were the pleasantest part of the pioneer's life. Raisings, logging bees, road making and hunting were the occupations in which all old settlers delighted to have a part and the quality of the food or the manner in which it was served was of very little consequence to them.

At another time there was to be a church communion, the first in the town, and as wine was not to be had without much trouble Deacon Cole had secured that necessary article some time previous, and had carefully set it away for the occasion, but his son William, finding the jug in which was stored the tempting liquid, continued to drink of the same until the jug was empty when he filled the vessel with vinegar and water, which was carefully carried and used at the communion. Deacon Cole could not stand the temptation of having a deer cross his path even on Sunday, and as he and his son were on their way to meeting one Sunday, the good deacon saw a large buck standing close by. He turned to William and advised him to return home as that deer looked very tempting. William took the hint, got the gun, and when the deacon returned home, a large deer was lying dead in the yard. Occasionally the good man would go to church on Sunday, leaving William, who was a great fellow for hunting and fishing, with the remark, "William, you know 'tis very wicked to fish on Sunday although your father is very fond of fish." And when the old gent returned from meeting a nice mess of fish from the lake close by was sure to be on the table nicely prepared for the deacon's supper.

The first list of jurors drawn from the town was in 1840, and the following are the names drawn: William P. Bristol, Joseph Babcock, Charles P. Iden, J. S. Vanbrunt, Thomas Iden, Richard McComber, Alonzo Brundage, Henry P. Bowman, Cleveland Ellis, and Oris Barnum. Also this year the election was held at the house of Cleve. Ellis, in Assyria, at which election there were thirty-one votes cast, and as each candidate received thirty-one votes, the opposition must have been extremely weak, or none at all, but unlike the election of two years previous, the voters did not each get an office, as there was a desire among the settlers that some one might be left free to find fault and watch those who held office, and see that they did their duty. It appears that Victory P. Collier, now of Battle Creek, ex-State Treasurer, and one of the most efficient officers Michigan ever had, began his official career this year as deputy town clerk. He steadily advanced until he occupied one of the most responsible positions in the State.

The first wedding in Johnstown was Henry Paul and Miss Fanny Cherry. I think they were married in 1840, by the Rev. John Harris, of Battle Creek.

The only surviving pioneers are Hon. V. P. Collier and Oris Barnum, now residing at Battle Creek, Wm. P. Bristol, Hiram Merrill, Henry Paul, Wm. Smith and Henry P. Cherry. Mr. Bristol and Mr. Barnum are now about 90 years old, the others are form 71 to 78 and are now residents of Johnstown.

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ACROSS MICHIGAN TERRITORY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY ENOS GOODRICH.

It was a chill morning in November when our staunch lake steamer tied up at the dock, and disgorged its surfeit of human freight upon the muddy streets of what then was Detroit. The aspect was neither romantic nor inviting. The heavy rains of November had saturated the black mud along the low banks of the river, and it was churned to a thin paste by contact with wheels and hoofs of everything capable of locomotion, for a paved street was what the Michigan of that period had never known. About every second man I saw was a Frenchman, and every third man a negro. The French generally bore indisputable marks of a mingling of Indian blood, but the pure ebony of the negroes gave conclusive evidence of unadulterated Dahomey. But to me there was one thing cheering, I had got rid of the seething and nauseating fumes of the greasy steam engine, and the deathly sickness produced by the ceaseless rock of the boat, and my number ten stoga boots were once more planted upon *terra firma*, I stopped at the first hotel (whose name I managed to forget as soon as possible), but though my stomach had been rendered empty by the "upheavals" of seasickness, I called for no refreshments but left my satchel at the bar and started out on a voyage of discovery. I will attempt no delineation of what was then the city of Detroit. Sauntering away through its muddy streets, a solitary "Innocent abroad," I soon found myself out in the suburbs, where my attention was attracted by the towering dome of Michigan's capitol. Wending my way to it I slowly traveled around it and contemplated its altitude and dimensions. No statesman like voice met my ear to enrapture my soul with its burning eloquence. No statesman like form stalked in its corridors. I did not even catch a glimpse through its windows, of that historic "basswood eagle" which the eloquence of George C. Bates in after years rendered immortal. Little did I then dream that in the fullness of time I was destined to represent within its halls my adopted county of Genesee; and therein to squabble for the removal of its prestige and power to a wilderness school section on the banks of Grand river, but when that day did finally arrive it was not political ambition that lured me thither, but duty and destiny which impelled me. It is hardly proper to say that the capitol stood in the suburbs of Detroit. It stood beyond the suburbs. It was surrounded by no enclosure, not even a "Virginia fence," but it had an enclosure which I shall never forget; for around it grew the rankest growth of Canada thistles I have ever seen to this day, "six feet high and well proportioned" and as thick as a field of hemp could ever grow.

Passing the balance of that chill November day in sizing up the Detroit of 1834, and settling my system from the unpleasant sensations of my first trip across Lake Erie, I took my first night's slumber on Michigan soil, and early the following morning struck out for the still more remote west. Few men old or young were better pedestrians than I was at that day, and the cotton woods and tangled hazel brush of Plymouth were soon behind me. Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor were young towns, sprouted in the wilderness, and struggling for ascendency over miasma and mosquitoes, but I kept no diary and can only say they were very small hamlets; but I very much admired the pleasant dryness of their locations, after leaving the muddy regions of the Holland Purchase in western New York and the equally muddy realm between Detroit and Plymouth.

Near Ann Arbor I stopped over night with a family by the name of Butterfield who were old neighbors in "York State" and had moved to Michigan a year or two before.

Next day I took stage for Chicago over the old territorial road, traveling through a country of almost unbroken wilderness. I think we were a favored set of passengers, for we did not have to travel on foot and carry a rail to pry the stage out of the mire, as they had told us we would have to when we rode on a Michigan stage. I found nothing of that miserable starvation fare at back woods taverns, which so many emigrants complained of. On the contrary we found the rude tables of the frontier hostelries bountifully supplied with the necessaries of life, and what to me were real luxuries were venison and wild honey, found in abundance at nearly every meal in the territory.

I was always an ardent admirer of the works of nature, the lordly woods, the green fields, the blue skies, the fleecy floating clouds and the running waters always possessed charms for me which I never found in dusty towns and crowded cities. I have spent some lonesome days in cities, but I never yet saw a lonesome day where I could go out and

"Read in Nature, Nature's God."

These things rendered pleasing my first passage through the wilds of Michigan, though I confess it was difficult at times to banish the memory of home and its associations, which every hour was taking farther from me. My home attachment had always been strong and never before in my life had I been forty miles from the parental roof tree, but the woods of Michigan differed so widely from the woods of old York state that they engrossed my attention by their novelty. The "oak openings" which furnished the theme of one of Cooper's most interesting romances, were all new to me. Probably no other state in this American union possesses or ever did possess in the same degree this interesting feature of forest scenery. The gravelly loam furnished a dry road bed and our stage made good time. At Coldwater we found a bustling little town springing up among huge stumps of trees and around it was some of the heaviest timbered woodland I found in the State. Particularly was my attention attracted by the stately white wood or tulip trees whose magnificent trunks surpassed anything I had seen before. At White Pigeon was the first place I saw where farming had been inaugurated to any considerable extent. I remember that our hotel keeper made special efforts to induce stage passengers to stay and set an example of good farming, for he told us that even at that early period slovenly farming had begun to overrun the country with weeds. But I think no one concluded to stop and set the desired example. We pushed forward till we reached Niles. This seemed the most business point we had found after leaving Detroit. Of course everything was strange to me, but from that day to this I never hear the mention of Niles but the name of Jacob Beeson comes vividly back to me, as it stood forth in large capitals, painted upon his tall wooden warehouse. Here curiosity prompted me to suspend my journey for a few days, in which time I went to the present site of Dowagiac. I can hardly conceive the motive which prompted me to engage in a few days employment for I certainly was not "strapped." It seems that a few days idleness had become so irksome to me that I must have labor to work off the energies of my system. The air of Dowagiac was dense with malaria and the man with whom I temporarily engaged was a millwright and sick in his bed with malarial fever, as also were nearly all the few inhabitants of the place. He directed me to work on an unfinished water wheel, and having accomplished all the work on that job that he had layed out he put me at chopping cord-wood, and being skilled in the use of an axe I gave excellent satisfaction, and when I left him to resume my journey he regretted my departure and urged me to stay, but prudence admonished me to seek a more healthful climate. In passing over the same ground in Michigan Central cars in after years I have failed to discover any vestige of that ague shaken Dowagiac of those November days of 1834. There was then no bridge across the St. Joseph at Niles and our stage and its contents were crossed over in a large scow or lighter, held in place by a strong rope cable stretched from shore to shore. Passing onward we dined at La Port, a flourishing village on "Door Prairie" in Indiana, and the next place of note was the double log tavern, kept by the Egbert brothers, one of whom I fell in with sixteen years later at a hotel in New York City. Seeing my name registered as from Michigan he hunted me up and greeted me as a neighbor and then, with true western frankness, volunteered to tell me what he was doing and to solicit the same information from me. From neighbors we soon grew to be old acquaintances and friends. He was now a lawyer and gave me some good counsel without a retaining fee. I was selling large amounts of goods to *good slow* customers, on long credits. He was an ex-merchant, had learned his lesson and gone through bankruptcy, had learned the folly of my line of business and was just at that time engineering another man through bankruptcy, standing as a middle man between him and his eastern creditors, and getting $1,500 for the job. "No," I could "never hire him to be country merchant again. *These good slow customers are just what break merchants down*." And many are the anxious and sleepless hours I have since revolved that simple but significant declaration in my mind. Thus it is that we mortals are always "locking the stable after the horse is stolen." Well from the double log tavern of the Egberts we trundled along through prairie country to Michigan City. Here we took breakfast one clear, frosty morning and though in hearing of the surf we had not yet been able to catch a glimpse of Lake Michigan, for the long wall of sand dunes a hundred and fifty feet high shut out the view 'till we find the surf rolling in at our very feet. From this point to Chicago our stage road was the sand beach. While we kept at the water's edge, with gentle swells rolling in among the horses feet the wheels of our stage would hardly leave a mark on the wet sand, while fifty feet inland the dry sand was nearly impassable. No buildings or farms were visible along the coast of white and drifting sand. Presently our driver halted to show us the Indian navy yard. Not an Indian nor a wigwam in sight, but there were bark canoes enough to float two hundred Indians across lake Michigan. At least twenty or thirty neatly constructed birch bark canoes were placed in winter quarters. Some of these canoes were really imposing structures, and gave evidence of having cost an endless amount of labor. Twenty adult passengers or two tons of freight might easily have been conveyed by the largest, from which the size diminished; some of the smallest would scarcely convey two persons. The canoes were placed bottom upward upon skids or timbers, and under each canoe a pit three or four feet deep was excavated, corresponding in size to that of the canoe that covered it. Among the Indians, property thus left alone is always held sacred. No spirit of vandalism destroys it, as is so often the case in countries dominated by our higher civilization.

Passing from the Indian navy yard the next object worthy of note was the mouth of the Calumet. Swollen as it was by the November rains, the stream was bridgeless. Neither was there any ferry or scow or lighter, only turbid waters rushing out to meet the in-driven surf.

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen," and it did require considerable faith on the part of the passengers to sit quietly in their seats, as the driver reined his fiery steeds directly out into the lake. But our Jehu knew just how far to drive in that direction, for just where the current of the stream met the in-driven waters of the lake a sand bar had formed, over which our stage was driven with perfect safety. Still I will not say there were not some hearts that beat more calmly when our stage was fairly moored on dry land. It is said that owing to the varied stage of water in the stream, and the varied strength of the wind on the lake, this bar is always shifting its position, and sometimes entirely disappears.

From the Calumet crossing about an hour's drive landed us at what there then was of Chicago. It was nearly all comprised in a mile of Clark street, thinly and very cheaply built, and extending from the beach west to a crazy wooden bridge across the south branch of Chicago river, a few rods from where the two branches unite.

It is not within the scope of this atricle to trace my wanderings out upon the broad prairies, where nestled by the side of "Meacham's Grove," at the head of Salt creek I was to find a stranger's home during the impending winter. But that winter had an end, as must all things in time. The bleak winds of the prairie howled through the withered grass and the prairie wolf made night hideous with his unearthly music. April came with its storms of thunder and lightning, such as I never witnessed before or since. Wild fowl of all imaginable descriptions swarmed the air on their northern passage, and the grass in the "slews" sprang up as if by magic. The 27th day of May saw me a passenger on board a "prairie schooner," drawn by two yokes of stalwart oxen, over a road which was simply a track through grass and of which ten miles is now covered with Chicago city, though the government for many years after that offered it in vain for $1.25 an acre. My face and heart were then set toward the land of the rising sun, but railroads had not yet found their way as far west as Buffalo, and the visits of steamboats on Lake Michigan were "Like those of angels, few and far between." No definite encouragement of a steamboat passage could be gained and so nine of us decided to risk our fortunes on board the schooner Austerlitz, commanded by Captain Robinson. A short pier had been extended into the lake, but the storm had completely filled the harbor (such as it was) with sand and the few vessels visiting the port were compelled to anchor far out in the lake and take off their freight on scows or "lighters." When all supposed we were ready to start we encountered a hindrance not laid down in the bills. We passengers did not know what the trouble was, but Captain Robinson failed to come on board, but when he finally did come it transpired that he had been sued and detained all day by a passenger he had brought on his upward trip, who claimed damages for a bruised wagon-box, and actually recovered two dollars. This delay, which was in addition to two days previous delay, occupied in boating sand from the beach and dumping it into the hold of the schooner for ballast, for Chicago elevators did not then groan with their millions of bushels of grain as they have done in after years. Finally when battered wagon-box was paid for and a *quantum sufficit* of sand was dumped into the internal regions of old Austerlitz it seemed that our floating palace was about to move, but as "the best laid schemes of mice and men" are often doomed to disappointment, another trouble met us. It came in form of a hurricane wind blowing square up the lake and causing old Austerlitz to drag her anchor a long distance toward the sea shore. Such pitching and plunging as that schooner made for hours caused the captain's mate, who was an old salt water sailor, to be deathly seasick. But "after a storm is always a calm," and there was a general feeling of rejoicing when at last our craft "squared away" for Mackinaw Island. June was ushered in when we were fairly out on Michigan waters, and then ensued a succession of days so calm there was not wind to fill the sails. Slowly and irregularly we glided down the lake until we came where two houses marked the present site of Milwaukee. Here one family left us, and was sent to the shore in a skiff, to build a farmer's home in the unbroken wilds of Wisconsin.

Passing downward we neared the Michigan shore, where the captian pointed out to us many objects of interest, among which were Point Wabaushawnee, or as the sailors called it "Wabble Shanks," and "The Sleeping Bear," which is a singular hump on the pinnacle of one of the highest sand dunes with which so large a portion of the Michigan shore is bordered. Passing near to the Big Beaver island our captain edified us by narrating what a fortune was in store for the first man who would go there and supply passing steamers with wood, but strange as it might appear none of us then and there went into the wood business, but left the bonanza for King Strang and his Mormon disciples in after years.

Night came on soon after passing the Beaver Islands, and obscured most of the view till we drew near to Mackinaw. Indian settlements and Indian gardens along the Michigan shore gave evidence that the red man still clung to his heritage. It was a morning of early June when we reached Mackinaw's historic island. Its scenic beauties have been a thousand times described and magnified until they have become the household words of the tourist. With me, rocks piled upon rocks do not excite so much enthusiasm as some persons affect to feel in their presence. I did not climb the old fort's observatory, or try to push over the sugar loaf rock, but looking through a pair of matter of fact eyes I saw that the island was made of pulverized rock, with very little that could properly be called soil in its composition. Its waters were of the purest amber, with clean washed pebbly bottoms of the hardest stone. Its dwarfed timber was composed largely of fir, interspersed with Mackinaw or white birch.

The huts which were occupied by French and Indian fishermen, were chiefly built by setting rows of cedar posts in the ground, the chinks well corked with moss, and the roofs of cedar bark. Not a rod of fence could be found but had a fish net drying upon it, and fish and potatoes apparently constituted the subsistence of the entire population. Captain Robinson seemed inclined to gratify the curiosity of his passengers, for he did not weigh anchor until the cliffs cast long shadows into the lucid waters of the straits, and when we awoke on the morrow the broad deep waters of Lake Huron surrounded us. The captain (for I will not affect the sailor by calling him "skipper"), had evinced his desire to please his passengers in a variety of ways. Fishing lines, hooks and baits were freely and amply supplied and books and playing cards upon the cabin table, and it was in the cabin of that schooner that my last game of cards was played.

The ending up of our schooner passage was quite uneventful. Once while off Thunder Bay,

> "A gust, which all descriptive power transcends,
> Threw the good ship (almost) on her beam's ends."

It was an evening of dim shadowy moonlight and the drowsy passengers were "turning in" when all at once the vessel careened and supper dishes went dashing from the table to the floor. I rushed bare headed and in my shirt sleeves to the hatchway—the wind roared and rushed but somehow the hair of my head did not all blow away. The lake was instantly churned to a boiling foam, the air was filled with rushing sounds in which the roar of the winds, the dashing of the swells and the swearing of Captain Robinson were inseparably intermingled. But in scarcely more time than I have occupied in the recital, the gust was gone. But deep and long and heavy rolled the swells, which seemed to indicate that old Huron's waters had been stirred to their lowest depths. It was late when we retired and still the vessel labored heavily on the long rolling swells. We slept the sleep of the innocent and we dreamed of friends and home. Onward we glided till the lake narrowed to a majestic river. No one now thought of fishing or reading books or playing cards. Fleet-winged imagination had left those nine human bodies behind. "Home, sweet home" was the all absorbing topic. Fort Gratiot and Port Huron were now behind us and the air of this balmy Sabbath morning was so breathless that the sails hung loose beside the masts and the schooner, having no propelling power but the river's current stuck fast upon the mud of the historic Saint Clair Flats. The anchor was loaded in the yawl boat and carried out to deeper water, when the sailors sonorous "Yo, heave ho," aided at last by a slight breeze from the east swung the old Austerlitz into the desired channel and as the sun neared the western horizon on the tenth day from our embarkation at Chicago, our schooner was safely moored in the peaceful harbor of Detroit. Thus had I crossed and encompassed what constitutes Michigan proper, before the historic events of the Toledo war.

Fostoria, June 3, 1894.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS IN HASTINGS.

BY MRS. A. M. HAYES.

DEAR FRIENDS AND PIONEERS OF MICHIGAN—Nearly fifty-seven years have passed since I became a resident of Hastings, Barry county, Mich.

Fifty years of life and toil, happiness and sorrow, and today as I look around me in this year, 1894, I miss many dear faces that were with us, and voices that sounded so sweet in our ears are now hushed in death.

There are vacant chairs around many of our hearthstones, for there are many of our friends and loved ones who have passed away to greet the pioneers of old in that far away, happy land, where old settlers never grow old, and hearts are ever young.

I have been asked to read a paper reciting the scenes through which I passed and the experiences I had in my pilgrimage to Michigan fifty-seven years ago, and to tell my story of pioneer life in Barry county. I will do the best I can, but you will kindly remember that I am nearly 74 years of age and my memory and my eyes are not as good as they were when I first came to Michigan, a girl of 17. However, I will forget for the time the grey hairs, the wrinkles and the dim eyes, I will forget that I am the great-grandmother of three children, and tell my story as if I were as young as I used to be.

In the year 1837 my father, Daniel McClellan, and my uncle, James McClellan, hearing the praises of the young State of Michigan sounded throughout the eastern states, invested in land in the township of Hastings, Barry county, Michigan, and not waiting for their zeal to abate, we very soon left our pleasant home in Ithaca, New York, and started for the far west. The most rapid way of traveling then was by boat, and we arrived at Detroit on the third day out. At that time I thought it was the most dismal place I ever saw. The buildings were mostly old and low, and the streets dirty, and the accommodation we found, at what was said to be one of the best hotels in the city, were just about the same as you can find now in any little back woods town. At that time there was no railroad in the State, nor in fact any other road over which it was very pleasant to travel. A great part of the way was what they called "corduroy roads," and were made by cutting down trees and laying the trunks close together and parallel with each other; sometimes a little dirt was thrown over them, but more often the long marshes we crossed were laid with just the bare logs.

As it was not over comfortable riding, the older children walked a good share of the way, I was the oldest of seven children, being as I said, 17 years of age at the time. We had two teams and wagons, a spring seat on one for our mother and the younger children.

Many times we got fast in the mud, and then the men would put both teams on one wagon, and with poles cut from the forest, pry the wheels up so the horses could draw it out. Several times we came across an emigrant wagon fast in the mud, waiting for some one to come along and help them out, and they always got the needed assistance.

The road we came over was the old stage road from Detroit to Grand Rapids. Ann Arbor was the largest place on our route, and from there several stage lines were running to different points. My mother, wishing to visit a brother living in Clinton, Lenawee county, who had been in Michigan several years, father thought by taking the stage to Clinton, they would travel much faster than we with loaded wagons, and that they could make a short visit and get to Marshall as soon as we did. So we children, with uncle and the hired man, resumed our journey. After leaving Ann Arbor it was very difficult to get a place to stop over night, but we never were without some shelter, although sometimes we had hard times to get a lodging place. One day right after noon, it began to rain. Uncle told us we would stop at the first house we came to. We looked for a clearing, for there we thought we would find shelter from the rain.

Soon we saw the looked for goal; there was a man and dog with an ox team, but we looked in vain for the house. Uncle asked him if we could stop with him, and he said, "You are welcome to all I have, but this is my house," pointing to the wagon-box by the side of a large tree. He had laid some brush over it to keep out the rain. He had left his family in Detroit and was there making a home for them in the wilderness. He told us there was a settler five miles further on, so we had to go on or stay without shelter.

It was after dark when we came to a little log house with one room below, and by climbing a ladder a low room above. They were willing to take us in, but it was a poor place for so many, as a family of six persons had got there before we did, and there were seven of us and five of their own family. There was a log stable for the horses, and our hired man slept there. We all felt very thankful for the shelter, but the house leaked so badly that I had to dry most of the children's clothes before they could dress in the morning. The next place was Jackson, which was then a small place with but very few houses, and the hotel was even worse than the one at Detroit. There we saw our first Indians, there being about 1,500 of them there at that time, drawing their pay from the government, as Jackson, at that time, was a trading post. When we got to Marshall we expected to meet our parents, but we were sadly disappointed, and after waiting three days we went on our way without them.

When within about forty miles of the end of our journey, and, by the way, it was much farther then than now, on account of the round about way we had to take, we came to a piece of woods eighteen miles long and it took us from daylight until dark of that October day to get through, but *there* was a haven of rest, for we were at the famous Yankee Springs house, of which we had heard so much since leaving Detroit. It seemed so pleasant to us, and more like what we had left far away in the east than anything we had yet found. Yankee Lewis, as he was called, told us he had plenty of room as his mansion was ten stories on the ground, made of logs, of course.

There were over forty persons staying there that night. I began to cheer up a little here, as our host and hostess were very kind and gave me encouraging words. I had been very homesick and discouraged at the dismal prospect before us, and because I was away from father and mother, but I had to keep my homesickness to myself, as I did not wish to mar the pleasure of my younger sisters, for they were very happy all the time, and everything was so new and novel to them that it seemed like fairyland.

The last day of our journey we found our way by marked trees as there was no road, and only one habitation between Yankee Springs and the county seat, where our journey ended and that was a little, shanty without a floor and a piece of bark for a door. The man had only been there a few weeks.

We had supposed as we were going to the county seat we should find quite a little town, something like those through which we had passed, so when we met a man, uncle asked him how far it was to the center and he said, "You are right in the city." We all began to look for the buildings, and asked him if we could see it, and he said, "Can't you see that shanty through the woods there?" And sure enough, there was one small shanty and one quite good log house, and down under the hill was a saw-mill. The house was occupied by Slocum Bunker and family and his brother Thomas, who had come there the year before to board the workmen for Hayes & Dibble, of Marshall, while building the saw-mill, and were at that time getting out timber for a grist-mill for the same men. It had taken us sixteen days to come from Detroit. My heart was heavy and I felt like crying but I did not. The people already there were so glad to have a family move in, and they treated us so kindly. I tried to be cheerful, but at night when all were asleep, I had my cry out and then and there resolved with the help of my Father above to put away all homesickness and repinings, and make the best of my surroundings, and

I did so from that time on. Dear Mrs. Bunker! She proved a mother to me in the eight long weeks my mother was away, sick at her brother's in Clinton.

Father had to leave my mother and come on without her when we had been in our new home two weeks. About that time quite a number of men came through looking for land, but Mrs. Bunker had lived there fourteen months without seeing a white woman. Indians were very plenty, one hundred lodges of them being camped on the north side of the Thornapple river. They were always ready to swap, as they called it, fish, cranberries, maple sugar and venison for flour, bread, pork or potatoes. The next day after we got to our new home, I invested in some honey. It was strained and looked very nice. In a few days Thomas Bunker came in and I was showing him what nice honey I had bought of the Indians. "How do you suppose they strain it" said he. I told him I had thought nothing about it; he said he saw them strain some through one of their old blankets. We did not eat any more honey after that; of course we liked honey, but we could get along without it, and we did.

Their maple sugar was just the same, we thought it good until we saw them make it, but they were so dirty in their habits that we used no more of their maple sugar. The Indians often frightened us by putting their faces against the windows to look in, before they came in. They were all very kind when they were sober, but dishonest and treacherous when drunk. The traders that came through to buy their furs brought the fire water that was the curse of the red man, as it has ever been the greatest enemy of all mankind. One Indian that was always civil when sober, came very near killing me one day when he was drunk; he knocked me down with a large iron fire shovel, and if help had not come immediately, he surely would have killed me. It was terrible the way they would fight with each other when they could get liquor; they would give anything they had for a pint of whisky, and were the terror of all white women when they could procure it. At one time they held what they called a medicine dance near us, and there were nearly 2,000 Indians gathered there.

They had two sick members of their tribe in a very tall wigwam of bark, and no one but the medicine men were allowed to go in. All of them joined in the dance and grunted out some gutteral, unintelligible words.

They went through a great many heathenish performances that were a wonder to us who had never seen an Indian before in all our lives.

Our father's land was some four miles from the center, and we went there and made us a home. We never lacked for food of some kind, for the country abounded in fish and game, and berries and wild fruits were plenty in season. Father went eight miles after our first potatoes to plant, and carried them home on his back. We had to go forty miles for flour and other provisions over bad roads; and some times the whole settlement would get out, and then you can imagine we were hungry. The first year we were here we had to go forty miles for our mail, too, and a letter from the east cost us 25 cents. We had to pay $20 per barrel for flour, and $40 per barrel for what was said to be "one hog pork." The hog that was in one barrel we bought had three heads and feet to match.

The second year we were in Hastings, we thought we would like a turkey for Thanksgiving. The men were all too busy to hunt one, so the girls said they would try their luck, and to our great surprise, they brought in a full grown young wild turkey; they had run it down and caught it.

The first we knew we had a neighbor on the east of us. Father was hunting his cattle and had followed the ever to be remembered cow bell until about four miles from home; he heard some one praying, he went up and there was a man and his family who had just finished their breakfast off from a dry goods box, and was thanking God for his blessings. This was Mr. Mudge, and I must say right here that that man always prospered and made a good home for himself and loved ones. The new grist mill was all enclosed in the year 1840, and the citizens decided to celebrate the Fourth of July, and dedicate the new mill. So they came from miles around and danced all day in the new mill and ate their dinner on the banks of the Thornapple in a log tavern, which was about half a mile from the mill.

We had a great meeting and everyone enjoyed themselves. My father's family were the first to come into the township after the Bunkers. Several families moved in soon afterward, so we had quite a colony.

I had always thought I would not be married by a justice of the peace, but in the year 1839 I was married to Willard Hayes, by A. C. Parmater, justice of the peace; he was taken from my side by death in 1873. We were the first couple married in the county, and had the first frame house ever in the village. In the same year Mr. Hayes was appointed postmaster by Amos Kindall, postmaster general. Barry county was duly organized March 15, 1839, and the first Monday in the following April the first election was held and the first officers of Barry county elected. Thomas Bunker was elected county clerk, Mr. Spalding treasurer, A. C. Parmalee register of deeds, and Willard Hayes sheriff. Nathan Barlow, Sr., was our first representative.

Death came in our midst and three were buried in the summer of 1838. The first minister we heard was at the funeral of a Mr. DeGroot; the Rev. Calvin Clark, a Presbyterian minister, rode in over fifty miles on an Indian pony. Whenever we wanted to hold any religious services we would all get together, and different ones would read sermons of different divines. We cared nothing for creeds in those days, God lived to us in the air we breathed, and we knew and loved Him who said on calvary, "I am the resurrection and the life." The majestic forest was our cathedral, the flowers of the woods our altar, and the sweet music of nature our choir.

The first church was organized in 1841 by the Methodists, Rev. Mr. Bush the first pastor. If he wanted wood, he took his ax and went to the woods; if he wanted meat, he took his gun and went to the same place. We all called him "our pastor," and he was. The next church organization was the Presbyterian, in the year 1843, and the Rev. Hoyt was the first pastor; he is now living in the east at the advanced age of 82.

The first schoolhouse was built and ready for use in 1841 and the first teacher was Sophia Spalding, now Mrs. Henry Knappen, of Kalamazoo.

In 1851 or 1852 we had a more commodious schoolhouse built, but the old one of pioneer days remained a good many years a landmark of the days that were gone. Our first court house was built in 1842 and 1843, and was burned in 1846.

Henry A. Goodyear kept the first store that was ever in the village and he has been there ever since. Dr. Wm. Upjohn was our first physician and lived there until he died at the age of 80 years.

I do not wish you to lose faith in my veracity, but I have seen the squaws spear sturgeon near by on the river that would weigh all the way from 60 to 100 pounds. This is no fish story. Of all that lived there in the year 1840, all are gone but H. A. Goodyear, Mrs. Esther Bennett, my sister and myself.

This is a brief history of my early life in the city where I have lived so long. There are many who remember the later years, and it would be useless to say more, so my story is done. When I came there that place was a vast wilderness, and where now the fine mansions of our citienzs stand, then the majestic trees of the forest reared their heads and defied the storms of winter, and where now the boys and girls of our city play hide and seek, the wild denizens of the woods roamed unmolested

Then we used the tallow dips to light up our log cabin homes, when night closed in upon us, while now the electric light makes day of night and throws its gleams far into the heavens. Where now the beautiful farms of our surrounding country are green with grass and golden with the fields of waving grain, the wild Indians had their hunting grounds, chased the deer and bear, and lived in all their savage freedom. It was not an easy life we old pioneers lived, but it was a happy one; clearing up land for our homes, working that our children might enjoy the fruits of our labor and also have better advantages of civilization and education than their parents had. Each year now thins the ranks of the old pioneers, and soon our children will be the only old settlers left, and we shall have crossed over the river to join those well loved pioneers who have gone before. I expect to have a grand reunion there in that happy promised land, where old hearts are ever young, and the weary are at rest.

Let us all, as we close this meeting of the pioneers of Michigan, go to our homes with the hope and prayer that we may love each other better on this earth, so that when our time comes to die, we shall have a grand reunion over there, to talk over again the happy days when we were young, and clasp hands once more in loving friendship, as we have in "Auld Lang Syne."

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OUR GERMAN IMMIGRATIONS.

BY ANDREW TEN BROOK.

The largest element in our American population is the Germanic. In merely noting those who are still called Germans we obtain a very imperfect idea of the extent to which this people has entered into the formation of our institutions. About the middle of the fifth century German tribes chiefly the Angles and Saxons, conquered the old Britons, held the country, and named it Angleland, now shortened into England, after one of the tribes; they developed there a language still generally known as Anglo-Saxon. Early in the eighth century a Saxon monk born in Devonshire, England, led in the Christianization of the continental Germans eastward and northward of the Rhine. His German name, Winfred, gave way to the Latin Bonifacius, the name given him by Pope Gregory II with his Episcopal office. He is known as St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany. A little later in the fifth century a German tribe, or as some think a confederation of tribes known as the Franks, conquered Gaul and from them the country still bears the name of France. Their king is known to us as Clovis. It was more properly Chlodowig, which in German became Ludwig, and in French Louis, and in both forms has remained a kingly name. Even before Clovis there were Germans in Gaul, especially the Burgundians in the east and the Visigoths in the south. The Hollanders and Swedes are also Germanic, and so when we consider the German element in our early English and French settlers and that this had been the ruling one in the European homes of these two peoples, and then further bear in mind that the Hollanders and Swedes were almost pure Germans, we shall get an idea of the extent to which Germanic blood prevailed in those early settlers who came into the country with other names.

It was about twelve centuries from the time that the Angles and Saxons took leave of their continental kindred and settled in England to that in which the Germans from the continent began to gather for a reunion in the American wilderness, and nearly as long from the time of the Franks merging themselves with the Gallic tribes to that of their rejoining their German relatives in America.

The continental Germans were not among our first settlers. They were chiefly an interior and not a maritime people. More than this, in 1618, a war broke out, since known as the Thirty Years War, which left Germany with scarcely half its former population, while extensive districts were waste and grown up to heather and forests, leaving vacant lands for the people without their seeking such in the American wilderness.

A few Germans as individuals had come to this country a little earlier; but the way to their more general immigration was opened by William Penn. As early as 1677, having previously obtained from Charles II a grant of the province of West Jersey, Penn went over to the Rhenish German provinces in quest of settlers for his forest lands to which he had given the name of Pennsylvania. He had some success in preaching his doctrine in the neighborhood of Frankfort and a colony of those who attached themselves to him formed in 1683 the settlement of Germantown, now long since a part of the city of Philadelphia.

The desolation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the wars of Louis XIV, reduced to beggary great numbers of the honest peasantry of that electorate and about 12,000 of these fled to the protection of Queen Anne in England. They had been stripped of everything and provision had to be made for them. About 4,000 of these people were sent between the years 1708 and 1714 to the banks of the Hudson and, in order to pay for the expenditure upon them, they were bound by indentures to the yearly payment of certain amounts on their indebtedness. Their chief work was the production of naval stores for Great Britain, tar being the most important of these.

They felt themselves oppressed and treated as slaves, rose several times against their overseers and in the end broke up and scattered. John Conrad Weiser was a leader among these people, and for a colony of them negotiated with the Indians for lands on the Mohawk, to which they migrated and their industry soon made them rich.

Weiser had been poor and himself with the rest under indenture. By a first marriage in Würtemberg he had fifteen children; how many came of his second marriage I am not informed. One such marriage would settle a considerable section. One of his first wife's sons was named Conrad and became celebrated in the history of Pennsylvania. I only here remark in regard to a branch of the dispersion which settled in Pennsylvania that they numbered about five hundred, setting out at one time from the Hudson, wandering to the upper waters of the Susquehanna, there building rafts, on which they floated down the river and joined their country people in southern Pennsylvania, of which there were already great numbers, attracted thither by the better terms which Penn offered to settlers.

As to those further south, I only observe that one of the oldest and most thorough explorers of these parts was a German named Lederer. This man was sent on his exploration by Governor Talbott, of Maryland. He was soon deserted by those who were to have aided him in his work, but himself persevered in prosecuting it as far as the Santee river in South Carolina. He wrote a journal in Latin which was translated into English by Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, and had its effect in promoting the settlement of Germans in those parts. This was before Penn's time and was to have its effect in the future.

There was one German immigration, that of the Salzburgers, which rather from its character than its numbers is here noticed. I omit all reference to their origin as a religious body, observing only that they probably originated in some migrating Waldenses. They had escaped special notice, hidden as they were in retired valleys, of which that of Teffereck was their chief refuge, till in the years 1684 and 1686, persecution against them by the Archi-episcopal government began. Now no government of that day, whether Catholic or Protestant, felt bound to tolerate what it deemed heresy, unless required by the stipulations of some treaty. Some German princes, especially the elector of Brandenburg, protested against the archbishop's course as a violation of the provisions of the peace of Westphalia of 1648. The archbishop answered that there was no mention of this sect in the Westphalian treaties. It was indeed true that these people had the Augsburg confession as it is in the shorter catechism; but they had not been organized as Lutheran parishes. So the persecution was regarded as justified.

In 1729, after a lull, the archbishop vigorously renewed the persecution, continuing the same until he was rid of the whole body, said to have numbered about 30,000, for the largest number of whom Prussia made provision. But the attention of Europe was turned to the matter and General Oglethorpe, who was then looking around for colonists for Georgia, sent for fifty families of the Salzburgers, and on the 21st of October, 1733, seventy-eight of these people set out from Berchtesgaden, now in the kingdom of Bavaria, as a partial response to this demand. They seem to have traveled on foot and carried with them all they possessed. The Reverend Samuel Urlsperger of Augsburg had negotiated with the trustees of the London company for their transportation and he desired to have them make his people in Augsburg a visit on their way, which they did and were there presented with three carts to make their journey easier. I have no means of knowing what these carts were; but have little doubt from what I have seen, for I have traveled over all this ground from their home in the Salzburg Alps, that they were mere hand carts, having half a dozen cords attached for as many men or children to pull upon and that the vehicles were used only to carry some of the heaviest packs and occasionally relieve a weary woman and child. The news of their progress preceded them and the rest of their way was an ovation. From Frankfort, citizens went forth to meet them and the procession marched two and two into the city singing hymns such as the cliffs of Salzburg had echoed to their voices.

They passed by boat down the Main and Rhine and shipped at Dover for the new world December 28, two months and a week after setting out from Berchtesgaden. A little less than two years after the embarkation of this company was shipped another, chiefly Germans. It consisted of Bishop Nitschman and what I suppose to have been the first party of Moravians to arrive in this country. In the ship with these were three other men, General Oglethorpe and John and Charles Wesley, perhaps making this vessel the bearer of as significant a party as ever crossed the ocean together.

EARLY TYPICAL GERMANS.

The Salzburgers, whom Bancroft in his history of the United States, at least in his first edition, makes the mistake of regarding as Moravians, and the Moravians who settled near them in Georgia, formed the extreme south of our early German population; for the former built their first town twenty miles above Savannah, piously naming it Ebenezer. Several parties followed until they had formed a number of neighboring settlements. There were also additional Moravian immigrations to Georgia; but a contest with Spain for the possession of that region summoned them to take up arms, which would be in violation of their creed and consciences. In this crisis the renowned George Whitefield procured for them lands in Pennsylvania, to which they removed and built there several villages, the best known being Bethlehem and Nazareth. Our extreme northern settlement of Germans was that on the Mohawk formed by John Conrad Weiser's party, who had escaped from their taskmasters on the Hudson. We have then a line of German settlements extending from northern New York to southern Georgia. Pennsylvania had the greatest numbers of these people and became in a sense their American fatherland; but they extended over into the western neck of Maryland and down the valley of Virginia, following as, I suppose, the course of Lederer's exploration, into South Carolina. It is an interesting fact that John Wesley's falling in with Nitschman and his Moravians on shipboard is what finally led to the organization of Methodism.

In our early accounts these settlers were generally called Palatines, because so many of them were of those dispossessed in the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate. But not all even of those who were so called were really Palatines. To give a single instance, a settlement in North Carolina had about six hundred Palatines; but their leader, Count Grafenried, and some of the people, were from Bern, the capital of the Swiss confederation, and the place was, therefore, called New Bern.

The majority of these people, from the very nature of the case, came over in extreme poverty and deep humiliation, and mostly without pastors and teachers. There were a few exceptions. The Salzburgers were poverty itself; but the interest awakened by their trials and their pedestrian migration across the continent of Europe, had led to the appointment for them of two missionary pastors, who were also to act as school teachers. The Moravians, too, were well equipped and organized for both religious and secular instruction, as were also those of the Society of Friends enlisted by Penn. In Virginia all were required to conform to the church of England and the province was attached to the episcopal see of London.

In the year 1742 the Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg was sent from Germany to labor among the Lutherans, chiefly in Pennsylvania, as counselor and pastor. The impression made on protestant Germany by the Salzburgers, led Mr. Muhlenberg to take passage for Charleston and visit these people in their new home in Georgia. With his spirit kindled anew by this visit he entered the province of Penn and wrote home—the letter is in Latin—that he found the church "*non plantata, sed plantanda*"—not planted, but yet to be planted. He acted accordingly, traveling from Georgia to the borders of Canada. His will was, indeed, quite beyond his power of execution. This man, his descendants and his family alliances were uppermost in my mind when I wrote the title of this section. They may be deemed typical Germans.

Mr. Muhlenberg married a daughter of Conrad Weiser, so that the Weisers, father and son, may be reckoned in the allied group. The father was the founder of the thrifty settlement on the Mohawk, the son was the most noted of negotiators in dealing with the Indians, as also the most efficient helper in preparing and directing missionaries to the various tribes. As to the three sons of Muhlenberg and his wife, the younger Weiser's daughter, they form a noted group. All were educated in Germany for the Christian ministry. Peter Gabriel, the eldest, was settled over the so called valley churches in Virginia, having received the ordination of the Anglican in addition to that of the Lutheran church. He was well known to Patrick Henry and Washington and received a colonel's commission soon after the outbreak of the revolution. When he preached his farewell sermon to his gathered people, he had his military uniform concealed under his clerical robes. The preacher entertained the crowd which came to hear him with pictures of the threatening relations of the colonies and the mother country, and closed his discourse by quoting the words of Solomon, "A time for every purpose under the heaven," adding that the time for other measures was now past and that for fighting had come. Then throwing off his clerical habit, and displaying his colonel's uniform, he requested the men of the congregation to meet him at the church door where he enlisted nearly three hundred of them for the army. He continued in the service to the end of the war, rose to the rank of brigadier general and died collector of the port of Philadelphia.

The second brother, having previously been treasurer of Pennsylvania, was president of the convention which adopted for that state the constitution of the United States and several times speaker of the house of representatives. The third of the brothers remained a Lutheran minister to his death. Considering the influence of the father over the Germans from northern New York to southern Georgia, the same caught up and propagated by the sons in our revolution, it may be doubted whether any family of that day exerted a greater power in determining the issue of that contest. The family had in it the peers of Franklin and Rush in natural science, while William Augustus Muhlenberg, a grandson of the old Lutheran pastor, known to the general public only as the author of the hymn,

"I would not live always, I ask not to stay,"

etc., has scarcely had a peer for beneficent influence in the American Protestant Episcopal church. Conrad Weiser married an Indian woman. If this woman was his only wife and the mother of all his children, then of course the Muhlenbergs have some Indian blood in their veins. The subject is mentioned in a life of the Doctor Muhlenberg and I myself sought out in the city of Brooklyn a descendant of Weiser who bore his name and who supposes the tradition to be well founded.

David Zeisberger, one of the Pennsylvania Germans, was the ablest and noblest of missionaries to the North American Indians. His term of service extended through sixty-two years and his works on the grammar and lexicography of the Indian languages, published by the American philosophical society, exceed in value those of any other man. A noncombatant himself, his large plans in diplomacy were worth a small army to the country.

I mention one more German of the revolutionary period, Baron Steuben, whose appointment as inspector general of the army, was one of Washington's happiest acts. It brought order out of confusion. It was brought about in this manner. The governments of Europe were written to for copies of their army regulations. The Prussian premier wrote that there existed no printed statement such as was desired and expressed surprise that the information should have been called for, since the man who could best give it was in the American service. Steuben, the man referred to by the Prussian premier, was appointed inspector general and the reign of order began. After the war congress recognized the service, gave the baron a pension of $2,500 a year and 16,000 acres of land near Utica, N. Y. On this land he lived and died. The county bears his name.

THE GERMANS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Few Germans in their own land look upon the elegant grounds and buildings of the electors of Hesse-Cassel without execrating the prince who raised the money lavished on these by the hire of his soldiers to England to fight against the American rebels. The elector deserves the execration; we have bestowed it unjustly upon the men he sent hither. They deserted in scores, in one instance, at the battle of Trenton, a regiment at once. Many hid themselves among their fellow countrymen in Pennsylvania, and some of our best citizens have sprung from them. Baron Riedesel, who commanded the German troops at Saratoga—if he instead of Burgoyne had been in command of the whole army, Gates would not have obtained his victory—and his accomplished wife, have given us the best accounts I have ever met with of the American life of the time, and I have seen nothing so beautifully picturesque as the baroness account of the court and people in England, where she was detained a year on her way to America. There is in the University library at Ann Arbor a copy of Madame Riedesel's *Berufs-Reise nach Amerika*, a present from the Reverend Robert Conrad, of Wisconsin. The book was printed in Berlin in 1800. On the fly-leaves is written an account of the book and the giver.

Readers will better understand our German immigrants when they are a little better informed as to the institutions under which these people were reared in the fatherland. I will give a few salient features of these with anecdotal illustrations. I shall set out from old Bavaria under the reign of Maximillian II., of the Wittelsbacher family, during five years of whose reign I lived with my family in the capital of that kingdom. The first point I shall notice is the restriction upon marriage under Bavarian law; nor shall I inquire what modifications of the marriage laws may have existed in other principalities, since these were probably not such as to render my illustrations generally inapplicable.

The case of Margarehta Schnapp will serve my purpose. She applied for service in our family, and to the question usually put to such applicants, "have you others dependent upon you?" she answered in the negative; we found, however, that she had a nephew, already nearly grown up, who was about as dear to her as a son. The youth, a year or two afterwards, was taken very ill, and in fear that he would be taken away from her as a punishment for her deception, she confessed in her stress to a nearer relationship. She was retained in service from the conviction that she would be more likely to behave herself honestly than would anyone who might be obtained in her place, and was in the family in all eleven years, five in Munich and six in Ann Arbor.

Now the legislation which was responsible for most of this kind of deception was that requiring those who applied for marriage license to show industrial savings of such amount as to promise the ability to take care of a family. The serving classes were many of them unable to do this, and, as a result, nephews and nieces, instead of sons and daughters were multiplied. The case of a daughter of Margaret's sister will illustrate the point in question. She was engaged to a young mechanic; but several applications for a license had failed of success, and finally the question was timidly put to me whether I would not loan the mother of the bride the money which would satisfy the common council. I raised the question whether I might not by so doing compromise myself with the city government and was assured in reply that a member of the council had himself suggested the measure. I yielded to the request, for I was sure that the faithful girl had given her earnings to the aid of her worn out mother and invalid father. I accordingly sent word to the mother that she might come for the money. She came, and having been overwhelmed with expressions of gratitude for the proffered kindness, I handed her a hundred florin bank note ($40) and, as if somewhat frightened at the magnitude of the conception, she exclaimed: "O, I never had so much money in my hand in all my life; be so good as to wrap it up in a piece of paper; I am afraid to carry it." The application to the council was a little late, and a birth and baptism took precedence of the marriage; but this all over, the same bank note was handed back to me by the mother's hand; and with it came an expression of profound gratitude, and the remark: "Your money has borne good fruit," "*Ihr Geld hat gute Fruechte getragen.*" I do not remember that I ever before helped anyone to evade the demands of the law, and if any shall be disposed to criticise my conduct in the matter, I will bear their censure; for the satisfaction I have already felt in what I did will outweigh a thousand adverse criticisms.

One point to be noted in the life of the Germans in their fatherland is their poverty. Besides the governmental oppression, now greatly mitigated from former times, they have to live on the lowest demands of the physical being. In many of the rural districts meat is said to be almost unknown. It is a kind of treat for four or five holidays of the year. Black bread of rye is the chief living of the rural laborer. And all, men and women, labor on the limited agriculture of the German lands. Here I must throw in some words in defense of the Germans against the charge of abusing their women. The American traveler who skims over the whole surface of the German states in a couple of weeks and never stops to inquire into that which does not lie open to sight, tells a sad story of the slavery of the women. I heard such a one in Ann Arbor once from no less a man than Wendall Phillips. He did not know the people.

Let the following picture of a German rural hamlet be taken, for the people do not live on the strips of ground they cultivate, but are huddled together around a little bakery and inn. The baker will bake the bread of all the families of the hamlet cheaper than they could heat their ovens, if they had such to heat. The inn keeper will do their other cooking cheaper than they could do it. What shall the women do in a country where it requires the labor of all to make out a living? They have but a room or two to take care of. "But the children," says an objector, "who takes care of them?" Suppose there are a dozen families in the place; one or two women will take care of all the little children and receive as much for it as each of the others receives for her labor in the fields. Thus all the resources of the little community are exhausted in making the ends meet.

I return from the rural hamlet to the great city. Passing along its streets, I see here and there the sign, generally at a very humble dwelling: "*Kleine Kinder Anstalt.*" What does it mean? Simply that little children are taken care of in these places, that their mothers may go out to work. I see a Klafter of wood ($\frac{2}{3}$ of a cord) driven up to a house and along with it, or soon after it, come a man and his wife, carrying the tools to be used in converting it into stove wood. How did this happen? Simply in this way; a servant girl was sent out to buy the wood and obtain a man to do the work. Perhaps this man pays her six Kreutzers (four cents) for giving him the job. He takes upon himself the heaviest part of the work, the sawing; his wife splits and piles the wood in the little wood-room off the kitchen. The job done, the pair trudge along home together and so on through their pilgrimage, each bearing according to his or her strength their share of the burden of life. I do not aver that the women in Germany are not often made to sustain more than their just share of the support of the household; but I do assert that this is in my opinion more frequent in our proper American life than in that of Germany.

EARLY GERMAN SETTLERS IN ANN ARBOR.

The honor can scarcely be denied to Conrad Bissinger of being the first German to arrive in this place and one of the first to take up land in this vicinity. Mr. Bissinger arrived on the ground September 1, 1825. He remembers well that in the month after his arrival on the site of the future city, Dewitt Clinton, governor of New York, made his triumphal trip from Albany to Buffalo and back, taking with him on his return a keg of Lake Erie's water, which he poured into the bay of New York, symbolically setting forth the union of the salt water of the ocean with the fresh water of the great lakes. He remembers well the unprecedented excitement caused in 1826 by the abduction of William Morgan in western New York, and his subsequent murder. Mr. Bissinger was born in Mannheim, the largest city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, where he learned the baker's trade. On his arrival at Ann Arbor there was nothing in the place for a baker to do. A few log houses, with the stumpy clearings made by settlers' axes marked the site of the city, and, keeping the place in mind as that of his probable future settlement, he set out for parts where he might earn money by his trade. He went to Charleston, South Carolina, there remained three years and earned enough to buy government lands. Without coming on himself he bought land in the neighboring town of Scio. The purchase was made in 1828. The patent bears the name of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Bissinger did not like Calhoun's doctrine of nullification, which was then already rife in South Carolina, and he left for the north. His first vote was cast for General Jackson as president of the United States, doubtless for his second term, and he thinks that if the country had had such a president at the time of the civil war this would never have come. He remained in the east and did not arrive to take possession of his property until 1831. He was 92 years old in January last and shows nothing to suggest that he may not survive for several years. His memory holds a fund which it is indeed delightful to draw upon. Mr. Bissinger had a near relative who was a minister of state in Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

Daniel F. Allmendinger was the earliest of the German settlers of Ann Arbor who was personally known to me up to the time of beginning my present inquiries. He came from the old country, like many others, first to Pennsylvania, afterwards made his way thence, carrying in his knapsack all his possessions, to Danville in western New York, whence he migrated to Ann Arbor as nearly as I can learn, about the year 1829.

Henry, or using the German name, Heinrich Mann, brought his family to Ann Arbor in 1830. They had remained in Detroit several weeks while Mr. Mann was visiting other places in order to learn where he might settle to best advantage. Such was still the condition of the roads at the time of the removal that a team of horses occupied three days in transporting the party with their goods to this place.

Mr. Mann was a tanner by trade. He came over to Pennsylvania, leaving his family at Stuttgardt, in the kingdom of Würtemberg. He went from Pennsylvania to the city of Mexico, and on his way thence with the money he had earned defended himself with his fists against the attempt of an armed Spaniard to rob him. The family joined him and made their home at Reading, Pa., until they set out for their future home. I have referred to the remarkable family of the Muhlenbergs. It is of interest to note here that the Reverend Henry Muhlenberg, a grandson of the apostle of the American Lutheran church, whose family I have sketched, was at the time pastor in Reading of the church which the Manns attended, and his wife was the daughter of Governor Heisler.

Mr. Mann bought the lot, corner of Washington and First streets, in Ann Arbor, where his daughter, widow of the late August Hutzel, now lives, for $12, the one next it on First street for a pair of shoes. The family is numerous, the late Emanuel Mann, once a member of our State senate, was a son of Henry Mann.

Many of the German people now in our city came over as farmers and settled first on farming lands. John Koch, now with his wife comfortably spending his old age in a house of his own in the second ward, is an example of the Würtemberg farmer, though he left his native kingdom at too early an age to have been initiated into the ancestral life. Arriving in this country in 1831, he labored as a farm hand. When able to do so, he purchased forty acres of land. This was a kind of nest egg, and he went on adding thereto, or rather, selling at an advance and buying larger farms, until he was owner of nearly a thousand acres, which he conveyed to his children and came some twenty years ago to reside in the city.

A word in regard to German tillage in the fatherland will throw light on what we see around us. German farms, where the surface admits of it, are long narrow strips, often but two or three rods wide. The terminal points of their boundaries are marked by stones set firmly in the earth. No fences disfigure the landscape, and of course no land is lost between the owners. Law regulates the details of tillage. The ends of the strips most distant from the highway must be first seeded, that there may be no driving over the sown ground. Each may drive one wheel in the furrow which separates his own from his neighbor's land. Precipitous places modify the aspect, these being terraced and beset with the vine, or other small fruits. The grass is cut and conveyed to the enclosures in which the domestic animals are kept. Where the lands are thus laid out, the people live in small villages, or hamlets, and not on the farms they till, and the view of an undulating landscape thus cut up and tilled is the most enchanting conceivable. It is in summer as if mother nature had spread a great striped quilt over the earth's bed. The lines between farms are the seams of the spread; the foliage and bloom of the plants which cover the grounds, show all the various and varying colors of the land's flora. But the poor boy in south Germany cannot hope to have a farm for which he must pay 500 to 700 florins ($200 to $280) an acre; hence their settlement and thrift here, where they dig up every stump and make every foot of ground pay them tribute.

John George Schairer is one of five brothers, all named John, four of them of course known only by middle names. Mr. Schairer came over as a youth, learned here the shoemaker's trade, and is still industriously pounding away on his lapstone. His immigration was in 1836. He soon felt the need of informing himself of the political matters of the country, bought a spelling book and began with the English alphabet to prepare himself to gather the needed information. His memory is a mine upon which one draws with satisfaction. It is an interesting fact that his wife's sister, Mrs. Ebinger, removed from Ann Arbor to Chicago when but few houses occupied the site of that now great city, walking most of the way, attended by the ox wagon which carried the household goods.

Conrad Krapf came also in 1836, but from another section, the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. He is able to add some interesting items to what I have already related of the Hessians hired by Great Britain to put down the American rebellion of 1776–1782. These men not only did not know whither, or for what purpose they were being conveyed across the water, and did not only themselves not receive the pay for their services, but even the pensions to which they were entitled after the war, went into the hands of the electoral government, and were never paid over to them. In the year 1830, forty-seven years after the close of the war, a professor at Marburg brought this fact to light, and four persons, some of them widows, who were entitled to pensions, received these until their respective deaths. It is no wonder that Germans even now when they view the splendid grounds and buildings of the elector, curse him for his oppressions.

Mr. Krapf tells of his intense sighing for freedom in his boyhood, and says that a friend, knowing his feeling, handed him a little book, saying, "Here, Conrad, read this, and when you are through with it, hand it to no one but me." The passages which he cites from that book sound like quotations from our declaration of independence. Thus is explained his emigration. He was a carpenter and worked first for Richard Glazier of the Society of Friends, whose principles were nearly identical with his own. If any who know Mr. Krapf shall be inclined to regard his intensely earnest utterances against oppression and injustice as an exaggeration, let them remember that he came from electoral Hesse.

Young mechanics in Germany, on the completion of their apprenticeship, were formerly obliged by law and during my own residence there, by custom, to travel from place to place for work. Our word journeyman probably originated in such a practice. Mr. Krapf affirms my own observations on this subject. He wandered over the lands of central Europe, German and French, as a Handwerks-Bursch—for such is the term used. The supposition was that these young men would thus learn all the different kinds of work and the customs of the craft. A little knapsack contained their tools and a few articles of clothing. About a cent a night would pay their lodging in some farmer's barn. Inns—called in German *Herberge*—existed in all the cities with special reference to their wants. These had each its *Herbergs-mutter* to exercise a matronly care over them. Besides his mother tongue Mr. Krapf could command enough of French and even Latin to make known his wants. There is a little volume written by one Holthaus translated from the German into English by Mary Howitt entitled, "Wanderings of a journeyman tailor," sketching his own journeyings for work over all central Europe and to Egypt and Palestine from which book one may gather a fair notion of the system. I have myself seen these journeymen and talked with them from single ones to squads of a dozen. Here is one with shoes that have been picked up and are not mates and neither covers the foot; he is clad throughout accordingly and so on through the crowd. Such has been the condition from which many have come to this country to found a thrifty business. The late Emanuel Mann once told me his recollections of this life as observed in his boyhood.

It was still true when I was in Bavaria that no one could start a business without permission from the governmental authorities who were to judge whether such business was demanded. This right must be paid for and it descended like other property as an inheritance in the family of the purchaser. The system was like our American slavery in this respect that the government could not justly get rid of it without paying the holders of these charters their fair market value. The case was worse for the government than that of our slavery for the government actually had received the value of these charters while the slave-traders had received the price of the slaves. The foregoing paragraphs will show from what state of things our earliest German settlers came.

Christian Eberbach came over in 1838. He was educated in Stuttgardt for an apothecary, which business did not exist then in Ann Arbor, as separate from general merchandise. He did not at once set up for himself, but was for a while clerk for William S. Maynard, and afterwards established his present business, Emanuel Mann having been associated with him as partner. The parents of Philip Bach, our oldest dry goods merchant, were farmers from the Grand Duchy of Baden. They came to Pennsylvania in 1829, to Ann Arbor in 1835.

Auerbach's novel entitled, *Auf der Hoehe* (On the Height), has been set down in a list of the ten best novels ever written. It doubtless pictures the court life under Maximillian II of Bavaria, for about the time of my residence there. The story of Margarehta Schnapp and her son, of which I have given a hint, might be made the basis of an equally graphic picture of the popular life of the same period. For, to the details of her life in Bavaria, which I have but touched upon, should be added those of the years spent in this country. When we were about to set out for home the son was off in the wandering life of a journeyman shoemaker, and could not be reached by letter. Meanwhile she had spent the money she had laid up in our service, and I sent the means for both to come over. This is doubtless the only instance which ever occurred in Ann Arbor of the heads of a family being addressed as Gnaediger Herr and Gnaedige Frau; these terms of deference she always continued to use.

In the early summer of 1868 the German Methodist pastor in Ann Arbor received a letter from a former parishioner, asking him to suggest some one who would make him a good wife; Margaret was named. My daughter got up an entertainment for the occasion, and she and another young lady served a party of about twenty, seated at the humble pastor's table, and our Margaret became the mistress of a good farm house in Ohio. Some fifteen years had elapsed, and, about to die, she called her son and bade him write me of her decease. The letter would do honor to a college graduate.

THE BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The elder Mann early wrote to the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society for a missionary; Frederic Schmid was commissioned in the spring of 1833 for this service, and arrived on the ground in August following. He held his first public worship on August 26, in a schoolhouse four miles west of the initial village. As early as November 3 next following Pastor Schmid's arrival, measures were taken for building a house of worship. At a meeting held on that day, fifteen members were present, as follows: J. H. Mann, Geo. Stattmann, Jacob Maerkle, Geo. Mayle, Chr. Brusche, Abr. Cromann, Joh. Beck, Jacob Steffe, John M. Schneider, Jacob Stollsteimer, Johann Cromann, Jesaja Cromann, Joseph Cromann, D .F. Allmendinger and Frederic Schmid, the new pastor. Of these Messrs. Mann and Allmendinger were chosen as trustees and the work of building was at once determined upon, for which a lot two miles west of the site of the Ann Arbor court house was given by Mr. Allmendinger.

There is often the deepest interest felt in early religious services. These people if any of them knew the English language for business or social purposes, could not as yet have had the least enjoyment of it as a medium of religious teaching, and would have felt no unction in listening to its empty words. Nay, these would have but mocked the deep hunger of their souls for that which they had left in the fatherland. We can conceive then how the little company must have felt when the young pastor discoursed to them for the first time in the schoolhouse from the words: "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Of the hymn from Hiller's collection, sung in harmony with the import of the discourse, I translate a stanza, imitating the measure and rhymes of the original as follows:

"The ground on which I firm will stand,
Is Jesus Christ, God's only Son;
Rise heights, sink depths on either hand,
I cannot from this faith be won;
Called weak, in worldly wisdom's boast,
I'm taught thus by the Holy Ghost."

This was the first German church organized in the territory of Michigan. The house of worship was completed in less than two months, having been dedicated at the end of December, 1833, the whole cost being $265.32. This amount was given partly by friends in Stuttgardt and others in Pennsylvania.

Congregations founded near the same time in Detroit and Monroe, were ministered to in addition to his charge in Ann Arbor by Pastor Schmid, who performed his earliest journeys thither on foot. It is worth a remark that this first little house of worship was kept as a kind of historic memento until 1891, when a photograph of it was taken, that its form and style might not perish from memory, and the building itself was destroyed. The cemetery is, however, kept in good condition and it is well worth a walk in pleasant weather out two miles on the territorial road to see it.

Members of the congregation in the village itself so increased in numbers that as early as 1840 arrangements were made for holding a part of the services there, and at first the use of the Presbyterian church was obtained for this, the service being at hours when the church was not occupied by its own people, and in 1844, measures were entered upon for building in the village.

Pastor Schmid, whose term of service was extended to about double the time of any pastorate in the place (thirty-eight years), deserves a personal notice. He came over as a young man, married the daughter of Mr. Mann, whose correspondence with the fatherland had brought him to Michigan, and raised here a family. His eldest son, Emanuel Schmid, graduated from the University in 1854, spent about two years in Germany and has since been and is now professor of history in the Capital University in Columbus, Ohio. Another son is now among the most prominent men in Ann Arbor's business. Two Lutheran church edifices are now being built and a third is in contemplation as the issue of the settlement described in this paper. There is also in the place a German Methodist church, while not a few of the early German immigrants are members of the other protestant churches.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF EARLY TIMES IN BROOKLYN, JACKSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

BY JOSEPH M. GRISWOLD.

Much has been told in Volume IV of "Pioneer Collections," of the early history of the settlement of the southeastern townships of Jackson county. Much more might be told, and much more ought to be recorded. To picture this land as it was when civilized men first trod it, viewing it for a lasting possession, to place ourselves in the humble homes reared in hope, to mark the progress of development by these noble people, is a pleasing duty. The men and women who reared this monument of material prosperity and social happiness deserve a record that shall not perish. It is a goodly land, and it was peopled by a goodly race. And the works of their hands bless their children who reverently would perpetuate their memories.

In older communities men adjust themselves in localities as they find them congenial to their tastes, their ambitions and means. In new countries men expect to make, not accept what is; hence ability, genius and push, seeking more favorable fields for their enterprise, fix their locations in hope, and plan to their ideals. However erroneous the judgments of men have been, and however much of disappointments have fallen to their lot from these errors of judgment, yet these men never failed to leave the impress of their lives upon the community in which they cast their lot.

On Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1836, my father and his family were landed from a lake steamer, the "General Porter," at Toledo. Loading the more necessary of his household goods in the lumber wagon and hitching a big yoke of oxen thereto, and placing our good mother and sister and younger brothers in a "minister's gig" of those days, the body swung on heavy leather straps, with broad seat and large leather top, drawn by the black mare, and my little self perched on the gray, feet in stirrup straps, and hanging to the mane and saddle as circumstances rendered necessary, the cavalcade moved a few miles towards the promised land by way of Dundee, Ridgeway and Tecumseh. I remember my father had to pay tribute to several proprietors of mud holes in the swampy country whose ox teams stood ready before their doors, and for a consideration would help the unfortunate movers past their possessions. How dreary was that slow journey through the low lands! But brighter scenes appeared as we reached the higher elevations. New were the green woods, and beautiful the dye of the fresh flowers along our winding way. The week was nearly spent in reaching the spot we were to call our home.

> "One small spot
> Where my tired mind may rest and call it *home*.
> There is a music in that little word;
> It is a magic circle that surrounds
> Comforts and virtues never known beyond."

It was a big house, but O, what a house! Planked and sided on the outside, plank partitions, boards loose for the second floor, no lath, no plaster, and a dug-out cellar unstoned. Our mother must have had a good deal of tact and philosophy about her. With all the discomforts and duties that surrounded her, how pleasant that new home was; how cheerful the family circle was made. If we had plain food we all enjoyed it. It was a new life. I certainly had new duties to perform.

> "Oft * * * at the peep of dawn,
> Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,"

was I after the big oxen, that had to be yoked to the big plow that cut up and pulled up the big oak grubs. And when my ear would catch the sonorous tones of the big bells they wore, sometimes I was glad and sometimes I was sorry; sorry that I could not linger longer in the green, green woods and pluck the flowers, and see more of the beautiful animals of the forest as they would jump from their resting place and flee with tail erect from a little lover as if he were a great foe. And then to school. The little red schoolhouse, long since passed away. And the band of children that gathered there, where are they now? There our little ideas were directed by Miss Mariah Watkins, afterwards Mrs. Thompson, and a daughter of Royal Watkins, and a sister of the late Hon. Freeman C. Watkins and of Hon. Lucius D. Watkins. This schoolhouse was a great attraction to the Indians, who still remained in small bands near us to the great terror of the little ones. This little schoolhouse, too, was the temple in which all sought to worship on the Sabbath day, and our father filled the desk for the first year of his residence and the last of his earthly life. This little schoolhouse is dear to memory for its singing schools, and spelling schools, and youthful sports, associated with the early ties of disinterested friendships.

At evening, about twice a week, it was my "turn" to gather the village cows. Another opportunity to enter "the quiet woods and view the haunts of nature." The whole landscape as it then was, its hills and trees, its paths and trails, its lakes and springs and streams, and everywhere its flowers, where everything was beautiful and men were true, were familiar friends to me, and now as I traverse the country its early pictures return to gladden and sadden my memory; is it strange that my boyish fancy, in the pride of life, made of them Elysian fields and "peopled them with beings brighter than hath been," and that I love these hills and lakes and streams for these associations of my boyhood?

> "I cannot but remember such things were,
> And were most dear to me."

And now let us turn to the men who bore the burden of this infant settlement. The first is the Rev. C. H. Swain, the earliest settler with his family. He was postmaster in 1836, and I ought to think well of him, because on many occasions he would slip into my hand about half the value it required to carry a letter to our friends and tell me to mount his little gray pony with the mail bag and hurry to Springville and exchange its contents. He was a stern, inflexible man, of much intellectual power and energy, but was not very successful in his worldly undertakings.

Mr. Rufus Tiffany was the leading man of the community, a little hamlet of less than a dozen houses. The only merchant, everybody was under many obligations to him. With considerable landed property, he attempted to set an example to the farmers. He was engaged with Mr. Copeland in erecting the flouring mill of the village. He was equal to all business emergencies except his last venture in establishing the "Merchants' Bank of Jackson County," under the old wild-cat plan, and succeeded in keeping it on its feet to the very last end of the system, and when it went down it carried him with it. It closed in 1841.

Hon. John L. Butterfield, who for many years filled so important a place in this community, in 1836 was a young mechanic, working in finishing the interior of the flouring mill. The mill, after following the fortunes of Mr. Tiffany, finally passed into his hands. His integrity, urbanity and good sense gave him a fair success in his business. As a politician he was locally prominent, and by being elected to the constitutional convention of 1850, and by repeated legislative nominations, and more especially for long service as a member of the State committee of his party, he gained an honorable State reputation. He died from the effects of a cold contracted while serving in the convention in New York city which nominated Horatio Seymour for president in 1868.

In August, 1838, the mercantile interests of Rufus Tiffany passed into the hands of Albert M. Harmon and Addison P. Cook, under the firm name of Harmon & Cook. Mr. Harmon was a relative of Mr. Tiffany, and had been in his service from the time of his establishing his store in 1834. Mr. Cook had just reached his majority. The new firm entered upon a successful career. To supply all customers with whatever they wanted, and to buy of them whatever they had to sell was their purpose. The necessities of the times, the want of a reliable currency, compelled this barter trade, and to handle all its varied ramifications successfully required knowledge, sagacity, boldness, untiring vigilance. The original firm possessed these qualities in a very high degree; and while their personal success was encouraging to themselves, their favors of credit and the handling of whatever was produced, and the employment they were enabled to give their neighbors, were of inestimable value to a very extended community. At that time very few firms in Michigan had credit in the eastern markets, and fewer still could extend such aid to a poor but struggling and energetic people. In the added comforts of living and for the facilities to push on their improvements, the people were the larger gainers. So this firm became the purchasers of the grain, the cattle, the pork, the wool, the beans, the butter, the wood, the ashes, and everything else grown or raised, of a great circle of country around them. The books of this firm are rich in information of values of whatever was purchased or sold. They kept the home mill constantly employed in manufacturing flour from 1841 to 1854, and had large contracts with other mills in other neighboring towns. They purchased from ten to forty thousand bushels of wheat per year and had it manufactured into flour.

I copy from their book the prices they paid for wheat from 1841 to 1850, as follows:

1841, August 15	$0 70	1845, November 15	$0 63	1847, April 1	$0 65	1848, August 1	$0 63
1842 " "	60	December 1	87	" 15	70	" 15	68
1843 " "	60	" 15	85	May 1	68	September 1	75
1844 " "	50	1846, January 1	75	" 15	75	" 6	80
September 1	53	" 15	72	June 1	1 00	" 15	85
" 15	54	February 1	70	" 15	1 25	" 25	75
October 1	57	" 15	70	July 1	1 00	October 1	75
" 15	60	March 1	70	August 15	63	" 15	75
November 1	64	" 15	70	September 1	65	" 19	72
" 15	67	April 1	70	" 15	70	November 1	70
December 1	68	" 15	68	October 1	78	" 6	68
" 15	68	May 1	66	" 15	82	" 16	70
1845, January 1	66	" 15	60	" 27	95	December 1	68
" 15	65	June 1	56	November 1	85	" 15	70
February 1	65	" 15	50	" 15	80	1849, January 1	68
" 15	65	July 1	45	December 1	75	" 15	68
March 1	66	August 15	45	" 15	75	February 1	70
" 15	70	September 1	45	1848, January 1	80	" 15	70
April 1	70	" 15	50	" 15	84	March 1	70
" 15	75	October 1	60	February 1	81	" 15	70
May 1	75	" 15	60	" 15	80	April 1	65
" 15	75	November 1	54	March 1	75	" 15	63

1845, June 1	$0 75	1846, November 15	$0 50	1848, March 15	$0 80	1819, May 1	$0 63
" 15	70	December 1	50	April 1	85	" 15	63
July 1	75	" 15	54	" 15	80	June 1	65
August 15	50	1847, January 1	50	May 1	78	" 15	65
September 1	54	" 15	50	" 15	80	July 1	65
" 15	63	February 1	54	June 1	75	" 15	60
October 1	56	" 15	58	" 15	80	August 1	60
" 15	57	March 1	60	July 1	75	" 15	55
November 1	60	" 15	60				

Their largest purchase in any one year of wheat was from July 20, 1846, to July 20, 1847, when they furnished the Brooklyn mill 37,013 bushels, and the Globe mills at Tecumseh 4,149, a total of 41,162 reduced to flour. The amount handled by the Brooklyn mill produced 7,506 barrels of flour. This was shipped direct to the Liverpool market. The flour made during these years had to be carted to Toledo, Tecumseh and Grass Lake. The names of the great majority of the farmers of the vicinity are on their book as haulers of this flour, and also of wheat, potash, pork, etc., and with merchandise for return freight. Their heaviest purchase of pork was in 1848, when about 400 barrels were packed besides the hams and shoulders, for which they paid $1.50 per hundred and lost money at that. They carried on extensively the manufacture of boots and shoes, harnesses, tinware, cooperage for their own use.

In 1843 this firm commenced the issue of printed due bills on their store, for from six cents to two dollars, and hundreds of dollars were kept in circulation, and they were used as a local currency for ten years. Their teamsters used them to pay their hotel bills on their routes, and were redeemed in the goods wanted. After the retirement of Mr. Harmon from the firm the business was continued by the junior member, was reorganized under different names, with G. Percy Cook, Walker B. Sherman, Ludlow Austin, A. P. Bates and others as parties in interest, and is now continued under the title of The A. P. Cook Co., Limited. They have had strong competitors in legitimate mercantile trade in later years in Culver & Clark, A. C. Ennis, E. G. Ennis, Michael Sheridan, W. B. Sherman and Wm. S. Culver.

In higher educational interests at this early day we may feel indebted to the late Benjamin F. Taylor, the genial author of many works in prose and poetry, whose book "Theophilus Trent," illustrates scenes and characters he found here in his early life. As a teacher here he left his impress upon many an intellect. He stimulated and expanded a literary taste in his pupils which has not ceased to bear fruit.

A slight tribute to the farmers, now in "the dark house and long sleep," who led in the struggle of development their children now enjoy, ought not to be overlooked. Intelligent, energetic, faithful men. Joseph Townson was here in 1833, and was an example of neat, prosperous farming. Morgan Case was the first to experiment in the sowing of clover seed. He declared that if its growth could not be made a success this country might as well be returned to the aborigines. He succeeded, his neighbors followed his example and wonderful results were the reward of their efforts. Roswell B. Rexford, farmer, politician, legislator. The equal of any man in mental capacity. His environments were against his ambition, that was all. Freeman C. Watkins, a great farmer, and also politician and legislator. He left his impress upon the soil he tilled and in the memory of his cotemporaries. Alden Hewitt, of natural capacity and will force to fill any station in public life, and not slothful in his profession of farmer. Alvinzie Hunt left large possessions which were an open book and an excellent copy for his brethren of his profession to follow. William H. and Stephen N. Palmer left splendid fields and wholesome examples. Obid Hall was an honored citizen and an honor to his calling. George Ladd, impulsive, generous, confiding to his friends, left many broad acres as the result of his industry and business capacity. And so we might recall others. The lives of these pioneers assure us that of all men the agriculturalist is the most independent, for he alone looks directly to the heavens, the sunshine and the rain for blessings. If he plows and plants and sows in the proper seasons his reward follows in the generous harvest.

And the noble women who have adorned their duties with success, who have built up society and multiplied its charms, should not be forgotten. Mrs. Henry W. Ladd, here in 1835, the wife of a good farmer, a Christian lady of generous culture, and devoted to the interests of her sex and of good society. Miss Helen Harmon, who became the wife of Hon. J. L. Butterfield, was the early leader of society, and when she left us forever there was a great void, a void that few could fill. Miss Charlotte A. Sherman, who was married to Mr. A. P. Cook, September 1, 1846, when she took up her residence here, by right of mental culture and kindly disposition, led in all good words and works, and inspired society with the high standard of excellence which became a distinguished mark of pride in our local attractions and attachments.

In touching thus briefly upon a few of the incidents and persons that have crowded upon my memory, the wonderful changes that have been wrought pass before me. From a wilderness, lovely it is true in its native beauty, but of little service to the human race, to well cultivated fields, attractive dwellings, the comforts and luxuries of a refined civilization, and all this change within the limits of a single life time. I bow in reverence and affection to the memory of those who wrought so well.

EARLY PIONEER LIFE IN OAKLAND COUNTY.

BY JOHN M. NORTON.

You are here today as spared monuments of the ravages of time. Many of us feel the loss of energy, the weakening step, and the general debility incident to advancing age, standing on the eminence of 60, 70 and 80 years, a few reaching the peak of 90 years. We can look back on life as a landscape of great interest, green with the recollection of pioneer association. Since our last annual meeting very nearly or quite one hundred pioneers in Oakland county have joined the innumerable caravan moving on to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

The mutual trials, the tender sympathies, have cemented the bond of union between the living and the dead that years cannot corrode, the wasting forces of time break or destroy. Peace hath its victories as well as wars. Civil life hath its heroes as well as the battle field. The discipline which comes from struggle and conflict produces strong men and women.

I have a realizing sense of what constitutes a noble manhood. Looking backward to pioneer days we recall scenes and incidents when there was manifested traits of character and self sacrificing devotion to principle and to duty that won our almost worshiping admiration. We little realize the push, sacrifice and energy it required of those who in an early day packed up their personal effects, leaving home and friends in the east for the wilderness west, bent on hewing out for themselves from the wilderness and virgin soil a home. In the trials and struggles of pioneer life they seem to have been inspired and found comfort in the sentiment of the poet:

"For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy or there is none.
If one there be going, find it,
If none there be, never mind it."

The trials and duties incident to pioneer life were to them a discipline, and under it, with unshrinking devotion, they worked out a glorious victory. It is quite common to speak of pioneer days as times of extreme hardships and privations. In my experience of over three score and ten years I recall my pioneer days as the happiest of my life. Coarse food and rough diet were the regimen of those days, but every cabin was a tent of refuge and relief from want. There were no instances of heaped up wealth, or pauper tramps. There existed social reciprocity, a general spirit of charity and free giving, which prevented the extreme poverty of more affluent times. The condition of oppression and want was but the occasional tares in a general harvest of sweet anticipations, ever existing pleasure and happiness.

In the first decade in the last half century the social and commercial relations existing between the people of Oakland and adjoining counties were quite intimate. But the spirit of progress in the building of railroads has produced great social and business changes. I have sometimes felt that the railroad building has narrowed social limits to a local geographical extent not in accord with the best and most conservative moral and social welfare of the people.

It is not a fact that the people of Genesee and Oakland counties, with rapid transit, are farther apart now than when it took a full day to make the distance by stage between Pontiac and Flint. How many strong bonds of social union and fellowship have been formed by a day's ride in the old stage coach, and the four corner salutations to friends, how dear they were. Of all the ties which bind today none are more cherished than those formed by the slow means of transit of pioneer life. In pioneer times the limits of a neighborhood covered miles in extent. Now intimate social relation is limited to a block in the cities (unless you are of the four hundred), or to a rural four corners. The centralization of wealth has resulted in the erecting of a social discrimination and moneyed caste which I fear is morally and socially debilitating to community interests and the aggregate social and moral welfare of the people. Were it not for these organizations and these gatherings the past would be divested of the oriel scintillations which brighten and make effulgent in interest the pages of local history. Age lives in the past, and youth anticipates with glowing fervor the unrealized gifts and blessings of the future. The mission of these gatherings is for old age to link its experience to the golden change of youthful aspirations, and hopes uniting past with present and immediate future.

The result of social oriel communion between youth and age tends to strengthen the young to meet and contend successfully with life's realities and duties, domestic, social and political. The years of our lives are a series of steps, and it can be said of the early pioneers that they climbed well the stairs to old age. They accomplished a great work, laid down strong and durable the foundation of our present civilization and national prosperity. Most all of the early builders have passed over the silent river, only the minority remaining. To the living remnant we can all afford to pay respect and homage. But what shall become of the rich fruits of their labor? Will the present and future generations preserve and protect the valuable inheritance bequeathed to them? Will they enlarge and make more fruitful the prolific landscape spead out before us in such rich and fertile glory, or will they allow it to grow moral and social thistles and thorns? My line of thought would lose its purpose if I failed to admonish the young of the responsibilities and burdens they must bear if they would preserve from blight and decay the inheritance left by the pioneer fathers and mothers. To succeed in this will require thought as well as work, a polished mind as well as calloused hands will be needed to meet successively life issues. Only by a fixed moral purpose, a personal application, the principles of sobriety, industry and economy, will they be able to save from decimation the moral, social and material inheritance left them. At a banquet recently held in Chicago the speaker's table was adorned with two large floral pieces representing the church and schoolhouse. These emblems were an inspiration to the orators of the occasion.

In the bare allusion to this incident we are reminded of the work performed by the pioneers of Michigan as foundation builders of these two imperishable monuments of the peninsular commonwealth. To have a home in Michigan, and in Oakland county, is to be in the enjoyment of a rich inheritance, a trinity of blessings, moral, social and educational, that is the admiration of the world. Such is our home, and as such let us prize and preserve it.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF ADDISON.

BY CHARLES A. PARKER.

The village of Addison is located near the head waters of Bear creek or Tiffin river in the northwestern part of Lenawee county, being six miles from the northern and less than one mile from the western boundary. The two branches of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railway form a junction at this point, thus creating as convenient a shipping point for produce as can be found in southern Michigan. The establishment of a village at this point was first conceived by John Talbott, an enterprising Quaker, who in the year 1834 removed with his family from Ohio and erected a small grist mill a mile east from where the village is now situated and within one mile of the source of Bear creek as it flows from the famous Devils lake. An attempt was made to lay out a village at that point under the name of Peru, but the project was soon abandoned. The mill proved a failure in consequence of not being able to obtain sufficient fall of water to successfully turn the wheel and so Talbott was compelled to remove farther down the stream and seek a more favorable locality where a greater head of water could be procured. He accordingly selected the spot upon the stream where the present large flouring mills are located and erected a small grist and saw mill, which was afterwards converted into a carding machine. At the time when Talbott came, a remnant of the Pottawattamie tribe of Indians, with their famous Indian chief, Meteau, were encamped upon the northern bank of the stream near the northern borders of the present village. They remained until the following year, when they removed farther west and joined another portion of the tribe under Bawbeese on the banks of the lake of that name, near where the city of Hillsdale now stands. Talbott being of the order of Friends or Quakers, called around him in time a goodly number of the order, so that within a few years a large settlement in and around the place had accumulated and about the year 1845 they erected a large and commodious church just in the outskirts of the present village, which stood intact until less than one year ago when it accidentally burned down.

The first postoffice was established soon after the erection of the mill and was named Talbott's Mills, which name was retained for the town as well until the building of the new mill by Darius Jackson in 1848, when the town began to assume formidable proportions and was then named Jackson's Mills. Although in 1844 the village was surveyed by Amos Stillman, then county surveyor, under the direction of Darius Jackson and recorded and platted under the name of "Harrison," which name for all legal purposes the village still retained until its final incorporation in 1892. Although the postoffice had borne the name Addison since 1851, when Jackson sold the mill to Addison J. Comstock, president of the Erie & Kalamazoo Bank at Adrian, who bought the town as well and claimed the right to furnish it with his own name. The first child born in Addison was Elma Darlington, who was granddaughter to John Talbott. The first store was opened by Chas. D. Smith, who was shortly afterwards succeeded by Darius Jackson and George M. Lewis. Lewis continued in the mercantile business at Addison and Woodstock a large portion of the time until his death in 1889. Lewis W. Swartout was the village shoemaker who still lives in Addison. The first blacksmith shop was owned and run by John McDonald, who died in 1851, and was succeeded by Clark Ellsworth, who removed to Minnesota in 1855 and soon after died. The first hotel was kept by Jacob Lane, who for many years catered to the public wants and finally died in the harness. Isaac Williams run the gunsmith shop until his death and was succeeded by James Winchell.

Early in the spring of 1853 the writer, with a brother, came to Michigan and located in this village and today are with their families the oldest continuous residents of the town. Joshua Beaman, Alexander Cole, Lewis W. Swartout, Thomas Bowen and Henry Terpeny were residents of the village when we came and still live here although all have lived in other places during the time. A very large proportion of the residents of 1853 have passed over to the majority and of those who are still living a goodly number have changed their residences.

In 1846 Prior Foster, a shrewd, intellectual, colored man came here and purchased a quarter section of land, just beyond the northern boundary of the village and founded a school exclusively for the education of the colored race, which was known as the Woodstock Manual Labor Institute. This called together quite a settlement of colored people. The school flourished successfully for a number of years, having at times a hundred or more pupils. Young men and women gathered together from all parts of the country, but through mismanagement or inefficiency on the part of the managers, it dwindled away until it finally ceased to be self sustaining and was discontinued, Foster selling the farm and taking the proceeds removed to the northern part of the State. Some of the old school buildings still remain standing and are occupied for dwellings and other purposes.

Addison today with a population of about 600, with three large commodious hotels, two magnificent churches, its extensive saw and flouring mills, its unfailing water power, its numerous stores and business places, surrounded on all sides by a rich, productive farming country, its clear, pure, healthful water, its high altitude, standing upon the great divide between the oak openings of the north and the heavy timber belt upon the south, situated at the junction of two important lines of railway, making it easy of access to the best markets of the east, west and south, all combine to make it a formidable rival to any sister villages of even more populous pretensions. But I cannot close this rambling sketch without paying a just tribute of respect to our magnificent school system. The boundaries of our school district extending in every direction far beyond the limits of the corporation, incorporated under an act of the legislature with a scholarship of 175 or upwards and with a corps of efficient teachers, our opportunities for a complete education is unsurpassed by any village in the surrounding country.

CAPTAIN ALPHEUS WHITE, OF DETROIT DURING THE THIRTIES.

BY RICHARD R. ELLIOTT.

Among the able and remarkable men who became identified with the progress and material welfare of the city of Detroit, as also of the political interests of the people of Michigan, during the "thirties," there was probably no gentlemen, not of Franco-American lineage, whose early career had been more adventurous, or more romantic, than the subject of this brief notice, Captain Alpheus White.

When General Andrew Jackson assumed command and commenced his preparations for the defence of New Orleans against the impending invasion of the British, he found the first battalion of the first regiment, the only perfectly armed and well equipped and really disciplined organization of the civic militia at his disposal. Its officers had been in active service; Major J. B. Planché was in command and his subordinate officers were, Captains Roche, St. Gome, Daquin, and St. Romes, names familiar in the history of Louisiana during the early part of the nineteenth century, and among the French inhabitants of New Orleans at that time, and Maunsel White, an Irish gentleman commanding the fourth company, an organization composed exclusively of Irishmen. The first lieutenant of the fourth was young Alpheus White, brother of the captain. The brothers were well educated and accomplished. Alpheus was tall, well built, with Roman face, black eyes, and swarthy as a Mexican.

Young as he was he had already won the title of captain on the Gulf of Mexico, either in privateer service, or as has been surmised, among the young adventurers who were more or less affiliated with Lafitte, before Barrataria had been cleaned out by the United States cruizers. At all events he could point a cannon with about as true aim as many a gunner who had seen twice the years service in the American navy his young life had run.

In the famous battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815, Captain Maunsel White's company was assigned to the support of battery three, of the hastily constructed defensive works, which happened to be in charge of two young French ex-lieutenants of Lafitte, viz., Dominique and Beluche, whom General Jackson had liberated from prison and commissioned, probably at the suggestion of the Whites, although their chances for being hung for piracy seemed probable.

Dominique eventually became a wealthy planter on the shores of one of the bayous of the gulf, and lived to a very old age, highly respected; Beluche became a commodore in the Venezuelan navy and won renown, but he was subsequently killed in a duel in Paris.

Battery three did effective service; the White brothers and their Irish comrades enjoyed the double satisfaction of witnessing the defeat of the British, together with the death of their commander-in-chief, the celebrated Irish renegade member of the last house of commons of the parliament of Ireland, Packenham, who, in the year 1800, had sold his vote to Lord Castlereagh, for the commission of a brigadier general of the British army, when the legislative liberties of Ireland were bartered away to the British crown, by a majority of corrupted members.

After the war Captain Alpheus White settled down to a more quiet life. He qualified himself for the profession of an architect and left Louisiana. Fifteen years later he was a resident of the then young city of Cincinnati, married, engaged in his profession, known as a devout Catholic and a man of considerable property.

The young Hanoverian prelate, and Roman doctor of divinity, Frederick Résé, was consecrated first bishop of Detroit by Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, at Cincinnati, October 7, 1833, and almost immediately called to attend the second council of Baltimore of the Catholic hierarchy. On his return to Cincinnati, he completed his arrangements, came to Detroit and assumed possession of his see. With the new bishop came Captain Alpheus White, in the character of architect.

The first work accomplished by him professionally was the remodeling of St. Anne's, which became the first cathedral of Detroit.

Captain White purchased 100 feet of ground for a homestead, fronting on the east side of Randolph street, covering part of the present line of Congress street east, the latter street, between Bates and Randolph, was not at the time opened through the grounds of St. Anne's. On this property he built a fine residence.

In May, 1835, the captain was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution for Michigan, at that time seeking admission into the federal union.

In this pioneer assemblage, composed as it was of the ablest men in the territory, he became distinguished for his successful efforts to secure the right of suffrage for the alien residents of Michigan. He was at that time the intimate friend of Governor Stevens T. Mason, John McDonell, and John Norvell, leading democrats of that epoch.

With the tide of immigration to Detroit during the early "thirties," which transformed French Detroit into a flourishing American city, came hundreds of English speaking Roman Catholic families mostly of Irish nationality. Old St. Anne's, the mother of churches in Detroit, had for her parishioners the descendants of the French colonists of the early part of the 18th century. These had their homes on the river front all the way from the River Rouge to the Moran farms. They usually attended high mass in the forenoon, and vespers in the afternoon, at the cathedral, and at the former service the seating accommodation barely sufficed for the parishioners usually assembled. For the spiritual exercise of their faith, the new element, the English speaking Catholics were provided with an early mass on Sundays and festivals, and at this service the church was usually crowded. For vesper service all classes attended. Occasionally at the morning service, and sometimes in the evening, a sermon in the English language, and then only was preached by one of the priests capable, who at the time, were members of the religious staff of Bishop Résé.

The pews in St. Anne's were small, and the parishioners were rather tenacious of their privilege and generally disinclined to share their limited room with their fellow Catholics, who were strangers, and who expected to be hospitably treated in any church of their faith they might enter.

Encouraged by Bishop Résé, Captain White and a few others determined to organize a parish and provide a suitable place of worship for the English speaking Catholics of the city.

At that time the first Protestant society had decided to sell their frame church and build a larger edifice suitable for the accommodation of their members.

This society owned the southeast half of the square on Woodward avenue, between Larned and Congress streets.

With pecuniary aid from the Bishop, Captain White purchased from David Cooper the northwest corner lot, on what is now Cadillac square and Bates street, early in 1834; and from the first Protestant society, their frame church, which was moved to the Cooper lot, the entrance to which was from the rear. The Asiatic cholera became epidemic in July, 1834, and raged with such fatal effect, that business became paralyzed and the progress of the new parish became temporarily suspended.

But no provision existed for the care of the unfortunates stricken with the plague; no hospital to which they could be carried for medical treatment. In this critical emergency Captain White did not like many others lose his head; he had seen during his early career, and had become familiar with perilous surroundings and situations where death was imminent. He remained amidst the surrounding panic, cool and courageous.

After consultation with Father Martin Kundig, the apostle of charity in Detroit, he opened the old church and placed it in charge of the heroic priest, after he had built a partition for the division of the sexes, taking out every other pew so as to make room for a mattress in each space thus made, arranged the vestry for the convenience of the physicians and nurses and thus transformed the edifice into an improvised cholera hospital.

Scores of sufferers, attacked by this dreaded disease, had already died for want of care. With a small wagon, Father Kundig sought out the helpless victims. Some had been left on the wharves by passing steamboats and vessels, others turned into the streets and alleys writhing in agony. Unaided he lifted these abandoned ones into his wagon, drove to the old church and then carried them on his back into the building. Among the citizens of Detroit who retained their presence of mind during the reign of the epidemic in July and August, 1834, was Charles C. Trowbridge, mayor of the city. His charitable soul was moved to admiration by the zeal of Father Kundig, and he rallied to his assistance several young men, who watched by turns day and night, and Doctors Marshall Chapin, Thomas B. Clark, Randall S. Rice and James C. White who volunteered and contributed their services. Not one of the brave young men or self sacrificing physicians were infected by the disease.

Mr. Trowbridge also provided funds for female nurses, for medicine, stimulants and delicate food for the convalescent patients. After the city had been terribly swept by the epidemic, it resumed its normal condition but slowly.

Captain White however rallied those who had survived among the friends with whom he had undertaken to found a parish for the English speaking Catholics, and with additional assistance from the bishop, the old church was remodeled inside and out and prepared for Catholic worship.

With much exertion he completed the parochial fabric, and he and his friends enjoyed the pleasure of seeing the dedication of the church on Trinity Sunday, 1835, to the Holy Trinity, which was the name given it.

Thence forward his coreligionists had all the privileges requisite and to Captain White belongs the honor of being one of the principal, and certainly the most important factor among the founders of the second Catholic church established in Detroit after St. Anne's had been in existence upwards of 130 years.

When Governor Mason placed himself at the head of the Michigan troops and marched to Toledo to defend her boundary line from the encroachment of Ohio, Captain White was given command of the park of artillery which formed a part of the bloodless expedition, which however, gave proof of the spirit and bravery of the people and probably determined the amicable settlement, by which Michigan received in exchange for Toledo, the upper peninsula, with its undeveloped enormous mineral wealth.

Captain White enlarged the capitol or State house, preparatory to the sessions of the State legislature, and finishing the interior of the city hall, then standing on the site which has recently been cleared of the city market building on the front of Cadillac square.

Meantime the extensive grounds of St. Anne had remained intact. They were filled with the ashes and tombs of generations of the French race, including such as had been reinterred therein, taken from the ancient cemetery of the parish, which was on the north side of Jefferson avenue 200 feet west of Griswold street. Prominent among the latter was the massive tomb of Colonel Hamtramck, the finely sculptured stone covering the grave of Audrain, the tombs of the Piquettes, the St. Aubins, the Morans, and in fact of the most distinguished of the French race of the respective régimes since the time of Cadillac.

St. Anne's grounds were bounded on the east by Randolph, on the west by Bates, on the north by Cadillac square as it has since been named, and on the south by Larned street.

Congress street east, terminated at the east line of Bates street, and commenced again at the western line of the Brush farm above Randolph street. But Congress street had become a necessary thoroughfare and its being blocked at Bates street caused much inconvenience. The trustees of the church had fought the cutting up of their cemetery by the opening through of Congress street, with all their ability, and as long as it was possible to resist. It became inevitable and the street was cut through to intersect with its eastern continuation, as outlined, and in this process, the beautiful and extensive homestead of Captain White was destroyed. This took place in 1837. In the spring of the same year Bishop Résé was called to attend the third council of the Catholic hierarchy convened at Baltimore. He never returned to Detroit.

At the first session of the council he tendered to this body his resignation of the see of Detroit, for reasons stated; this the council accepted, which they had no authority to do. The bishop's resignation was not accepted in Rome, to which city he was invited to come for consultation. Whatever the real causes may have been, which however have remained a profound secret in America to the present day, Bishop Résé although absent in Europe continued to wear the mitre of his see and to receive a fixed income therefrom until his death in 1871, in his 78th year.

The definite departure of his friend the bishop and the demolition of his homestead so disgusted Captain White that he resolved to return to his old home in Cincinnati. The amiable and winning qualities of Bishop Résé, his profound education, his sparkling wit, joined to his sincere piety had endeared him to all who had the good fortune to know him. He was always a welcome visitor at Captain White's. The youngest daughter of the latter, Josephine, had attained her third year without being able to walk; to show the intimate relations of friendship existing between the family of Captain White and the bishop, it may be stated that many prayers had been offered by the parents and friends in the child's behalf, but without avail; when finally a novena was commenced at the bishop's request. On the evening of the ninth day the family and intimate friends were assembled in the White's parlor. With them at one end sat the mother holding little Josephine in her lap; at the other end the bishop. On that evening he wore the beautiful pectoral cross, all studded with diamonds and rubies, which had been presented to him by his benefactress, the Archduchess Leopoldine, sister of the Emperor of Austria.

When the last prayers of the novena had been recited, the bishop slowly stepped toward the child, holding above his head the glittering cross, which fascinated her attention, and calling her name "Josephine, Josephine, Josephine," the little one leaped from her mother's arms and ran joyfully toward the bishop.

Some years later Captain White visited Detroit to look after his interests in real estate. He was a guest at my father's house. He had been quite ill, his dark features had become sallow, and an old wound which he had received in his younger days, had of late given him much trouble; still he was the same genial hearted and noble man he had been since his advent in Detroit, when he became my father's devoted friend.* His death occurred in Cincinnati a few years after this visit.

June, 1894.

MUSKEGON PIONEER REMNANTS.

BY ALBERT BAXTER.

Somewhere in the State Pioneer Collection of historic matters, I think in the Haldimand papers, mention is made of the capture during the war of 1812–15, of two Indian traders, on the shore of Lake Michigan. They were taken to Detroit as prisoners of war and afterwards released or exchanged; in the meantime or subsequently giving testimony as witnesses at some trial or investigation by court martial. Their names as given were Joseph Bailey and E. Lamarandie. Bailey as a trader was at or near the mouth of Grand river. Lamarandie was on the bank of Muskegon lake, near its outlet. It is the opinion of the writer of this sketch that they were the first white men in the region mentioned, and that the latter's habitation was at a point now within the corporate limits of the city of Muskegon.

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* Robert T. Elliot.

Some years since, while engaged in writing a history of Grand Rapids, I became acquainted with one "Etienne Lamarandier," this is as I rendered the name from his pronunciation, who was then, and probably is now, living near Newaygo. He informed me that he was born in 1810, at Muskegon lake, where his father had a trading post.

If my memory be not at fault he said his father died at or near the same place. The son has always lived in the Muskegon valley. Forty-five years ago he was in the service of or dealing with Antoine Campau, a prominent fur trader at Grand Rapids. When I last saw him, four years ago, he was engaged in farming, his eighty years resting so lightly upon him that he seemed scarcely to have changed in appearance or activity during all that time. His mother was an Indian woman, I think an Ottawa.

There were several Baileys among the Indians of western Michigan at an early day; whether or not they were of one family I do not know, nor do I know what became of Joseph Bailey after the treaty of peace with Great Britain. There were two of the name on Grand river as late as 1833; one of them near the Rix Robinson trading station at Ada, the other a "medicine man" among the Indians at the Rapids, where at that time was the largest Indian village in this part of the State. The latter, Francis Bailey, was a half-blood Indian of Canadian-French paternity.

When by the treaty of 1836 the lands north of Grand river were ceded to the United States, Mr. Bailey sought to retain the forty acres on which his cabin stood, under a clause of that treaty, with the intention of leaving the tribes and making that his permanent home. His claim was rejected, on the ground that he was not an Indian (only a "half-breed"). He then made application for a homestead entry, or preemption, under another clause of the same treaty. This was also denied upon the ground that he was not a white citizen. Being thus adjudged as neither Indian nor white man, he was much chagrined and vexed and perplexed; said he did not know what he was, and so decided to remove with the Indians to their Pentwater reservation. This is his own story to the writer hereof, who saw him several times at the head of Muskegon lake, about twenty years ago, where he was fishing and trapping, and also had considerable practice among the poorer white settlers as well as the Indians, as an "Indian doctor." He had a numerous family there, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, had been married three times, taking Indian women for his wives. One day he met my brother on the road to Muskegon city and hailed him, wanting some assistance in examining store orders which he had taken for medical services. "I cannot stop now" said my brother "am after a horse doctor to attend my horse and in a great hurry." "What! Dat hoss seek?" responded Bailey, "You go straight back home. I will be there queek. I cure dat hoss." He was as good as his word. Scarcely had my brother arrived at his home about a mile from the Indian camp, when up came the Indian doctor with a bundle of roots, herbs and barks. A kettle of hot water was on the stove. He went immediately to work at "dat hoss" that was stretched upon the ground, apparently breathing his last, and in two hours had him on his feet.

Francis Bailey died at Pentwater in 1887 aged 80 years. He had lived an humble but not a useless nor inactive life. He came among the Michigan Indians from the eastern part of Canada about 1828, and lived to see the wilderness transformed into a highly cultivated region, with proud and populous cities of white people from many lands where, when he came, were the villages, the hunting and fishing grounds, the wigwams, the little patches of corn, and the simple burial grounds of the red men. Many of his descendants are now living along or near the Lake Michigan shore. A true history of the Indians of western Michigan who shall write? It cannot be done. Well authenticated facts for such use, even since the advent of the white man, are strangely few.

Muskegon, June 1, 1894.

THE INDIANS OF MICHIGAN AND THE CESSION OF THEIR LANDS TO THE UNITED STATES BY TREATIES.

BY ALPHEUS FELCH.*

INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan covers an area of 57,430 square miles, or more than 36,000,000 of acres of land. Of the fifteen nations of Europe five cover a less extent of territory each than Michigan, which is only a fractional part of our nation and but one in a sisterhood of forty-four associated states.

The acquisition of the territory of a nation often forms the subject of the most thrilling and bloody chapter in its history. Its broad acres are the mother of its prosperity, the cultivation of them is the source of its physical and moral well-being. With the thousand blessings which surround us on every hand and call to us for thankful hearts we may well pause for a moment to inquire whence came the gift of this goodly heritage; through whose hands have the dominion and the ownership of these broad acres passed, and when and where and how have we become the possessors—and this is the subject of my brief paper.

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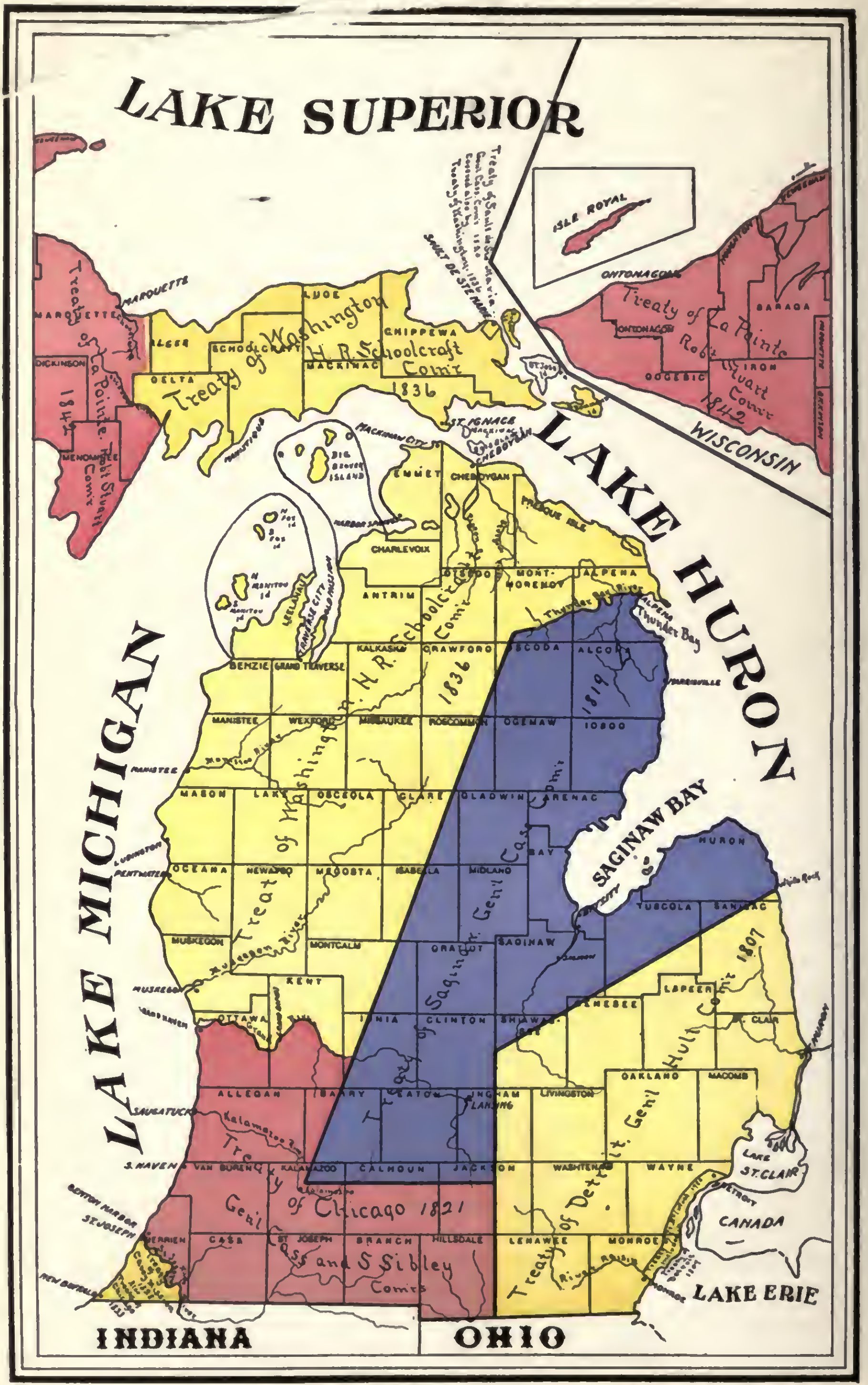
* Governor of Michigan in 1846, U. S. Senator 1847-53, and 90 years of age at the writing of this article.



Map of Lands Ceded by Indian Treaties

History tells us nothing of the territory or of the inhabitants of the country constituting the present State of Michigan until within a comparatively modern period, and tradition speaks in language vague and unreliable.

FIRST VISIT BY WHITE MEN.

In the autumn of 1641, a little more than two hundred and fifty years ago, two Jesuit priests, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault, made a visit to this portion of the country. They crossed the St. Mary's river and entered within our borders at the point where the waters of Lake Superior are poured over the falls from their immense reservoir. They were greeted on the shore by a concourse of not less than two thousand Indians, and to them they preached the gospel of the Christian religion. Neither history nor tradition gives us any account of earlier intercourse between civilized men of the white race and the red man of the forest within our borders. The stay of the fathers was very brief and they returned to the field of their missionary labors in Canada.

Michigan was at that time emphatically the home of the savage. Its wandering tribes had never heard of the arts or the sciences, or of the refinements or comforts of civilized life. The bold daring and cruelties of war were their glory and they had little taste for the softer feelings of humanity in which the civilized man delights. They were simply hunters and fishers and warriors. The aborigines of some other portions of America had made some progress towards civilization, but these had taken no step in that direction. The aborigines of Mexico had become cultivators of the soil and were skilled in some branches of the arts. The Cherokees of Georgia and the Iroquois of New York were settled in permanent habitations and obtained a comfortable livelihood in a great measure, by cultivating the soil. Not so with the dwellers here at the time of the visit of the Fathers in 1641. They were simply untutored savages, with all the superstition, ignorance, cruelty and degradation inseparable from purely savage life in the forest.

There were at that time three tribes of Indians within the limits of the present State of Michigan, namely: the Ojibwas or Chippewas, the Ottawas and the Potawatamies. There was also a band or division of the Miami tribe of Indians which had a lodgment at the mouth of the St. Joseph river of Lake Michigan, and who were visited by Marquette as early as 1675. A fort was built there by La Salle in 1679, and subsequently a Mission was established by the Jesuits, but both have long since ceased to exist; and in 1715, the Indians, at the instigation of Cadillac, removed to the vicinity of Fort Wayne in Indiana. They never returned to Michigan and their tribe has never made claim to any lands within the borders of the State.

The number of Indians within the limits of the State at the time of the first visit of white men, it is impossible even to approximate, but they were scattered very sparcely through the forest, without permanent habitations and depending on the chase and the natural productions of the earth for subsistence. One might have traveled for days in almost any direction without seeing an Indian. The point where the Fathers entered our territory was the place where the aborigines mostly congregated for the benefit of the fishing at the Sault, and at no other spot within our limits could so large a number have been found together.

THE THREE TRIBES.

The Chippewas or Ojibwas, Ottawas and Potawatamies were of the Algonquin family of Indians and were kindred tribes. Their traditions recite that their fathers came long centuries agone, from the salt water of the Atlantic about the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and it seems almost certain that they were driven west by a more powerful enemy—probably the ancestors of the warlike Iroquois. The three tribes were originally together in their western home, but finally separated, more for the convenience of occupying different hunting grounds than for any other reason. Warren, the historian of the Ojibwas, says that the separation took place at the Sault de Ste. Marie. The friendly association of these three tribes is also mentioned by Parkman, who says they had long been banded together in a loose confederacy; and he designates the Ojibwas and Potowatamies as kindred and the Ottawas as their friends.

THE HURONS OR WYANDOTS.

In 1649 eight years after the visit of Jogues and Raymbault, another tribe was added to the Indians of Michigan. They were the Hurons or Wyandots. They did not belong to the Algonquin family but were a portion of a once powerful nation residing on the Georgian Bay and the east shore of Lake Huron. Their origin is not known, but in their habits, in the permanence of their habitations, and their devotion to agricultural pursuits, they resemble the Iroquois, yet between the two peoples the most cruel and unquenchable hatred existed. It had just culminated in a bloody victory for the Iroquois, and the Huron nation at its old abiding place was utterly destroyed. The survivors of its people fled from their ancient home. A portion sought refuge on the borders of the Great Lakes and were well received by the three tribes of Algonquins in Michigan. They were pursued by the enmity of the Iroquois from the east and by the savage Dacotahs from the west and were compelled to escape from their first place of refuge which was near the west end of Lake Superior. They first went to Michilimackinac and afterwards to Detroit. They finally settled along the banks of the Detroit river and the west end of Lake Erie, and in still larger numbers at Sandusky in Ohio. It is manifest also that their people were dispersed broadly through the country in small bands or perhaps single families, generally making their resting place on the bank of some stream; and frequently the stream was made to bear the name of their nation. Thus we have had within the limits of our State no less than five streams known by the name of Huron river. The legislative council of the territory on the 17th of July, 1824, declared that the rivers and places bearing the name of Huron were so numerous as to lead to confusion, uncertainty and inconvenience, and by solemn act they changed the name of the Huron river of Lake St. Clair to that of Clinton, which name it now bears.*

THE FOUR TRIBES.

Thus from 1649, when the Hurons or Wyandots settled within our borders, the aboriginal tribes who might claim rights in the possession of the country were increased to four in number, the Ojibwas or Chippewas, the Ottawas, the Potawatamies and the Hurons or Wyandots. These tribes usually acted together and in harmony. They fought with the French and against the English in the war which ended with the conquest of Canada on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. They were with the English and against the Americans in the war of the revolution. They were, with few exceptions, with the British army in the war of 1812. They were actors in the bloody scenes of Wayne's campaigns in Ohio. They were at the memorable siege of Detroit in 1762 standing together as one solid band of brothers ready to execute the most desperate commands of Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, and the most able and daring of warriors.

With these four tribes in occupancy in the loose manner of Indian possession, we come to an inquiry into the history of the title to the lands within our State. Whence and how and when was it derived?

THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From time immemorial the nation whose subjects have discovered a new country either uninhabited or with a sparce population of uncivilized natives, has claimed, as against other civilized nations at least, exclusive right of domain. Under this rule France first claimed title to an immense region in North America of which Michigan is a part. Under this claim and by virtue of a partial possession she held and governed it for one hundred and forty-eight years, from 1612 to 1760. From the last mentioned year until 1783 it was held and governed in like manner by Great Britain, when, by the treaty of peace at the close of the war of the revolution, it passed to the government of the United States. This was followed by a cession by Virginia and several other states to the general government of all claims to the northwestern territory. Thus the United States became the undisputed owner of all rights, jurisdictional and proprietary, theretofore acquired by the parties above named by virtue of discovery, conquest, possession, or in any other manner with the single exception that the rights of individual owners under previous grant should be held sacred. These grants were made by both England and France, but they were few in number and all have since been confirmed by our government and the proper evidence of title given to the claimants.

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* See Appendix A.

THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIANS.

All rights of foreign claimants were thus early secured, but the aborigines of the country still roamed in the forests in pursuit of game and pushed their light canoes along the streams and occupied their temporary wigwams and lived the miserable life of the untutored savage. Had these no rights in the land where they and their fathers were born and had spent their lives? Could they be expelled by intruders without their consent and without compensation? These are questions which attracted the attention of the government at an early day. In 1789 the subject was very ably discussed by General Knox, then secretary of war, in a report made to President Washington, in which the policy of negotiation with the Indian tribes and of obtaining from them amicable cessions of lands by treaty was strongly urged. He refers to some action cf congress under the confederation as implying a belief that by the treaty of peace of 1783, the government was absolutely invested with the fee of all the Indian lands and a full and unqualified right to the same. But he combats this idea and insists that the Indians, being the prior occupants, possess the right to the soil, and that it cannot be taken from them unless by their own free consent or by conquest in case of a just war And this view of the subject being accepted by common consent, the practice has ever since prevailed of obtaining a cession of the Indian title by purchase and the payment of a stipulated compensation. The system of negotiation with the Indians as tribes or nations and making all purchases in public council where all could be heard, once adopted, has assumed vast importance in the economic progress of the nation. Vast tracts of land have thus been thrown open to settlement and private ownership, and sums of money, reckoned by the many millions, have been paid and still continue to be paid for them to the original possessors from the public treasury.

THE EARLIEST INDIAN TREATIES.

The earliest of Indian treaties were sent by President Washington to the Senate May 25, 1789, and on the 17th of September following, no action upon them having been had by the Senate, he called attention to them by another message expressing his opinion that ratification by the Senate was necessary to their validity. The matter was referred to a committee, who on the next day, reported that ratification was not necessary. No formal action on this report appears, but the custom of the approval of Indian treaties in the same manner as in the case of treaties with foreign nations, was silently adopted and has ever since prevailed.

We will now refer to the several treaties by which the Indian title to the lands in Michigan passed to the United States.

THE TREATY OF FORT STANWIX, 1784.

The first Indian treaty made by our government on the subject of land was made at Fort Stanwix in the State of New York with the Six Nations, or Iroquois, in October, 1784. This treaty defines the west limits of the lands of the Iroquois by a line nearly coincident with the east line of Ohio and they yield to the United States all claim to the land west of it.

TREATY OF FORT McINTOSH, 1785.

The next treaty negotiated and the first making a cession of land in Michigan was made at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa nations.

By the seventh article of this treaty there is "reserved to the sole use of the United States," the following: "The post of Detroit with a district beginning at the mouth of the Rosine (Raisin) on the west end of Lake Erie and running west six miles up the southern bank of said river, thence northerly and always six miles west of the strait until it strikes the Lake St. Clair." And by the eighth article "the post of Michilimackinac with its dependencies and twelve miles square about the same" are reserved in like manner.

TREATY OF FORT HARMER, 1789.

By treaty negotiated by General St. Clair at Fort Harmer on the 9th day of January, 1789, with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatamie and Sac Nations, the above described concessions at Detroit and Michilimackinac are confirmed, and it is stated that the Wyandots having represented that they had two villages within their reservation along the Detroit river from which they could not conveniently remove, it is agreed that they shall not be disturbed in the possession of the same.

From the date of the above treaties the public archives (American State Papers, Vol. V) are full of official reports of depredations, outrages and murders committed by the Indians in the northwest. The British forts, in violation of the treaty stipulations, had not yet been given up. It was manifest that the Indians were excited and urged on in their desperate acts by British officials who still remained in the country. The result was massacres without number and a hostile combination of different tribes which compelled Washington to call out the militia and to meet force with force.

In March, 1793, Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, three of the most eminent men of their time, were appointed commissioners for negotiating a treaty with the Indians of the northwest. The council was to be held at Sandusky. The confederate tribes were holding a private council at the Rapids of the Maumee. Several delegations were sent by them to talk with the commissioners and discussions were had about restoring friendly relations and about the lands claimed by the several tribes. The commissioners urged the meeting of the council for negotiating a treaty, but the Indians continually procrastinated. The commissioners finally went to the mouth of the Detroit river and were there met by a delegation from the confederates, who delivered a speech and listened to the reply and arguments of the commissioners. They remained four weeks in communication with individual members of the confederation urging the meeting of the council for negotiating the promised treaty, but without avail. Finally, on the 16th day of August, 1793, they received an absolute refusal to treat at all and they departed for their homes.

Then followed the sad conflict which constitutes so exciting a chapter in the early history of the northwest and especially of Ohio. The repulse of the Indians at Fort Recovery, the gallant conduct which signalized the campaign of General Wayne and the splendid victory at the Maumee Rapids alone opened the way for ending the contest and restoring peace.

TREATY OF GREENVILLE, 1795.

The treaty of Greenville followed. It was negotiated by General Wayne as United States Commissioner with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankishaws and Kaskaskias, and was concluded on the third day of March, 1795. These were the confederate tribes which had allied themselves together in deadly hostility to the Americans and sought to expel them from the western country.

By this treaty all hostilities were to cease and peace was to be perpetual. All prisoners were to be surrendered and ten Indian chiefs were to remain with the whites as hostages until this was done. A new line of boundary between the lands of the Indians and the United States in Ohio was established, enlarging the possessions of the latter; and several other tracts elsewhere within the territory claimed by different tribes were ceded. In the cessions thus made are included lands in Michigan described as follows: The post of Detroit and all the lands to the north, the west and the south of it of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land, to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the River Rosine (Raisin) on the south, Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie and Detroit river. Also the post of Michilimackinac and all the land on the island on which the post stands and the main land adjacent of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments and a piece of land on the main to the north of the island to measure six miles on Lake Huron or the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the lake or strait; also the island De Bois Blanc, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation.

The treaty of Greenville is one of the most important ever made with the Indian nations and the council at which it was made was one of the most imposing. The Sachems and chiefs who were in attendance discussed very fully the subjects of the treaty. In the American State papers, published under the authority of congress, will be found a report of the many speeches made by the chiefs, and few reports of discussions in deliberative assemblies or of debates in congress can be found that are more interesting.

INCIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL AT GREENVILLE, 1795.

In this council the four great Indian nations of Michigan, the Wyandots, the Chippewas, the Ottawas, and the Potawatamies, were present by their several chiefs and valient warriors and they constituted a prominent feature of the assemblage.

New-corn, an aged Potawatamie chief, came with forty followers and was introduced to the council. "I come," he said, "on the good work of peace. I come from Lake Michigan. Had you seen me in former days you would have beheld a great and brave chief, but now I am old and burdened with the weight of years. My nation consists of one thousand men who live at Detroit and between Detroit and Lake Michigan. Twenty-three chiefs of that nation are inferior to me in command." He asks to surrender the old medals won by his warriors and given by the British and to be furnished with General Washington's. "My young men will no longer listen to the former. They have thrown off the British and henceforth will view the Americans as their only friends."

Nash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, a Chippewa chief, speaking for the Chippewas, Ottawas and Potawtamies, exclaims: "Look at your warriors around you and view ours. Does it not give you pleasure to see us all met together in brotherly love? I was not disposed to take up the hatchet against you; it was forced into my hands by the white people. I throw it into the middle of the deepest lake from whence no mortal can bring it back. Brother, I have thrown my hatchet into the bottomless lake from whence it will never return. I hope you will also throw yours so far that it may never again be found."

A-goosh-a-way, came with a following of twenty-three Ottawas from the vicinity of Detroit, and Masass, a Chippewa chief, with twenty of his tribe.

A question arose in the council as to the validity of the treaty ceding lands which was made at Fort Harmer on the Muskingum in 1789, and some of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatamies denied any knowledge of it. But Masass arose and said that he was present at the making of the treaty and had it now here in his hand to show them—that he had come for the sole purpose of exhibiting it. He presented a belt with nine white squares wrought in beads, and said: "This great calumet comes not from the little lake near us but from the great Lake Superior to the north, from whence our great chiefs and warriors come. When I returned from the treaty of Muskingum I repeated the substance of its proceedings to my nation. You therefore see that your words have gone a great ways, even to Lake Superior. Brother, I live at a great distance from you, but when you call a council I hear your voice immediately and I come without delay. You now see all your brothers around you. We are well acquainted with what we are now doing and what we have done heretofore. The white beads in this belt denote the number of large villages from the north who have heard your word."

The commissioner settled the question as to the validity of the cession of lands by former treaties by saying that they had been twice paid for, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh and that of Muskingum, but nevertheless, such was the justice and liberality of the government that they would again make compensation for them.

No further cession of land in Michigan was made during the twelve years which succeeded the treaty of Greenville in 1795. In the meantime the territory of Michigan was established and organized; a strong tide of immigration was setting in and the purchase of the Indian title became more and more a matter of national importance.

TREATY OF DETROIT, 1807.

In 1807 President Jefferson thought it desirable that the entire eastern half of Michigan should be released from the Indian title, and he commissioned General Hull, then governor of the territory, to negotiate a treaty for that purpose. A council was accordingly held by him at Detroit with the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots and Potawatamies, which resulted in a treaty concluded on the 17th day of November, 1807.

By this treaty the United States acquired the Indian title to that portion of Michigan which lies east of a line drawn north from the mouth of the AuGlaize river in Ohio to a point due west of the outlet of Lake Huron and thence northerly to White Rock on Lake Huron. This line follows the dividing line between the counties of Lenawee and Hillsdale, and thence through Jackson and Ingham, along the line between Shiawassee and Clinton counties to near the middle of the same, and thence by direct course to White Rock near the southeast corner of Huron county. The territory covered by this cession embraces the present counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Wayne, Washtenaw, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, St. Clair, Lapeer and Genesee, and a portion of Jackson, Ingham, Shiawassee, Tuscola and Sanilac.

It will be observed that the boundaries of this cession embrace the entire tract lying along the Detroit river and the west end of Lake Erie, which was ceded by the several treaties of Fort McIntosh, Fort Harmer or Muskingum and Greenville, thus making the fourth purchase of the Indian title thereto. Within its limits are also embraced the settlements of the Wyandots along the borders of the river and lake, a people who had made further advances than any of the other tribes towards the sedentary and industrial habits of civilized life.

THE EXODUS OF THE WYANDOTS.

The Wyandots, although they had joined in the above mentioned treaties ceding their lands unconditionally, were evidently unwilling to relinquish the possession of them. By the treaty of Fort Harmer in 1789 they had obtained leave to continue in the occupancy of their two villages, Brownstown and Monguagon, and in 1809 they obtained on the petition of Walk-in-the-Water and other chiefs, an act of congress giving them the possession for fifty years,* and again by treaty made with General Cass as commissioner at St. Mary's, September 20, 1818, they ceded all rights to this reservation, receiving instead a tract of 4,996 acres of land on the Huron river designated by sections, to be held by them as long as they and their descendants should continue to occupy the same. It does not definitely appear how long or to what extent they occupied these lands, but they finally removed from them and from Michigan, and joined their brother Wyandots in Ohio; and by treaty of March 17, 1842, the tribe relinquished to the United States their claim to these and all other lands in Michigan.

TREATY OF SAGINAW, 1819.

The next important cession of lands in this State was by treaty made with the Chippewas at Saginaw by General Cass as commissioner on the 24th day of September, 1819.

The land ceded is described as "beginning at a point in the present Indian boundary line which runs due north from the mouth of the Great AuGlaize river, six miles south of the place where the base line (so called) intersects the same; thence west sixty miles; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence down the same to the mouth and thence to the line established by the treaty of Detroit of 1807 at White Rock on Lake Huron, and thence by that line to the place of beginning."

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* See Appendix B.

This tract is bounded on the south by a line commencing in the meridian line six miles south of the north line of Jackson county and running west six miles to a point about four miles northeast of the present city of Kalamazoo, and thence northeasterly through the counties of Barry, Ionia, Montcalm and Isabella to the headwaters of Thunder Bay river in Montmorency county, and embracing all the land east of it not ceded by previous treaties.

TREATY OF SAULT DE STE. MARIE, 1820.

A treaty was made by General Cass with the Chippewa tribe at Sault de Ste. Marie, June 16, 1820. This treaty cedes a tract of land fronting on the St. Mary's river and extending from the Big Rock to the Little Rapids and running back far enough to include sixteen square miles of land. This land is also included in the cession made by the Chippewas and Ottawas by the treaty of March 28, 1836, made at Washington.

TREATY OF CHICAGO, 1821.

The next important treaty of cession was negotiated by General Cass and Solomon Sibley at Chicago with the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatamies and was concluded August 29, 1821.

This cession covers that portion of the State which is bounded on the south by the south line thereof, on the north by Grand river, on the east by the west line of former cessions and on the west by Lake Michigan, excepting a small triangular parcel of land lying in the southwest corner of the State south of the St. Joseph river; and this tract was afterwards ceded by the Potawatamies by treaty made at the Carey Mission, which was on the same, September 20, 1828, and then again by them in conjunction with the Chippewas and Ottawas by treaty made at Chicago, September 27, 1833. These treaties cover the southwestern portion of the State and embrace the counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Van Buren and Allegan, and also a part of Ottawa, Kent, Barry, Kalamazoo, Calhoun and Jackson.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON, 1836.

This treaty was negotiated by Henry R. Schoolcraft as commissioner, with the Ottawa and Chippewa nations at Washington, March 28, 1836.

This cession covers all the land in the lower peninsula which lies north of a line beginning at the mouth of the Grand river and following up that stream until it strikes the line of the land ceded by the treaty of Chcago of August 29, 1821, and thence by that line to Thunder Bay in Lake Huron, and also all of the upper peninsula as far west as Chocolate river, and thence by way of the Escanaba river, Green Bay and Lake Michigan to the place of beginning at the mouth of Grand river, together with all the islands in the waters surrounding the same not before ceded.

This cession of March 28, 1836, covers an immense tract of country including all that portion of the southern peninsula which lies north of the Grand river on the west and Thunder Bay on the east and all of the upper peninsula east of Chocolate river near Marquette and the Escanaba river, which flows into Green Bay.

TREATY OF LA POINTE, 1842.

The last of the more important of the original cessions of lands in Michigan was made by treaty with the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior negotiated by Robert Stuart at La Pointe, October 4, 1842.

The land covered by this cession is situated in the upper peninsula and includes all that portion of the State of Michigan which lies west of the Chocolate and Escanaba rivers, being the western boundary of land ceded by the treaty of Washington of March 28, 1836, and extending to the line of Wisconsin.

The above descriptions of the ceded lands follow the cessions as described in the several treaties, and, it is believed that together they embrace the entire area of the State of Michigan.* But from four of the larger of these tracts certain specified portions of the land are reserved by express words in favor of the Indians and were held by them as by their original title. These reservations covered large tracts of most valuable lands. They became subsequently the subject of negotiation between the United States and the Indians and were ceded by treaty as in former cases.

We look now to these reservations with a view to the inquiry whether the Indian title to these has also been acquired by our government.

RESERVATIONS.

I. The earliest of these reservations is found in the treaty of Detroit of November 17, 1807. They cover three miles square of land on the River Raisin at the mouth of the Macon, four sections on and near the River Rouge, three on Lake St. Clair and six sections which were to be afterwards located by the Indians with the approval of the president.

Three of the sections reserved at the mouth of the Macon and three of the sections not located were subsequently, by treaty made at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, September 29, 1817, given to the rector of the Catholic church of St. Anne of Detroit and the corporation of the college of Detroit, to each one-half, and by the treaty of St. Joseph of September 19, 1827, a cession was made of the four sections on and near the river Rouge and of the remainder of the reservation at the mouth of the Macon, except half a section which was given to the Potawatamie chief, Moran. The residue of these reservations is covered by the general terms of the cession made by the Potawatamies by treaty of the Tippecanoe river, October 27, 1832, and that made at Chicago, September 27, 1833.

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* See accompanying map.

II. In the treaty negotiated by General Cass with the Chippewas at Saginaw, September 24, 1819, sixteen separate tracts of land in choice locations and amounting in the aggregate to more than one hundred thousand acres were reserved to the Chippewas, but all of these tracts were subsequently ceded by the Indians to the United States by treaty made with Henry R. Schoolcraft as commissioner at Detroit, January 14, 1837. By the terms of this treaty said lands were to be surveyed and sold by the United States in the same manner as other public lands, the proceeds to be applied for certain specific purposes defined in said treaty and the balance to be invested in public stocks for the benefit of said Indians.

III. By the treaty of Chicago with the Potawatamies, Ottawas and Chippewas, made August 29, 1821, there are reserved for the use of the Indians five tracts of land differing in quantity from three to six miles square each.

In 1827 (September 19) these lands, with the exception of a tract four miles square at the village of Not-a-wa-sepe, were ceded by the treaty to the United States by the Potawatamies and they received in exchange for the same ninety-nine sections of land lying in a body in Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties. These lands were designated by sections and were to be held by the tribe upon the same terms on which Indian reservations are usually held. The object of this exchange is declared to be to consolidate some of the dispersed bands of the Potawatamie tribe in the territory of Michigan and to remove them from the settlements of the white people.

By a treaty made at the Tippecanoe river, October 27, 1832, the Potawatamies cede all their lands in Michigan south of Grand river excepting the reservation at Pocagon's village and that at Not-a-wa-sepe; and again by treaty made with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Potawatamies at Chicago, September 27, 1833, all their interests in the lands in Michigan south of Grand river are ceded. In this cession are included by express terms the above mentioned ninety-nine sections and the two reservations last above named, and also the tract of land in the southwest corner of the State south of the St. Joseph river.

The territory claimed and occupied by the Potawatamie nation originally embraced all that portion of the State lying south of Grand river and extending from Lake Michigan to the waters which bound it on the east; and by the several treaties above mentioned their claim to the entire tract is surrendered.

IV. By the treaty of Washington of March 28, 1836, with the Ottawa and Chippewa nations they reserve to themselves five separate tracts of land, containing a total of one hundred and forty-two thousand acres, to be held by the two tribes in common. There are also reserved for the separate use of the Chippewas living north of the Straits of Mackinac a large number of tracts including the islands in the lakes.

After the making of this treaty the condition and the views of the Indians gradually changed; their tribal relations became relaxed; they were divided into small bands and were anxious to become the possessors of the lands by individual ownership rather than to share them in common with other members of their tribe. To accomplish this a new feature was introduced into the method of disposing of Indian reservations. With a view of acceding to this desire in a treaty made at La Pointe, September 30, 1854, the United States stipulated to set apart and withhold from sale certain tracts of land designated by townships and sections for the use of the Chippewas of Lake Superior. Six bands of the Indians are named as the beneficiaries and to each is assigned the portion of land set aside for its special benefit. From these lands every head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at that time of the mixed bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior was entitled to select from the portion assigned to his band eighty acres of land and to receive a title thereto by patent in the usual form. And by the third article of the treaty the president is authorized in his discretion to assign to any head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age eighty acres of land for his or their separate use, and may, when he thinks proper so to do, issue patents therefor with such restrictions of the power of alienation as he may see fit to impose. And in consideration of these provisions and of money payments amounting to little less than half a million of dollars the cession is made to the United States of an extensive territory embracing the land above set aside and withheld from sale.

Still further progress was made in the same direction by treaty with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan made on the 31st day of July, 1855. By this treaty the United States withdraws from sale certain townships of the State of Michigan and assigns to each one of some twenty bands into which the Indians are divided, the particular townships in which its members may select land. The United States agree to give to each Ottawa and Chippewa Indian, being the head of a family, eighty acres of land, to each single person over twenty-one years of age forty acres, to each family of orphan children under twenty-one years of age containing two or more persons, eighty acres and to each single orphan child under twenty-one years of age forty acres; and each beneficiary is to select his land in the tract reserved for the band to which he belonged. On such selection being made each was at liberty to go into possession of the land selected by him and was to receive a certificate therefor, but he could not assign his interest secured thereby. At the end of ten years he was entitled to receive a patent therefor in the usual form, but still the president might, in his discretion, order the patent to be issued at an earlier date or to be longer withheld when it was proved that the welfare of the holder of the certificate would be promoted thereby. The treaty also provides that the portion of the land so described and set apart which shall not be selected by the Indians within five years shall remain the property of the United States and may be sold like other public lands, except that the exclusive right to become purchasers within the next five years was reserved to the Indians.

In consideration of these provisions of the treaty and the payment of $538,400 in manner therein specified, the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians release the United States from all liability on account of former treaty stipulations and receive them in lieu and satisfaction of all claims legal and equitable on the part of said Indians, jointly and severally, for land, money or other thing guaranteed to them or either of them by previous treaties. And by the fifth article of the treaty the tribal organization of said Ottawa and Chippewa Indians is dissolved, except so far as is necessary to carry out the provisions of said treaty; and all future matters of business are to be transacted not with the entire tribe, but with those only who are interested in the subject matter, and the payments which are to be in money by the terms of the treaty are to be paid not to the tribe as such, but to the individual Indians of these several bands *per capita.*

Two days after the making of this treaty another was made by the same commissioners with the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw and the bands of the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river. These were bands of the Chippewa Indians, who appear to have occupied separate tracts in the reservations defined in the treaty of March 28, 1836, and are not among the bands named in the treaty of September 30, 1854, or that of July 31, 1855. By this treaty the government agrees to withhold from sale six townships of land in Isabella county and two townships near Saginaw bay and it gives to the individuals of these bands the right to locate within these defined limits substantially the same quantity of land, and under like terms and conditions as provided in the last mentioned treaty and with the same final result of a title in fee. In consideration of these provisions and of $220,000 agreed to be paid to them, the Indians cede to the United States all lands in Michigan theretofore owned by them as reservations and whether held in trust by the United States or otherwise; and they release and discharge the United States from all liability assumed in previous treaties.

In 1859 a cession was made by treaty by a portion of the tribe residing in Kansas of all claim to the Chippewa reservations in Michigan, and by treaty made at Isabella, October 18, 1864, a similar cession was made by the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river, they securing thereby the right of individuals to select lands in the unsold portion of the six townships withheld from sale in Isabella county and to receive patents therefor.

THE EFFECT OF THESE TREATY PROVISIONS.

The peculiar provisions of these several treaties with the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes mark an epoch in our negotiations with the aborigines. As in other cases these tribes cede their original title to all the lands in the immense region which was their home, but they do not divest themselves of all interest in the soil. Individual ownership is to take the place of the vague right of the wandering savage. The United States receives and holds the title, but in certain portions of the premises it is held in trust for the benefit of the Indians under conditions, which must be fulfilled. The title of the tribes is given up; the tribes themselves by the terms of the treaty, yield up their own tribal existence. A total change from savage to civilized life was in contemplation. It was a great change and the Indian could scarcely have realized how great it was. He could not by a single step pass from one condition to the other. The progress if successful, must be slow and often discouraging. In no prior Indian treaty is a similar provision found—no similar experiment had then been tried. Favored individuals had sometimes been made owners of land by treaty, but here the broader provision was for the benefit of all, and every individual of the tribes was invited to become a landowner. In most other cases the aborigines who ceded their lands, were to find a new home in a region often unknown to them in the west; here they were to become proprietors of the soil where their whole lives had been spent. And this is the more noticeable as it is evident from previous treaties that a similar emigration by these Indians was contemplated by all parties prior to the making of the treaties of 1854 and 1855.

By some of the treaties referred to an unconditional title was given at once to the beneficiary; in others the power of alienation was withheld for a time until he could learn the value of his treasure and know how to guard it. In the former case the wily speculator too often managed to obtain the prize for a song and leave his victim a beggar; in the latter he has most frequently retained it as a home and a source of comfortable livelihood. The number of Indians in Michigan as reported in the census returns of 1890, is 6,991. They are widely scattered over the northern portion of the State, though the largest collections of them are found in Isabella county and at L'Anse and Baraga in Baraga county. The land withheld from sale by the United States for their benefit seems not yet all taken up, and the commissioner's report of 1891 shows 27,319 acres at that time subject to be located by the Indians agreeably to the treaty stipulations. Many of these Indians are industrious and efficient laborers and good citizens; most of them wear citizens dress and speak the English language, and are making fair progress in their new sphere of life.

I have spoken of the provisions of these treaties giving land to the individual Indians to hold in severalty as an experiment. That the experiment did not prove a failure is manifest not only from its effect here but also from the subsequent sanction given to the principle involved by the government. By act of congress of February 8, 1887, the president is authorized to allot lands in severalty to the Indians on any reservation for their use made by treaty, or act of congress, or executive order, and this authority has been liberally exercised. It is recognized among the most efficient means of improving the condition of the Indian and leading him on to a life of civilization and in its influence it is second only to that of the schools for the education of Indian youths supported by the government in many portions of the country, one of which has recently been established at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

COST OF THE TREATY CESSIONS.

The theory of purchase and sale of the Indian title to the lands is apparent from first to last in the treaties of cession. The consideration paid by the United States, at first small and inconsiderable, was gradually increased as cession followed cession and both buyer and seller better understood the value of the subject matter of the negotiation. A valuable consideration is specified in every such treaty, sometimes it is to be paid in installments; sometimes in coin; sometimes in goods; sometimes in provisions; sometimes in annual payments, running through many years; sometimes it is to go to their favorite chiefs; sometimes to their creditors in payment of their debts; sometimes to their half-breed relatives. The precise amount of money consideration given under the treaties above mentioned for the Indian title to the land within the boundaries of Michigan cannot readily be ascertained, but I am satisfied that it cannot be less than from two and a half to three millions of dollars, a princely sum for a priceless domain.

But there are other provisions in these Indian treaties which are really of greater value than can be reckoned in dollars and cents. The Indians are to be furnished at the expense of the government with interpreters, mechanics, farmers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, cattle and agricultural implements. It furnishes the means for the support of missions and schools and sometimes for the physician's services. These are strong, practical and helpful aids, urging the savage on to a higher and better life and offering a vigorous arm to help him on the way.

Apart from these cessions of the lands in Michigan to the United States, but incidental to the several negotiations on the subject, there are some other matters of too much interest to be passed without notice.

I. THE CESSION OF LANDS TO INDIVIDUALS.

The first of these cessions of lands in Michigan is found in the treaty negotiated by General Cass at Saginaw in 1819. Sixteen sections of land are given by this treaty to as many individuals, each to have one section. They are declared to be Indians by descent. By the treaty of Chicago of

1821 a grant is made to each of twenty-eight persons who are named and who are Indians by descent, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-three sections or 16,640 acres of land. By the treaty of 1832 made at the Tippecanoe river, there is granted to each of seventy-six persons named a specified quantity of land amounting in all to eighty-four and a half sections or 54,080 acres, and patents are to be issued for the same. The treaty of Fond du Lac, made August 5, 1826, grants to each of a large number of half-breeds one section of land, and they are to hold the title subject only to the restriction that they cannot convey the land without permission of the president. Forty-six persons are named as grantees, and the children of many of them, and in one instance the grandchildren who are not named are to receive one section each.

But the most noteworthy of these grants to individuals is that to each of fifty-eight persons, Indians by birth, who were then, or had been scholars in the Carey mission school near the present site of Niles which was in charge of the Rev. Isaac McCoy. This grant was made by the treaty concluded on the Wabash, October 16, 1826, and gave to each of these scholars a quarter section of land, a little more than nine thousand acres in all. This mission was one of the most successful and flourishing of Indian missions. Mr. McCoy afterwards published an interesting history of it in which he gives an account of his efforts in obtaining this concession to his Indian pupils. He attended the council which resulted in the grant and he and his assistant selected and located the lands. The selections were judicious and the lands valuable, but he regrets to be compelled to add that before the contemplated emigration to the west took place, they sold their lands to white immigrants and, in many cases spent the proceeds for food and raiment, doing nothing.

The sufficiency of these cessions by treaty to convey a title in fee to the individual named was for some time doubted. In the cases whereby the treaty patents were required to be issued by the United States, I am not aware that any objection has ever been made to issuing them or to their validity when issued. But by the treaty of Saginaw of 1819, no direct words of grant are used. The words are "there shall be reserved for the use of" the person named, "and his heirs," the designated tract of land. The title to one of these tracts, a very valuable section on Flint river, which was thus "reserved" to Mokitchenoqua, a Chippewa half-breed girl, became the subject of much litigation, but it was finally decided by the supreme court of Michigan that the words were sufficient to convey the title and that the treaty being declared by the constitution to be the supreme law of the land no patent was necessary and the supreme court of the United States has held the same doctrine.*

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*Stockton vs. Williams, 1 Doug. Rep., 506.
U. S. vs. Clark, 9 Peters Rep., 168.

II. THE GRANT OF MONEY TO INDIVIDUALS.

We have seen that by the earlier Indian treaties cessions of land to individuals were not unfrequent, but gifts of money to individuals were almost entirely unknown until a later period of time. But the grant of such large and valuable tracts and the pertinacious urging, both by the Indians and the white people connected with them for still larger and more numerous cessions to individuals, finally became irksome, and the president directed that no more should be made. When the council met at Washington to negotiate the treaty of 1836 the Indian chiefs presented a list of persons to whom they desired such grants to be made with a designation of the land solicited for each. When Mr. Schoolcraft, the commissioner, announced to them that no such grants would be made they were greatly exasperated and could be pacified only by a substitute of money instead of land. The ninth article of the treaty therefore gives the names of the individuals and the quantity of land which the Indians solicit for each. An appraised value is finally put upon each parcel, and this sum the United States agrees to pay. “The total amount so to be paid to these individuals was $48,148. Among the tracts of land in this list was a section on the Grand river rapids which was solicited for the Indian family of Rix Robinson and which covered that portion of the present city of Grand Rapids which lies on the north side of Grand river. In the treaty it is stated that this land was estimated by good judges to be worth half a million of dollars, but the government agrees to pay for it instead, at the rate of thirty-six dollars an acre, or $23,040.

This treaty also gives to the half-breeds the sum of $150,000, which is to be divided among them in a specified manner, and by the treaty of Detroit of January 14, 1837, $5,000 is to be paid to each of the principal chiefs named in an annexed schedule, and by a subsequent treaty of October 4, 1842, $15,000 is given to the half-breeds for distribution among them.

In these and other instances which might readily be cited, the liberal and kindly spirit of the Indians in providing for their relatives and friends and the ready acquiescence of the government in acceding to their wishes are apparent.

SINCE THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE, 1795.

A full century, lacking a single year, has passed since the treaty of Greenville was made. In that council the tribes of the great northwest, twelve in number, were represented and sanctioned the treaty. They claimed as theirs the great region of country now comprised in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Where now are the people of these once powerful tribes? Most of them joined the great exodus to the west, and in their hunting grounds of olden time they are known no more. The census of 1890 shows their number reduced in Indiana to seventy-six persons, in Illinois to a single individual, and in Ohio not one remains. The four Michigan tribes were present and shared in the debates of that council and ceded a portion of their lands. Of these four tribes the subsequent history is very brief. The Wyandots left the State prior to 1842 to join their brother Wyandots in Ohio and have never returned. In 1840 the exodus of the Potawatamie tribe to their new home in the west was completed, leaving only a little remnant, less than one hundred in number, who although they still remain in the State, have put away the habits and the life of the Indian. The associated tribes of Chippewas and Ottawas are still here, but although in 1855 they solemnly abandoned their tribal organization and became our fellow citizens, the care of the government over them has never ceased, and the Indian agent, its permanent official representative, is always here to look after their interests and to administer the bounties due them from the public treasury.

THEIR NUMBER HERE COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

The number of Indians now remaining in Michigan as compared with their number in other States cannot fail to attract attention. Of the forty-four organized states now constituting the union seven only have a larger number each within their borders and four of the seven are the new states in the west, which with a sparse population of whites, have lately been admitted into the union. Of the remaining thirty-seven states, not only has no other one as many of the aborigines remaining as Michigan, but fourteen of them have not an Indian within their borders.

HARMONY AND GOOD FEELINGS.

The State of Michigan may well congratulate itself upon the uniformly friendly relations which have long existed between its citizens and its aboriginal inhabitants. None of the bloody battles of the Indian wars with the American forces was fought within her borders. The cruel massacres once so common in the frontier settlements were not experienced here. No Indian outbreak has disturbed our peace. No war cry has been heard and no threatened danger from them has called for the presence of American soldiers. Not a drop of blood shed in unseemly conflict has fallen on our soil within the memory of our oldest citizen. The few remnants of the native tribes who remain with us are encouraged and aided in their progress to a higher and better condition of civilization and prosperity. Under our constitution they are neither foreigners nor aliens, but our fellow citizens. They go to the polls as voters and are eligible to official positions. The law gives no benefit to the white man that it does not give to the red man. The same broad shield of protection is over both. The same causes which will secure success and prosperity and elevation of character to the one will secure them to the other.

WHO NEGOTIATED THE TREATIES.

We cannot close this sketch without a brief word of reference to some of the worthy men who were prominent in the negotiation of these treaties and in shaping the Indian policy.

From the organization of the territory in 1805 the governor was *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs within its limits and thus was brought into close relations with the several tribes and was frequently appointed commissioner to negotiate treaties with them. Thus General Hull in this capacity negotiated the important treaty of 1807.

Prominent among the negotiators of these treaties was Lewis Cass. General Cass was a distinguished statesman who, in his long public life did noble work for his state and the nation, but in the entire record of his services there is not a brighter chapter than that which relates to his connection with Indian affairs. During the whole time while governor of the territory, from 1813 to 1831, his duties as superintendent were most arduous, and it is said that he acted as commissioner in negotiating more treaties than any other individual. In 1814 we find him associated with General Harrison at the council of Greenville in the effort to pacify the Indians of the northwest whose aid was given to the British in the war of 1812, and his name is attached as commissioner to more than twenty important Indian treaties. These treaties secured the cession of the Indian title to an immense region of country in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. But they did far more than to secure title to lands. They were the adjustment of many a troublesome question between our nation and the powerful aborigines of the country, and secured peace and harmony where war and cruel slaughter seemed imminent.

In his long intercourse with the Indians General Cass secured their fullest confidence and they regarded him as a friend to be trusted. His firmness and courage commanded their admiration; his sense of justice was always manifest, and his courtesy and forbearance in their intercourse with him bound them to him in the bonds of brotherhood. In 1820 an expedition to explore the vast region of country around the head waters of the upper lakes and the sources of the Mississippi was ordered by the government, at General Cass' suggestion, and was put in his charge. A journey of more than five thousand miles, chiefly in bark canoes, through a region hitherto almost entirely unknown to civilized man, gave a knowledge of the region and of its Indian inhabitants of much geographical importance and of great value to the government.

The name of Henry R. Schoolcraft is intimately connected with the negotiations and treaties above referred to. The treaty negotiated by him at Washington in 1836 secured to the government an immense territory in northern Michigan. Mr. Schoolcraft accompanied General Cass in his excursion above mentioned, and indeed it may be truthfully said that his entire subsequent life was devoted to a study of the Indian character and history, and the promotion of the welfare of the red man. No man was more familiar with their habits or better understood their wishes or their aspirations or their peculiar condition, and no one more truly sympathized with them. In 1822 he was appointed Indian agent for their tribes in the region of the lakes and for many years resided in their midst, first at Sault Ste. Marie and afterwards at Mackinac, and in 1823 he married an educated half-breed girl of the Chippewa tribe. Mr. Schoolcraft wrote and published many books all of which related to Indian affairs. His work on the history, condition and prospect of the Indian tribes, in five large quarto volumes, was prepared by him under the patronage of the government and published at public expense. Whatever criticism may have been made on these works by more philosophical or more concise writers, they contain a large amount of valuable information, and their author has proved himself to our nation and to the Indians a judicious and efficient friend of both and an intelligent and valuable negotiator between them. He died at Washington in 1864.

Robert Stuart, by whose negotiation the western portion of the Lake Superior country was obtained by the treaty of 1842, was a native of Scotland and came to America at the age of 22 years. In 1810 he connected himself with John Jacob Astor in the project of an immense fur trade with the Indians of North America and went out in the famous expedition which founded Astoria on the Pacific coast. In 1812 it became necessary to communicate with Mr. Astor in New York and Mr. Stuart, as the leader of the party of five, volunteered for the journey overland across the continent. They started in June, 1812, and arrived at St. Louis in May, 1813. In this journey, with its many incidents and hazardous adventures they passed through a country where the only inhabitants were Indians and wild beasts. The many adventures of this long and perilous journey are graphically depicted by the pen of Washington Irving in his "Astoria." The intercourse of this little band was confined for nearly a full year, to the wild Indian tribes of the wilderness, and they experienced sometimes their kind but rude hospitality, and often their less agreeable traits of treachery and savage hostility. But Mr. Stuart, under all circumstances, displayed the qualities of a bold, judicious and successful hero and leader.

Notwithstanding the failure of the business project at Astoria Mr. Stuart never ceased to look to the fur trade as one which invited enterprise and promised rich remuneration. He then became connected with the American Fur Company and in 1819 took charge of its business as manager at Mackinac, and there he resided, acting in that capacity for fifteen years. He also received from President Harrison the appointment of Indian commissioner for all the tribes of the northwest. He removed to Detroit in 1834 and subsequently became treasurer of the State of

Michigan. His association with the Indians of northern Michigan had been long continued and their intercourse familiar, and they never ceased to speak of him as their best friend. He died at Chicago, October 28, 1848.

APPENDIX A.

The Huron rivers were:

1. The river running through Detroit, first called the Huron and afterward the Savoyard. It is now lost to sight and its old channel is used for a covered sewer.
2. The present Clinton river, passing through Pontiac.
3. The Cass river called in the Saginaw treaty of 1819 "The River Huron which empties into the Saginaw river," afterward called the Cass river.
4. The present Huron river flowing through Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti and into Lake Erie.
5. The Huron river of the upper peninsula which flows into Lake Superior at or near Huron bay, above L'Anse. It still bears the name.

There was still another river known as the Huron which flowed into Lake Superior near the west end of it at or near the place where the Hurons first settled, but it is probable that it is on the Wisconsin side of the line. Its present name I do not know.

Judge Campbell, in an article published in the Magazine of Western History, in the November number, 1887, alludes to the confusion occasioned by the multiplicity of Huron rivers, and he names three as the source of the trouble, namely: The Clinton and the Savoyard, each once known as the Huron, and the river still called by that name and running into Lake Erie. It is evident that the act of the territorial council above referred to escaped his notice and that he was not aware of the existence of the above mentioned Huron river, which flows into Lake Superior or that the river now known as the Cass ever bore the name of Huron.

But neither the restrictive act of the old territorial council nor the confusion of names which gave rise to it has been able to banish the name of *Huron* from the topography of Michigan. Apart from the noble ocean-like lake that bounds it on the east Michigan has a county, a city and three townships under corporate organization, each bearing the name of Huron. We have also within the borders of the State a Huron range of mountains, a Huron bay and two Huron rivers; and the name of Huron is borne by many a favorite street in our cities and villages. The name itself, moreover, has a history which has a tinge of the romantic. It is a word that belonged to no primitive Indian language. It is a name never adopted by any Indian nation. It came from the French. Tradition says that in their first interview with this tribe the appearance of the savages appeared to them so ludicrous that with a shout of derision they applied to them the opprobrious term which they ever afterwards used as the name of the tribe. That portion of the tribe which settled at and near Sandusky were fortunate enough to resume and retain the true name of their tribe, or rather one of the several forms of that name, and were ever after known as Wyandots. The portion of the tribe which, as we have seen, made their temporary abiding place at various points in Michigan were here known as Hurons, but at their final resting place near the mouth of the Detroit river they also resumed their original name and were known as Wyandots, thus bequeathing their spurious name of Huron to the places of their temporary residence, but in their latter days and in their treaty stipulations bearing their aboriginal name of Wyandot.

APPENDIX B.

The petition referred to signed by "Maera or Walk-in-the-Water" and seven others was dated February 5, 1812, and was sent by the president to congress on the 28th of the same month. In it they set forth that they have peaceably cultivated the land they have lived on from time immemorial. They allege that they have built valuable houses and improvements on the land and have learned the use of the plough, etc., and they pray for a title which shall prevent their being dispossessed at the end of fifty years as provided by the act of congress.

These representations as to the improvement of the land, I believe to be correct. I was on the ground in 1833 and there yet remained evidences of the cultivation of the land. A comfortable house, said to have been the residence of the chief, Walk-in-the-Water, was still standing. It was near the bank of the Detroit river, a short distance below the site of the present village of Trenton. I recollect that there was at Brownstown an orchard of well grown apple trees which were reputed to have been set out by the Indians and I was recently told by one familiar with that region, that an old apple tree is now occasionally found among the forest trees which have grown up since the Indians departed. The tract of 4,996 acres of land which was assigned to the Wyandots in 1818 to occupy as long as they pleased and which was their last resting place in Michigan, is situated on both sides of the Huron river near Flat Rock and in the present township of Huron, Wayne county.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN'S PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

BY HENRY H. HOLT.

It will be seen by an examination of a list of the organizations known as the State Historical Societies, of which there are about forty in number, representing most of the states of the union (see Report of American Historical Society, 1892, page 11), that our country is thus divided into sections, each of which has its proper work to perform, and, at the same time bear its burden in our general history.

In estimating the fitness of the proper work to do, and the amount of work to be done by each of these various societies, we shall learn that it does not depend alone upon the date of the settlement of the country, but also upon other circumstances attending the same.

Michigan for instance, although one of the earlier settled states dating so early as 1701, has the additional burden to bear in preserving what might be called the pioneer portion of the work in having the fact to contend with that the first settlement was made by a nationality having a different language, and which has almost entirely ceased to be the language of the State.

This being true, our State society has a greater work to perform than most of the societies of the union, in collecting and preserving this early history, and in preserving the records of these early settlers, and of their descendants, very many of whom were good citizens and did active work in making the improvements necessary in a new settlement.

In looking up the history of the great portrait now under consideration we have a fit illustration of the readiness with which many prominent objects which were at one time generally known by the people, have either become obscured or entirely forgotten, although the time that has expired has not been the length of a generation. We refer particularly to the date when this portrait became the property of the State, and although it cannot have been very far from fifty years, yet we have not been able to get it exactly.

In making these inquiries we learn that this portrait of Lafayette is the only good picture of a prominent revolutionary character in the possession of the State, as we have no other, not even Washington. Upon referring to House Journal for 1837, page 163, we learn that a resolution was offered by Judge Almy of Kent county, by which it was proposed to appoint a select committee to procure a good portrait of General Washington, and also one of General Lafayette, and that the sum of $500 be appropriated towards defraying the expense thereof. This resolution was laid on the table, see same Journal, page 350, after which no action was taken upon it, until, page 364 of same Journal, when the resolution was again brought up by report of the committee and a substitute was offered by the terms of which the matter was referred to the Governor, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house, and the sum of $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expense of procuring said portraits.

The resolution was then laid on the table and it does not appear that there was then, or has since been any action taken upon the matter, at any rate, we have no portrait of General Washington, and it would seem that if this committee procured one of the portraits the other also would have been obtained.

Through the kindness of George W. Thayer, of Grand Rapids, who is a nephew of Lucius Lyon, one of the first United States senators from Michigan, and who has most of the papers of Mr. Lyon in his possession, we are furnished a copy of the correspondence between the collector of customs at Washington, then Georgetown, D. C., and Mr. Lyon in relation to this picture, from which it appears that Mr. Lyon received the picture in Detroit the 20th day of September, 1840.

It will be remembered in this connection that General Cass at this time was minister to France, and that Mr. Lyon was then senator at Washington, thus furnishing satisfactory evidence that the portrait in question was procured by Mr. Lyon for the State, and at his own expense.

We also have the evidence of the late Townsend E. Gidley, who was then a member of the State legislature, to the same effect. Mr. Gidley's statement was that the portrait came from France, and was one of great value. Here, however, we are unable to learn when, or how, the portrait was transferred to the State by Mr. Lyon, although it must have been before the removal of the capitol from Detroit to Lansing.

We learn by reference to the session laws of Michigan for 1847, page 207, that a joint resolution was adopted at that time "To authorize the transportation to Lansing of all of the furniture and articles, etc., on or before the 25th of December, 1847," and we also find that a joint resolution was adopted February 5, 1848, page 443, laws of Michigan, 1848, for the payment of these expenses; but we do not get any particular reference in either of these volumes to this portrait.

The portrait must have been taken to Lansing at the time of the removal of the capitol, soon after which we hear of it in the library of the old capitol without a frame. In 1867 attention was called to the picture when (see Senate Journal of 1867, page 245), Senator Andrew Howell, of Adrian, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That the committee on supplies be and are instructed to procure a suitable frame and mountings for the portrait of General Lafayette, now in the State library, and to place the portrait in a conspicuous place in the senate chamber.

This committee consisted of Senators Clisbee, Abell and Smith. We have no mention of the action of this committee, until by referring to the report of the Board of State Auditors, Joint Documents, 1867, page 66, when we learn May 2, 1867, that a bill was presented by Wm. Wright & Co., "For a large gilt frame and expense of putting up, $142.92." This was allowed at $114.00.

Thus we are able to place the portrait in its present position, encased in a suitable frame; and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have such a picture, and it is not surprising that Mr. Lyon selected General Lafayette as the subject for the portrait. Its particular prominence was naturally occasioned by the fact that General Lafayette made a visit to this country in 1824, which was little less than a triumphal procession, and the additional fact that he died on the 20th of May, 1834, which was but a few years previous to the first action taken towards procuring a first class portrait. In addition to this, it must be remembered that among the early settlers of Michigan there was quite a percentage of French descent who were proud of such a picture, and we have a duty to perform in keeping his history in mind and the great service he did for our country at the time of its greatest need.

It is not at all surprising that it was first proposed that the State should be the possessor of a first class portrait of Washington and Lafayette, thus overlooking all the other prominent men of the revolution, as these two names are so frequently associated in every history of the time.

In fact there is much to show that Washington, were he to have had the choice of one second to himself, would have selected Lafayette who is really one of the most prominent men in history.

In many respects his elevated character resembled that of Washington, particularly in his well-sustained earnestness and enthusiasm of action while his heart beat with the loftiest impulses of freedom. The fact that he was not fully appreciated at first by congress, and was not given a command as he expected, did not discourage him, as he continued his efforts for the cause of freedom at his own expense, soon satisfying congress that he was not a visionary enthusiast, but, though young, a man of great ability, and of lofty aspirations.

That he should become a favorite among our revolutionary heroes, and not only this, but that he really became a celebrity here, as well as in England, France and throughout Europe, is not surprising, as it has often been said that it was his efforts, and the money he expended that saved the cause of the revolution during its darkest days.

In looking up the history of this portrait, a somewhat unexpected difficulty has been encountered from the fact that it had become quite generally understood that it was the work of the French artist, Horace Vernet, instead of which we find through the assistance of Charles Moore, of Detroit, now of Washington, that this portrait does not appear in Vernet's list of pictures, and that it is the work of the French artist of that time of equal celebrity, Ary Scheffer. See Charles Blanc's History of Painters. We also learn, through the kindness of the secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, that Robert C. Winthrop read a paper before that society September 8, 1881, showing that the celebrated painting in the capitol at Washington was made by Mr. Scheffer in 1822, and was presented by him to congress in 1824. We have also received from Mr. Moore, through the paper of Mr. Winthrop, a copy of the letter written by Mr. Scheffer, dated October 17, 1824, addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives, United States, at Washington, in which he describes himself as "the friend and admirer of General Lafayette and of American Liberty." "I feel happy to have it in my power to express in this way my grateful feelings for the national honors which the free people of the United States are at this moment bestowing upon the friend and companions in arms of your illustrious Washington on the man who has been so gloriously received by you as the nation's guest."

On Thursday, January 20, 1825, on motion of Mr. VanRensselaer, it was ordered "that the speaker answer the letter of Mr. Scheffer, of Paris, and make him suitable acknowledgments for the fine portrait of General Lafayette which he had presented to the house of representatives." Henry Clay was the speaker of the house at that time.

We may here add that this present, while it represented the feelings of the giver also represented that of Lamartine, Talleyrand and other French notables, who were at the time particular friends and admirers of General Lafayette.

Here it is that Michigan becomes particularly interested in this portrait in Washington, when we are informed that her portrait of Lafayette is a duplicate of that painted by the same great artist. We learn, too, that the artist would not consent to make this painting until he was informed by General Cass that it was designed by Senator Lyon who sought to obtain it for hanging in the capitol of Michigan.

Thus it will be seen that we have a portrait of General Lafayette which is a duplicate of the one in Washington and of equal value and which is the one from which all the best engravings of him are taken and which is really a life picture not excelled in our country.

Will close by expressing my obligation to the American Historical Association, the Massachusetts Historical Society, to Charles Moore, above mentioned, and to Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, formerly State Librarian of Michigan.

YANKEE LEWIS' FAMOUS HOSTELRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

BY GEORGE H. WHITE.

When only a small boy I listened to the tale of a returned traveler from the west, in which he related that once when traveling in the wilderness some fifteen or twenty miles away from any house, he came across one of the most beautiful gardens he had seen; that it was in connection with a log tavern where there was good cheer for the traveler. When he left it, he again plunged into a dense wilderness, which he traversed afoot by following blazed trees, for many miles before coming again to any trace of civilization. Just before that he had talked about the privations, and sometimes sufferings, the traveler endured in traversing the west. His story of his adventures in that way, was as interesting to me as a tale from the Arabian Nights. I remember well the name he gave, as that of the genius who had conceived and created this earthly paradise. It was Yankee Lewis, and the place was Yankee Springs. Some years after, on a voyage across Lake Erie westward, some of my fellow travelers talked on the same subject a portion of an evening. Several, who had partaken of its hospitalities, had each some interesting incident to relate about the place or its landlord. As that place is in western Michigan, it seems to me proper to present to you, for preservation in your archives, some account of it and of him.

Some of you have partaken of the hospitality of that tavern, and will receive pleasure from having it called to mind. It is possible that a description of it, and some account of Yankee Lewis, may afford pleasure to some persons who never saw the place or heard of him.

William Lewis was a born landlord. His opportunities for learning how to run a tavern were very limited, for he was born and reared in western New York at a time when it was itself only passing into civilization from a wilderness. He lived on a farm from the time of his birth, February 4, 1802, until he migrated to Michigan, where he landed on August 8, 1836, at Yankee Springs in the wilderness, eighteen miles away from his nearest neighbor southward at Gull Corners, Kalamazoo county; fourteen miles from his nearest neighbor eastward at Hastings, Barry county; eight miles from his nearest neighbor northward, who was Louis Moran, the keeper of an Indian trading post at Scales Prairie, who was a son-in-law of Judge May, who, as one of its judiciary had played an important part in the affairs of Detroit, which in the early portion of this century was all there was of Michigan. He was eighteen miles away from his nearest neighbor southwesterly at Otsego, Allegan county.

The year before he came to Yankee Springs he had been induced by an offer of what was then a large price, to sell the farm he had called into existence at Weathersfield, in Genesee county, N. Y. He had been sheriff of that county for a couple of terms. His family and himself came by the prairie schooner line through Canada, via Niagara Falls, Lundy's Lane and Detroit, occupying some six weeks in making this toilsome, tedious trip. According to his oldest daughter's recollection, they arrived at Yankee Springs on the 8th of August, 1836. In 1835 he had been in Illinois and Indiana. At Chicago the proprietors of the first plat had offered him two lots for the cost of drawing the papers if he would bind himself to build one house there. He could see nothing promising there that year. It seemed to him a dirty French and Indian trading post and not likely to become anything better than that so he declined. He then purchased land near Mishawaka, Ind., and returned home. The next year he started with his family to go there. According to his usual custom he stopped to rest over Sunday. This time it was at Gull Corners, in Kalamazoo county, at a tavern kept by Timothy Mills. On Sunday in conversation with his landlord about the country and the cheap lands of the Grand river country just coming into the market, he learned that one settler named Calvin Lewis had gone in between there and the rapids, to be next neighbor of Mills, and had established himself to the northward in the woods eighteen miles away. In moving in there this man had stopped with Mills and told some particulars about himself which Mills related; he recognized them as descriptive of a brother, whose whereabouts were unknown to him for a couple of years, and whom he had feared was dead. Monday they went the eighteen miles and visited the brother.

He was located in the edge of the oak openings land on the line that had been traveled by the very few who before then had gone to the rapids of the Grand river, by the southern route. It was on the great Indian trail which had branched off from the Detroit and Chicago Indian trail and led to the rapids of the Grand, and from there to the Traverse region. Along this trail Pontiac, Tecumseh and the Prophet, and lesser Indian chiefs and braves had traveled.

The brother had built a log house, but it was yet without floors, doors and windows. Here he proposed to entertain man and beast when they came along. Mr. Lewis was pleased with the location and prospect, and saw that if the beginning to be talked of Grand river valley amounted to anything with its cheap ten shilling an acre lands, just coming into the market; there must be an extensive emigration passing this point. He himself in a certain sense was the vanguard of it. They bargained, and he became possessed of the improvements. Leaving his family there he returned to Detroit and bought supplies and forwarded them and his household goods around by water to the mouth of Grand river, to be brought up the river in a pole boat to the rapids, and from there overland to their new home. Before they arrived, the great army of land seekers began their march for the Grand river country, to locate cheap lands. He sent out for temporary supplies to meet the sudden demand, keeping his three horses employed in packing them in. He also began vigorously clearing off his 320 acres for cultivation. His first clearing was made, however, for that famous garden.

He had brought in from Detroit a young Englishman, who had been bred a gardener. He also brought in a number of farm hands, while yet the country was an unbroken wilderness from Gull Corners to the Grand river, excepting Moran's trading post and his own place, a distance of nearly fifty miles.

The next season witnessed the existence of that famous garden, of nearly four acres, of which it may be truly said, that it is now doubtful whether its equal exists in this State. He procured from the Baptist missionary at Thomas' station on Grand river, a list of the Indian words he would need to transact business with them, and committed it to memory. He soon had all the Indians for many miles around bringing game and fish of all sorts, and cranberries and maple sugar to him. He always bought it whether he needed it or not, so as to encourage them in keeping up the supply.

His amiable wife, whose abilities in the culinary line were very great, admirably seconded his efforts. His reputation grew. Anyone who once partook of the savory viands served at his table would always make it a point to get to Yankee Lewis' tavern for entertainment. The travel increased and the next year he was compelled to make several additions. This continued in successive years until there were seven different buildings of considerable size adjoining one another, and they constituted the tavern; four or five of them were log buildings. There were large, old-fashioned Dutch fireplaces in the first ones built. The back log was drawn in by a horse and then placed in the wide, deep fireplace, itself almost large enough for a modern room.

Guests did not object to being conducted out of doors to an adjoining building in which the bedroom to be occupied was found, roomy, warm and with more than one bed in it for guests.

For the next fifteen years, it was very rarely that there were not a large number of guests gathered around the large, old-fashioned, blazing hot fire representing not only all parts of the union, but often different countries of Europe.

Mr. Lewis had the rare faculty of never forgeting a face or a name. In the earlier days he often surprised new arrivals by greeting them by name, as if old friends. Here was a man calling him familiarly by name, he had never seen him, he could hardly believe his ears. The secret of it was that often in talking over with his guests, remarks would be made about persons coming or likely to come, that he treasured up for future use and when such person did come, he was recognized by the description, and Lewis was able to greet him as if an old acquaintance. If a person stopped there for entertainment, if only for a few minutes even, and any number of years after that again stopped there, Yankee Lewis would salute by name, shake hands and make friendly inquiries showing an interest in him. It never failed to gratify and make the guest feel at home.

He was full of anecdote, reminiscences and pleasant chat. In this hostelry he had entertained many, whose names were world wide known. For instance, such men as Lewis Cass, Governors Mason, Woodbridge, Ransom, Felch and Barry, Dr. Douglass Houghton, Rix Robinson, Louis Campau, Major Whiting, Flavius J. Littlejohn, Bishop Chase, of this State, and others from other states equally distinguished. Here too had come Noonday and his Indians and all the Indian chieftains of the Grand river country. All the judges, chancellors and senators of the State had been entertained by him. He could tell something about each that was interesting. A dull evening at his tavern, when he was present, was impossible. He was public spirited and took an active energetic part in political life, representing the county of Barry in the legislature when it met at Detroit. He was one of those who largely aided the removal of the capital away from its proximity to a foreign and possibly hostile soil at Detroit into this now pleasant city, but then a real wilderness.

His charity was almost unbounded but yet discriminating as many of the best settlers and pioneers of Barry and Allegan counties can testify. They will say that if it had not been for the supplies of the necessaries of life that he furnished them at the commencement of their clearings, they would have greatly suffered from hunger. He always did it with an agreement that he would furnish work by the doing of which they could repay him and escape the stigma of pauperism. It was no uncommon sight to see thirty or forty men hoeing corn for him and as many or more at work in his wheatfields on the same day. No man was allowed to go away from his house hungry. His friends were many and his enemies few. The first years he was there he took all the men he had and all he could get and went many miles away along the trail, and built log bridges across streams impassable spring and fall so that travelers could use them. At that time no roads had been laid out and much less made. These bridges were not the work of a day, but of many days.

Mr. Lewis was a broad minded pioneer. By considerable effort a weekly mail between Grand Rapids and Battle Creek was secured. It was carried horseback. The contractor found it a losing job and disappeared. Mr. Lewis and General Withey (one of our real State generals), took up the service under the contract and performed it for the convenience and comfort of the settlers. As soon as it was practicable to do so, they put on public conveyances, even before they could pay their way. Although they were heavy, springless, canvass covered, lumber wagons, with openings at the sides opposite each seat, and which was hung on an ironwood spring held by hooks on the side of the box, the seats were cushioned with sheep pelts, wool side upwards. Even these in fair weather, winding their way among the oak openings around this tree and that tree, avoiding this root and that one, were preferable to traveling on Indian ponies or on foot. At this time not a road had been laid out north of a short distance out of Battle Creek.

Soon settlement went in various directions from this tavern as a central point or pivot as it were. Four great roads for travel converged to this point, namely, one from Otsego and Allegan, another from Grand Rapids in and by way of Green Lake and Wayland, another from Hastings and beyond there, and the other was the road from there to Ada.

Mr. Lewis had an intuitive knowledge of human nature which enabled him always to address each person in that way that most pleased him and put him in a condition of mind willing to be pleased. He was not a cultured man, his education was only such as could be obtained in the district schools of western New York in the times of our second war with England, but a native strength and keenness of intellect and closeness of observation aided by a quick, strong, retentive memory made defects in that direction scarcely noticeable. He had his faults, but it is not my purpose to call attention to them in this paper. He was in the prime of life and health until a short time before his death, September 16, 1853. A likeness of him taken while a member of the legislature and a fine pencil drawing of his famous tavern with its seven stories, all on the ground, is at Caledonia, Kent county, in the possession of his son-in-law, Edward Campau, now and for many years president of the Pioneer society of the Thornapple valley.

I do not feel that I ought to entirely omit some descripiton of that garden. It must be brief. He had in it almost every kind of vegetable, berries and fruits that could be grown in this latitude, even sweet potatoes were produced in great perfection. Drought made no difference, for irrigation effected by the large elevated tank filled from a spring on a low hill near by through pump logs prevented any undue dryness. His young ambitious gardener was provided with all kinds of seeds and an abundance of help. Each national birthday found new potatoes, green corn and green peas in great profusion on his table for his guests. It has been said that even the gay and festive peanut had been brought to perfection in that quick, warm, rich, well-fertilized sandy soil, although not to so promising a point as to threaten the pet industry of Virginia and Maryland.

Imagine yourself as standing at one of the roadside doors of that seven-connected-buildings tavern, looking across the road. You see before you an enclosure of about four acres of land surrounded by a white picket fence, and all in a state of high cultivation. No signs of lack of moisture or of cultivation are there. It is laid out in mounds and beds in which are flowers, or vegetables, or small fruits or berry bushes with grape arbors, here and there; the walks broad and clean, the main ones six feet broad. All around the clearing of perhaps nearly three hundred acres is a frame work of forest trees or rather a burr oak opening, seemingly a park. Nature and art have joined hands that morning to give you pleasure for the present and vivid scenes to recall in the future. Seemingly it is a little corner taken away from paradise to show what was lost by the fall of man.

Such were the attractions that Yankee Lewis presented to the traveler to induce him to become his guest.

The remains of Yankee Lewis are on a low knoll in sight of the place he loved so well. A pine tree at the head and another at the foot of the grave, mark his resting place. It may be that his rest is the more profound because of the lullaby of the winds among their branches. The garden long ago ceased, lost its life, and will remain only in recollection or in tradition.

YANKEE SPRINGS.

BY GEORGE TORREY, SEN., IN 1844.

Apropos of old roads and "taverns" the following fragment by George Torrey, Sr., then one of the editors of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, published in 1844, is interesting. HENRY BISHOP.

"Did you ever go out to Grand River
From Detroit to Kalamazoo,
In a wagon without any kiver
Through a country that looks very new?

"If you are hungry, and wish for a dinner,
Breakfast, supper and lodging to boot,
If you're a Turk, a Christian, or sinner,
Yankee Springs is the place that will suit.

"The landlord's a prince of his order,
Yankee Lewis, whose fame and renown,
Far and near throughout Michigan's border,
Is noised about country and town."

After enumerating the variety in the bill of fare at this log tavern the poet assures us:

"'Tis here the alimentative passion
Will be tickled in every part."

ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 5 AND 6, 1895.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society convened in the senate chamber of the capitol at Lansing, on Wednesday, June 5, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The president, ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, called the meeting to order.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Riley C. Crawford, of Grand Rapids, and singing of "America" by the audience.

The following officers were present, viz.:

President—Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Geo. H. Greene, Lansing.

Treasurer—Benj. F. Davis, Lansing.

Executive Committee—Hon. O. M. Barnes of Lansing, and Hon. Daniel Striker of Hastings.

Committee of Historians—Hon. Henry H. Holt of Muskegon, L. D. Watkins of Manchester, J. Wilkie Moore of Detroit, and Hon. Gerrit J. Diekema of Holland.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Daniel Striker, Barry county; Judge Andrew C. Maxwell, Bay; Ralph Watson, Clinton; Esek Pray, Eaton; C. B. Stebbins, Ingham; A. F. Morehouse, Ionia; Albert Tooley, Livingston; Hon. Henry H. Holt, Muskegon; Alonzo H. Owens, Shiawassee; Mrs. Helen W. Farrand, St. Clair; and J. Wilkie Moore, Wayne.

There were other members of the society present as follows, viz: D. C. Walker, Capac; Wm. J. Williams, Flint; H. A. Miner, Lake Odessa; Hon. Mark S. Brewer, Pontiac; Wm. M. Carr and wife, Williamston; David Parsons and Fred Carlisle, Detroit; Chas. W. Barber, Howell; Hon. Wm. L. Webber, Saginaw; Rev. T. H. Jacokes, Eaton Rapids; Hon. Daniel B. Briggs, Romeo; Hon. David B. Hale, Eaton Rapids; Mrs. Daniel Striker, Hastings; Rev. R. C. Crawford, M. D. Osband and Geo. W. Thayer, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Jane M. Kinney, Port Huron; Dr. H. B. Baker, Mrs. Marian Turner, H. L. Thayer and wife, Mrs. Caroline Felch Grant, C. W. Church and wife, Rev. Wm. H. Haze and Mrs. Laura E. Burr, of Lansing.

The reports of the recording secretary, treasurer and corresponding secretary were read and on motion each was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Dean Bliss then favored the audience with a violin solo, "Air Varie."

In place of the report of the committee of historians the secretary read the following letter from Col. M. Shoemaker, chairman of the committee:

Jackson, Mich., June 3, 1895,

GEO. H. GREENE, ESQ., *Secretary Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Lansing, Mich.:*

MY DEAR SIR—I fear I shall not be able to attend the annual meeting of our society on Wednesday. As you know my health has been such for the past six months that I have been confined to my house most of the time, and unable all of the time to do any work.

I have intended to be with you if it was possible, but the hot weather of the past week has so prostrated me that I cannot leave with any degree of safety, and could do nothing, if I could be present, for the cause.

No one but yourself can appreciate how great a disappointment this is to me for none other now living can know of the long continued interest I have taken in the society and its work.

This will be the first meeting of the society since its organization that I have failed to attend, and there has been no work of my life in which I have taken a greater interest than in that connected with the annual meetings, the meetings and association with the committees, and in the publication of the "Collections" of the society, the twenty-fourth volume now being in course of publication, but I must leave to yourself and others, the good work, with satisfaction of knowing that it is in good hands. I will forward to you the report of the committee of historians. I enclose a letter received yesterday from Gov. Felch, who I am pleased to know will be with you. Remember me kindly to all in attendance and believe me as ever,

Your friend,

M. SHOEMAKER.

The reading of the letter was followed by remarks from Hon. Henry H. Holt, another member of the committee of historians as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We all regret that Col. Shoemaker cannot be with us during this meeting. We have all been so accustomed to seeing him here and hearing his report that it seems very strange not to see him here. We know how much he has enjoyed these meetings, and we have been so accustomed to listening to his report of the committee of historians, that the other members of the committee have not felt the necessity of taking any action in preparing the report. We have taken it for granted that he would be here, and that the report would be ready. We certainly expect that the report will be prepared, and that it will be written with its usual interest. We hope that this excuse will be received, and that we shall receive the report in time. If anything should happen to Col. Shoemaker that he is unable to finish his report, the other members of the committee will see to it that a report is made and filed with the secretary in time to publish.

A. F. Morehouse of Portland, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we extend to Col. Shoemaker our sympathies on account of his sickness, and our hope that he will speedily recover his health and be with us at our next meeting, and that the secretary be requested to convey this resolution to him.

The secretary then called the roll of counties for memorial reports, when the following counties responded through their vice presidents, either in person or by letter, viz.: Barry, Daniel Striker; Bay, Judge Andrew C. Maxwell; Branch, Harvey Haynes; Calhoun, John F. Hinman; Cass, Geo. T. Shaffer; Clinton, Ralph Watson; Eaton, Esek Pray; Ingham, C. B. Stebbins; Ionia, A. F. Morehouse; Kalamazoo, Henry Bishop; Kent, Wm. N. Cook; Livingston, Albert Tooley; Macomb, Geo. H. Cannon; Muskegon, Henry H. Holt; Otsego, Chas. F. Davis; Saginaw, Chas. W. Grant; Shiawassee, Alonzo H. Owens; St. Clair, Mrs. Helen W. Farrand; St. Joseph, Hiram Draper; Tuscola, Wm. A. Heartt; Wayne, J. Wilkie Moore.

A very interesting paper was then read by Lewis M. Miller, prepared by Charles Moore, formerly of Detroit but now of Washington, D. C., on "Gladwin and Pontiac, an Historical Sketch of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," in the light of the Gladwin manuscript accompanying it, recently obtained by him from the descendants of Major Gladwin in England, and other material never before published,, that have become available since Parkman wrote.

After the reading of this paper Hon. Henry H. Holt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be extended to Charles Moore, of Washington, D. C., for the valuable paper, to the reading of which we have just listened.

Music, songs by Miss Lena Crosby, entitled "Anchored" and "Going to Market."

Previous to the appointment of the committee to nominate officers for 1895–6, Judge A. C. Maxwell made the following remarks:

Before any action is taken under that order, I would like to make a few suggestions to the society. It occurs to me that this society is something like the harvesters at the conclusion of the harvest day; we are gathering up and reserving the sheaves that we have harvested for the use of those that come after. The present president of this society came here in 1833.

He was distinguished as a lawyer, as a judge, held the position of United States senator, held the position of governor. I move, if it is in order under the rules of the society, that Alpheus Felch be re-elected to the office of president for the coming year.

Pending the action on the motion the president called Hon. Henry H. Holt to the chair.

The motion was opposed in a few remarks by David Parsons of Detroit, Chas. W. Barber of Howell, and A. H. Owens of Lennon, on the ground that there might be others deserving of the honor. It was supported by D. C. Walker of Capac, O. M. Barnes of Lansing, and others. The vote was then taken, all voting in the affirmative except three.

Pending the announcement of the result of the vote Gov. Felch spoke as follows:

I confess I feel greatly embarrassed as I rise before you to say a single word. It was not my desire to be continued as president and yet I have attachments to the society which forbids that I should fail to do any duty which is required of me. I do not know but I ought to decline absolutely, although I consider it an honor to continue in the position of president. Perhaps I owe it to you and myself that I should decline, especially as I feel, as the years pass over me, the infirmities of old age somewhat coming upon me; perhaps I should for that reason decline absolutely to act as president of the society. I do not know that I can do otherwise than to submit that question entirely to the society. Perhaps you gentlemen and ladies who belong to the society may also think it is better for the society that I should decline to serve in this position. I cannot express my gratitude to the friends here who have so cheerfully and unanimously requested me to remain in this position. I will shirk no labor which I can perform for the society. I have been attached to it almost beyond anything which I can express to you, but as it is if you insist upon my accepting the position, I will endeavor to do my duty. If it is the opinion of any of you that I ought to decline it altogether I shall be most happy to do so. I seek nothing but to perform my duty to the society.

Hon. Wm. L. Webber of Saginaw, then moved that the election be made unanimous, which was carried and he was declared elected.

Dr. Wm. H. Haze spoke as follows:

I rise to say that you and I, and every member of the society, and the society generally, and the pioneers of the State of Michigan, are all honored by the presidency of Gov. Felch. That he has done us honor, and still does us honor, and we would deeply regret his retirement from this election.

D. C. Walker moved that the president appoint a committee of three to nominate the remaining officers for the ensuing year, which was carried, and the president resumed the chair and named as that committee M. D. Osband of Grand Rapids, L. D. Watkins of Manchester, and Dr. Henry B. Baker of Lansing.

Dr. Wm. H. Haze being called upon for a five minute speech responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman—This is so unexpected that it knocks the pith all out of me. If I had a speech on hand I should be unable to deliver it now I am sure. It is always a pleasure to me to meet this society. I have been a member since its organization, and I expect to remain a member until I am translated, be that sooner or later. I love to meet such men as Gov. Felch, and to sit under his presidency. I feel honored by it.

It is true that many of you came into this State before me, yet I am among those that came early, when everything was new. I have had many experiences in my early days in this State. I have laid under the side of a log all night and tried to sleep with mosquitoes around about me. I have wandered in the woods of Michigan, followed the marked trees, and, as Paddy did the soldier, I have surrounded Lansing when there was no Lansing here, and took in the country by following marked trees. I used to honor the gray hairs of the pioneers in those days, and I looked forward to the time when I too might be among the veterans of the State. I have lived to have my hairs grow gray, my ears are very dull, my eyes almost ceasing to recognize my nearest neighbor, and yet in good health, I feel as though I could roll up my sleeves and do a good deal of this work again had I the opportunity.

Every year we find that some of those whom we met here the last year have gone out. We feel it more than we used to; it comes nearer to us every time, we are right upon their heels, and a very little time longer and the roll call up yonder will strike upon these dull ears. I expect in that land over there, there will be better seeing and hearing than we have today. I have no further speech to make, but I want to meet you here next year, and hope you will all live to meet me here and shake hands with and welcome our old president, Gov. Felch. God bless him!

Prof. Andrew Ten Brook—I am not a member of this society, but I am called here to read a paper, and I will tell an anecdote. The first mover in the establishment of the Michigan school system as it was finally fixed, was Gen. C—— of Marshall. The story in regard to Mr. C—— does not have much reference to the school system. When the territory of Michigan became a State, he was a member elect of congress. He at one time had occasion to criticise some military action of the government, and Governor Corwin was at that time also a member and used his immense power of sarcasm to demolish Mr. C——. After this occurred at the close of the session of congress there was a company returning through Ohio, and the general talk was about this scene in congress. They all agreed about it except one man who had said nothing. Finally after they had gone over the story one of them turned to him and asked his opinion. He said I can agree with what you all said, for I am myself the late Gen. C——.

Music, a song, "Sleep Little Baby of Mine," by Miss Lena Hoffman.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The society met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the president.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Clarence F. Swift.

Prof. Andrew Ten Brook of Ann Arbor, then read a very able paper prepared by him on the "Rise of Our University."

Music by the M. E church orchestra, "National Melodies."

Gov. John T. Rich then gave an address of welcome as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Society and Mr. President:

It becomes my pleasant duty tonight to bid you welcome to this senate chamber of the State of Michigan. It seems particularly appropriate that you should meet here, and perhaps it is appropriate that the present tenant of the executive office should welcome you, but when I look around here tonight it brings up a great many peculiar kind of thoughts. We have been in the habit lately of considering Michigan as quite along in age in the sisterhood of states—nearly 60 years of age, a long time in human life, but a moment in history—yet I see around me in this room men who were not only prominent in the early days when Michigan was a State, but prominent during its territorial period—men who have seen this State grow from a population of a few hundred thousand until it has been multiplied by more than ten.

It seems strange as we look back over that time to think that a man nearly 50 years ago occupied then the gubernatorial chair of the State, and that he is here with us tonight, well and hearty, and several years of life yet left. The remarks of such a man are a whole history of themselves. He has seen an unbroken wilderness become a flourishing state; seen railroads take the place of the stage coach; seen the electric light take the place of the tallow dip; seen the development of the telegraph and telephone, and the wheel taking the place of the street car and horses and carriages. Men within the sound of my voice have been very prominent and instrumental in bringing about all these changes. I see men before me, men who have been bankers and lawyers, and men who from the occupation of farming have risen to prominent places in the councils of the State and every condition of the State today is a monument of your wisdom and industry and foresight. You laid the foundations of the government, you provided that the people should be in control, you looked out carefully to see that the security of the State in the future should be laid broad and deep by providing a broad educational system, starting with the primary schools for which you made the most liberal provision, followed up by our colleges, and crowned by the great University of Michigan.

In our State institutions you were equally wise. Among the earliest institutions provided was one for the unfortunate insane, but you went even farther than that, you were thoughtful not only of the evils of the present, but of what might come in the future, and I cannot commend in the light of this time too strongly the wisdom of the men who started so early as they did what is now become the industrial school for our boys. To be sure it started little less than a juvenile prison, but it has been improved upon until today it is little less than an industrial school, which name it bears. How much has this institution done for the State? If you take even one boy and make him a good and useful citizen, the value in money is hard to estimate. It is perhaps not strange that while some bad boys go there, the majority are more sinned against than sinning. You did well in starting the little school a good many years ago at Coldwater. This institution is somewhat peculiar to our own State. Instead of allowing the children to be waifs upon the street, they are gathered up and taken and found homes for among the citizens of the State, which is the best place for a boy or girl which humanity has yet devised. And so to these institutions we are indebted to the foresight and wisdom, and patriotism of the early pioneers of this State. The State government of Michigan has been a gradual growth. You have provided the great corporations, the railroads. You have put discretional powers into the hands of a man whose duty it is to see that the rights of the people are protected; to see that justice is done between one railroad and another; that justice is done between the employer and the employed. The present relation of the people to the railroads of this State, shows the wisdom of this provision.

I will not detain you longer, but I say sincerely that I know of no body of the worthy people of Michigan, young or old, to whom I can extend a more cordial welcome than to the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan.

Ex-Gov. Felch, president of the society, arose and responded as follows:

I am very certain that there is no one present in this house, no one who belongs to the organization which meets here today who will not agree fully with me when I say that I return in their name my thanks to the Governor who has just made us this speech of welcome. We come as citizens organized into a society of our own—not a part of the administration; we are not made officers sworn to support the constitution, or in any other way to perform any duties; we are not the servants of the government, but we are a private organization of our own, though having objects of public character. The organization is intended to aid the government, the people, and to aid the progress of human society; it has objects of the grandest, of the noblest kind, and we endeavor to perform duties which are of great importance to the country. My friend who ha just addressed us has recited many of the things which make up the character and the glory of this commonwealth. I can remember very wel when most of them had no existence here. I can remember very wel when we began this great scheme to sustain the great State. I say "th great State," it is a new State, but it compares well with all that are old It is a new State as compared in years of existence with other states.

Most of you before me now are men whose memory goes back to th beginning of this commonwealth. What a life it has been! What a history has been opened before us! What a noble thing it is that the Governor of the State is able to recount so many things that make up th great State of Michigan. I thank the Governor for the kind words whic he extended to our association. His kind welcome is certainly one whic we ought all to appreciate, and I hope that we may provide a data whic will be not merely a private data, but more than that. The men befor me are the men who have made the State, and now we assemble here t recount what we know, to say things which others cannot say. Th young cannot tell it from their own experience, the old can and do tell it and I think the object of the society is one of public character, it is on that labors for the interest of the State. It labors constantly for th interest of the individual to build up the State, and such is the dut which we have to perform. If we were to look back to the early nation and systems of the old world and try to see how we should find th growth of the different steps by which the republic was made up, how i grew from nothing to much, how it continued to grow, and under whic patronage it grew, we should find we were almost in the dark. Here w have a different system. Our literature is now largely historical, and th books which are the result of these investigations are living monuments I think we are doing a work which is of great importance to the nation, and of great credit to the State of Michigan. I am glad to know that th authorities of the State all recognize this society as one performing a important part in the administration of the State, and in the glory of th commonwealth.

Music, songs, by Miss Millie Edwards, entitled, "Marguerite" an "Visions of the Old Folks at Home."

Hon. Wm. L. Webber of Saginaw, then read a very interesting pape on "The Indian Cession of 1819, made by treaty at Saginaw."

Music, march, "Elite," by the M. E. church orchestra.

Adjourned until 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The society met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the president.

Prayer by Rev. Charles Legal.

Frank Lemon then favored the audience with a song entitled "Dear Old Farm," which was well received.

Mr. A. W. Dillenback of Woodland, gave his "Reminiscences of Woodland, Barry County, Fifty-eight Years Ago and Now."

A "Sketch of the Life and Labors of Bishop Baraga," by Rev. Fr. Chrysostom Verwyst, O. S. F., was then read by Rev. Fr. Slattery.

Music, autoharp, a selection, by Ernest C. Heald.

A paper entitled "A Sketch of Early History—The First Owners of Washington Township, Macomb County," by Geo. H. Cannon, was read only by its title and filed for publication at his request, he being unable to be present to read it.

Wm. M. Clark read an interesting paper on "Judge Robert T. Elliott of Detroit," by Richard R. Elliott.

Music, song, by Misses Edith Langenbacker and Clara Hurd.

A valuable paper on the "Early Settlement of Holland," by G. Van Schelven, was read by Hon. Gerrit J. Diekema.

Music, a cornet solo, entitled, "Scenes that are Brightest," by Master Herman Bliss.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The society met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the president.

Prayer by Rev. T. H. Jacokes.

The committee on nominations made the following report which was adopted, the president, Alpheus Felch, having been reelected by a rising vote on Wednesday afternoon:

To the Officers and Members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

Your committee appointed to nominate members for the several offices of this society respectfully report as follows:

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Geo. H. Greene, Lansing.

Treasurer—Benj. F. Davis, Lansing.

Vice Presidents—To be nominated by counties, the secretary calling the roll of counties.

Executive Committee—Orlando M. Barnes, Lansing; Daniel Striker, Hastings; Theron F. Giddings, Kalamazoo.

Committee of Historians—Michael Shoemaker, Jackson; Henry H. Holt, Muskegon; L. D. Watkins, Manchester; J. Wilkie Moore, Detroit; Gerrit J. Diekema, Holland; Cyrus G. Luce, Coldwater.

M. D. OSBAND,
L. D. WATKINS,
HENRY B. BAKER,
Committee on Nominations.

The secretary then called the roll of counties and vice presidents were chosen as follows:

Allegan—Don C. Henderson, Allegan.
Barry—Daniel Striker, Hastings.
Bay—Andrew C. Maxwell, Bay City.
Berrien—Thomas Mars, Berrien Center.
Branch—Harvey Haynes, Coldwater.
Calhoun—John F. Hinman, Battle Creek.
Cass—Geo. T. Shaffer, Redfield.
Clare—Henry Woodruff, Farwell.
Clinton—Ralph Watson, South Riley.
Crawford—Dr. Oscar Palmer, Grayling.
Eaton—Esek Pray, Dimondale.
Emmet—Isaac D. Toll, Petoskey.
Genesee—Goodenough Townsend, Davison.
Grand Traverse—Reuben Goodrich, Traverse City.
Gratiot—Wm. S. Turck, Alma.
Hillsdale—William Drake, Amboy.
Houghton—Thomas B. Dunstan, Hancock.
Ingham—C. B. Stebbins, Lansing.
Ionia—A. F. Morehouse, Portland.
Iosco—H. C. King, Oscoda.
Jackson—Josiah B. Frost, Jackson.
Kalamazoo—Henry Bishop, Kalamazoo.
Kent—Wm. N. Cook, Grand Rapids.
Lapeer—John Wright, Lapeer.
Lenawee—S. C. Stacy, Tecumseh.
Livingston—Albert Tooley, Howell.
Macomb—Geo. H. Cannon, Washington.
Manistee—T. J. Ramsdell, Manistee.
Marquette—Peter White, Marquette.
Menominee—James A. Crozier, Menominee.
Monroe—John Davis, Monroe.
Montcalm—Joseph P. Shoemaker, Amsden.

Muskegon—Henry H. Holt, Muskegon.
Oakland—Mark Walters, Pontiac.
Oceana—Enoch T. Mugford, Hart.
Otsego—Charles F. Davis, Elmira.
Ottawa—Rev. Ethan R. Clarke, Spring Lake.
Saginaw—Chas. W. Grant, Saginaw, E. S.
Shiawassee—Alonzo H. Owens, Lennon.
St. Clair—Mrs. Helen W. Farrand, Port Huron.
St. Joseph—Hiram Draper, Findley.
Tuscola—Wm. A. Heartt, Caro.
Van Buren—Kirk W. Noyes, Paw Paw.
Washtenaw—Wm. H. Lay, Ypsilanti.
Wayne—J. Wilkie Moore, Detroit.

A letter from Hon. Enos Goodrich, of Fostoria, accompanied with a short poem entitled, "A Pioneer Greeting," by him was read by Rev. R. C. Crawford.

Mr. Crawford also read a very interesting paper prepared by himself, entitled, "My Seventy Years in Michigan."

Music, violincello, "Schubert Serenade" and "Swanee River," by Miss Nellie Rowell.

Hon. John M. Norton then read a paper on the "Early Influence of Oakland County in the History of Michigan."

Mrs. Walter Edwards favored the audience with singing "Darby and Joan" and "Annie Laurie," which was greatly enjoyed.

Miss Annah May Soule of Ann Arbor, read a very exhaustive and carefully prepared paper on the "International Boundary Line of Michigan," showing much research and illustrated with several maps.

A Sketch of the Pioneer Life of Rev. John Cannon, by his daughters, was read by Hon. Daniel B. Briggs of Romeo.

Music, duet, violin and piano, "Home, Sweet Home," by Mr. Walker and Miss Barnard.

A poem entitled, "The Hardy Pioneer," by Wm. I. Williams of Flint, was then read by him.

A paper giving "Some of the Beginnings of Lansing," by Alvin Rolfe, was then read by Rev. R. C. Crawford.

A paper entitled, "The Great Financial Convulsion of 1893–4," by L. D. Watkins, was announced but owing to the lateness of the hour, at his request the reading was omitted.

Five minute speeches were then called for and responded to as follows:

Mr. Lawrence S. Meech, of Alaiedon—I have only been a member of your society since one o'clock, and I wish to occupy very little time. In 1843 I took a legal partner from the state of New York and came here and settled. In 1843 this town and Delhi were both one. I was elected clerk, one of the town board, and the first day's election was held a mile and a half north of Lansing, and the second was held south. The first day we took eighteen votes from the two towns and the second day we took one vote. I dare say now without fear of contradiction that I am the only man living here in this part of the country that was here then. I am very glad to meet you and to become a member of this society and will try and meet you next year. I assessed the town of Lansing in 1844 and there was not a dollar of personal property here at that time as the law now stands.

John N. Bush was called out and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Pioneers—I have not had the pleasure of listening to the papers that have been read or to the remarks that have been made, and therefore may be a little out of line in thought so far as the present occasion is concerned. I have been twice a pioneer in Michigan, first I came with my father's family from Murray township, Orleans county, N. Y., to the territory of Michigan in May, 1826, remaining six years, returning to the state of New York in 1832. Then coming to the State of Michigan and to Lansing in September, 1847. The journey in 1826 was made from Murray to Buffalo by canal boat, from Buffalo to Detroit we came on the old side wheel steamer, Henry Clay. This boat will doubtless be remembered by some of the older pioneers present. To come to Michigan 70 years ago was to encounter perils more appalling than a voyage around the world today. Friends and neighbors bid the departing ones good bye as those who were doomed to perish either in Lake Erie or by fever and ague or rattlesnakes.

St. Ann's church and the old city jail were the chief public buildings in Detroit at that time, most of the territory now occupied by the city of Detroit was then a broad commons or a dense forest. We lived in Detroit during the summer of 1826, the population was about 1,500. Bands of Indians roamed the streets an lived in the adjoining woods. In the autumn of this year we moved to the township of Superior, Washtenaw county, within what is now the present limits of Ypsilanti.

I was familiar with the Indian trails and the presence of the Indians. The log cabin and the landscape far and near up to the very doorsteps filled with the beauty and fragrance of the wild flowers rich and rare. We may talk of organizing schools, and the acts of legislative bodies, the decisions of courts, but the home scenes and associations, the toils and hardships, the joys and sorrows, the faith in the present and hope of the future are experiences that can never be recorded in history, but live only in the memories of the first settlers of a new country. In the summer of 1827 the celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, on his way to Detroit with a band of his people, stopped at Ypsilanti. In the early evening a band of his warriors gave a war dance, it was a wild, wierd scene, illustrative of an Indian battle. One of the citizens seemed to feel that some expression of appreciation was due the Indians for their entertainment and brought out a decanter of whisky to treat them. Black Hawk's face darkened, he spoke a few earnest, authoritative words to his band, in the Indian language. The proffered whisky was promptly rejected, not one of the Indians could be induced to drink.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Henry H. Holt—Mr. President and Pioneers: I would like to say a word. Each of us ought to consider himself a committee of one to ask as many of his acquaintances to become members of this society as possible. The time is rapidly coming when we will not have these historians to work with us and for us. Our society is an historical society, and unless we save that history it will be lost forever. We ought each one of us to do what we can to bring different persons throughout the State to become members. There are many who could become very valuable members and who could furnish us with much interesting history from their own personal knowledge, which would be forever lost unless they should do so. These remarks of our friend Mr. Bush give us a matter of history I never heard of. We have it now and it will become part of our history.

Mr. Ralph Watson—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I settled in Clinton county in the year 1854, making 41 years that I have been in that county. I remember the year 1856, when the frost killed the wheat in June. On the night of the 29th of August, 1856, there was a frost came that killed all the corn throughout the State of Michigan. To the pioneers it looked rather doubtful about something to eat for the future. Some of the corn had become pretty nearly ripe for all the frost struck it so early, and we picked it out and got it ground. We had potatoes that year, and venison. We used to shoot the deer and throw the vension into a pine box and put snow in instead of salt to preserve it and keep it fresh as long as we could. The neighbors came to our house visiting and we cooked that venison, and they said it was grand. About the same time, in 1857, the financial system was changed somewhat, and the bottom fell out of the bank, and that added to the hard times, and those hard times continued down to the commencement of the war. I might add more, but will not take up too much time.

Rev. R. C. Crawford—Mr. Chairman: I was in hopes that Mr. Geo. W. Thayer would have remained and given us a little something in regard to Mr. Thomas D. Gilbert. He prepared and read a paper at the annual meeting in the winter on the life and death of Mr. Gilbert, and I was in hopes to get him to say a little something, but he has gone out. I want to say that when Mr. Gilbert died last winter in Grand Rapids the whole city was in mourning for that man, and one of the most interesting memorial services I ever attended in my life was held in the great Congregational church on the Sabbath evening succeeding his burial. Four speakers were asked to represent Mr. Gilbert in his different relations.

I was led to ask myself the question, did he have an enemy in the world? I never in my life heard such eulogies passed over any man. He was known and acknowledged and believed in and beloved by more people in Grand Rapids than any other man that has ever lived and died in that city. He was blameless, without blemish, and one of the most liberal, generous, charitable men that I have ever met in my life, and yet his charities were bestowed in such a manner that very few people knew any thing about them. We all felt when Mr. Gilbert passed away that Grand Rapids had lost one of its best citizens. We as pioneers are losers. Mr. Gilbert has usually been in attendance at these pioneer meetings. And so we are thinning out, and the men who used to meet with us are gone over on the other side. We have lost a grand man from this society by the loss of Thomas D. Gilbert of Grand Rapids.

Ex-Gov. Felch—I knew Mr. Gilbert very well, and I agree with every word that has been said in commendation of the man. He was for some years a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan. I supposed that some memoriam would be prepared by some Grand Rapids man and be read here at this meeting. At any rate, when another meeting shall come a year from this time, we shall certainly have a memorial which I think will be worthy of the man.

H. F. Miner—I am not a public speaker, but I am a pioneer of Ionia county. I live at Lake Odessa. I have lived in Ionia county 41 years. I came there in the fall of 1854, a young man, and have lived there most of the time since. I helped to clear up the forest, and I have gone through with the thick and thin of it, have seen the rough and the smooth side of the service. Have seen as many trials and troubles as any man in clearing up a farm in the new country. I became a pioneer in the county, also in the little village of Odessa, which is about 7 years of age. I well remember that season of 1856. I remember the frost killing the corn about the 29th of August, except two or three little patches that were adjacent to a lake. Then to increase the burdens and hardships of the people that lived there, during the fall we had a very dry season, and the fire raged all through the wilderness, and the smoke was terrible.

The audience then joined in singing the song of the old folks, "Auld Lang Syne."

Rev. Wm. H. Haze pronounced the benediction and the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

Lansing, June 5, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

Your recording secretary begs leave to report the following:

The twentieth annual meeting of this society was held in the senate chamber of the capitol June 6 and 7, 1894. This meeting proved to be one of the most interesting the society has ever held, the program was carried out with but few changes and the papers read were of a high order and contained much valuable historical matter.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total number of names now enrolled on our membership book is 842. Of this number 356 have been reported as deceased, leaving the present membership 486.

Since our last report there have been twenty-one names added to the list as follows:

Theron F. Giddings, Kalamazoo; Mark S. Brewer, Pontiac; Perrin V. Fox, Grand Rapids; Mrs. A. M. Hayes, Hastings; Dr. Henry B. Baker, Alanson Pearsall, Alvin Rolfe, Lucy Rolfe, Lansing; W. Grant Stephens, Calvin; Joseph E. Warner, Mary E. Warner, Timothy Kennie, Lansing; Gerrit J. Diekema, Holland; Dr. Henry C. Fairbank, Flint; William Marshall Pease, Chicago, Ill., said to be the first white child born within the limits of the city of Lansing; Rev. Ethan Ray Clarke, Spring Lake, a grand nephew of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame and was born in Rhode Island in the same house that that noted hero was born in; Henry H. Sevison, Constantine.

At our last meeting our by-laws were amended so as to admit of corresponding and honorary members and Rev. Wm. Copley Winslow, LL. D., D. C. L., and Hon. Wm. Gray Brooks, LL. B., of Boston, Mass., Gen. Chas. W. Darling, of Utica, N. Y., have been admitted as honorary members and Judge Murray E. Poole, of Ithaca, N. Y., as corresponding member. All men of letters and members of other state historical societies.

DONATIONS.

The following is a list of donations received from various sources, within the past year:

American Congregational Association, Boston, Mass.:
Forty-first Annual Report.

American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Philadelphia, Pa.
University Extension Bulletin, June 1, 1894.

Edwin Swift Balch, Philadelphia, Pa.
The French in America, 1777–83, by Thomas Balch; Vols. 1 and 2. Two copies of Vol. 2.

Henry Bishop, Kalamazoo.
Kalamazoo Sunday News, Nov. 25, 1894. Henry Bishop, one of Kalamazoo's Pioneers.

Wm. J. Buck, Jenkintown, Pa.
Buck Family, etc., by Wm. J. Buck. Book.

C. M. Burton, Detroit, Mich.
A Chapter in the History of Cleveland. Pamphlet.

California Historical Society, San Francisco, Cal.
George Bancroft and his Services to California. Memorial address delivered May 12, 1891, before the California Historical Society, by Theodore H. Hittell. Pamphlet.

Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, Canada.
No. 5. Selected Papers, from its transactions. Pamphlet.

Chas. H. Chapman, Sault de Ste. Marie, Mich.
Illustrated History St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. Pamphlet.
Angelique, a Story of Lake Superior. By Rev. George Duffield. Pamphlet. Two copies.

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
Annual Report, 1894. Pamphlet.
Collections. Vol. III. Book.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Department of Law, University of Michigan, Class of 1891. Book.

Gen. Charles W. Darling, Utica, N. Y.
History of the Rise and Fall of the Mohawks, by Gen. Charles W. Darling. Leaflet.
Antoine L'Espenard, the French Huguenot of New Rochelle, by Gen. Chas. W. Darling. Pamphlet.
Historical Account of some of the more Important Versions and Editions of the Bible, by Gen. Chas W. Darling. Pamphlet.
Biographical Sketch of Gen. Charles W. Darling. Pamphlet.

Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
Proceedings at the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Free School at Dedham. Pamphlet.

Directors of the Old South Studies, Boston, Mass.
Old South Leaflets, Nos. 48, 49, 52 and 53.

W. E. K. Doak, Publisher, Nashville, Tenn.
Magazine of Tennessee History and Biography. January, 1895; Vol. 1, No. 1.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
Views of the Seminary. Booklet.
Year Book 1894–1895. Pamphlet.

Hon. Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor.
Proceedings of the Bar Association of Washtenaw County at Ann Arbor, September 28, 1891, in honor of Hon. Alpheus Felch. Pamphlet.

Geo. H. Greene, Lansing, Mich.
Fac simile of Detroit Gazette, No. 1, Vol. 1, July 25, 1817.
Lansing Republican of Dec. 27, 1881, containing the death of Wm. S. George.
Lansing Republican of June 11, 1884. Nomination of James G. Blaine for President. Two copies.
Lansing Republican of Nov. 11, 1886. An article on Michigan Agricultural College.
State Republican, Feb. 22, 1895. Woman's Edition.
State Republican, March 22 and 23, 1895. First delegated city convention.
State Republican, April 2, 1895. Election of city officers.
Kalamazoo Telegraph, Feb. 16, 1895. Senator Burrows' tribute to Senator Stockbridge.
State Republican, May 4, 1895. Lansing now as compared with 1836.
Detroit, the City of the Straits. Pamphlet.

Historical Register Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
The American Historical Register for September, 1894; No. 1; two copies.
Same for November, 1894; No. 3.

Huguenot Society of America, New York.
Certificate of Organization, Constitution, By-laws and List of Members. Pamphlet.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
The Rise and Development of the Bicameral System in America, by Thomas Francis Moran. Pamphlet.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.
Abstract of the Ninth Biennial Report, Nov. 1, 1894.
Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 4, 1894, containing a review of the Biennial Report.
Topeka Daily Capital, Jan. 16, 1895, containing Reminiscences of Early Kansas History.
The Topeka Daily Capital of Feb. 10, 1895, containing an article on the Battle of Wilson Creek, by Albert R. Greene.
Atchison Champion of Feb. 14, 1895, containing an article relative to rooms in the capitol and appropriations for the Historical Society.

Henry N. Lawrence, Lansing, Mich.
Weekly State Republican, July 14, 1894.

Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.
Publications of the Louisiana Historical Society, 1895. Pamphlet.

Andrew C. McLaughlin, Ann Arbor, Mich.
The Western Posts and the British Debts. Pamphlet.

Miscellaneous Presentations.
Flint Daily News, March 2, 1895. Knights of the Loyal Guard. Three copies.
Lansing City Directory, 1891.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
President's Address, Constitution and By-laws and List of Members, June 1, 1894.

Nebraska Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb.
Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. 1, Proceedings and Collections. Second series. Published quarterly.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July and October, 1894, and January and April, 1895.

New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
Invitation to the Fiftieth Anniversary Exercises of the Society, May 16, 1895.

New York Historical Society, New York City.
Collections 1889. Dean Papers 1779–1781. Book.

Eben Putnam, Salem, Mass.
Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, July, 1892; Vol. 1, No. 3.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Rathbone, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Report of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union for 1894. Pamphlet.

Royal Historical Society, London, England.
Proceedings of the Gibbon Commemoration. Pamphlet.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 1894. New series; Vol. VIII. Book.

Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York.
The Spirit of '76, October, 1894.

L. G. Stuart, Grand Rapids.
Two Photographs, Bishop Baraga and Rix Robinson.

Robert T. Swan, Commissioner, Boston, Mass.
Public Document No. 52. Seventh Report on the Custody and Condition of the Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties. Pamphlet.

Rev. Chrysostom Verwyst, O. S. F., Bayfield, Wis.
Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Menard and Allouez, in the Lake Superior Region. Pamphlet.

Ralph Watson, South Riley, Mich.
The Industrial News, Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1894. Populist State Convention.
Union Signal, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4, 1894.

Weather and Crop Review Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Minnesota Weather and Crop Review, May 15, 1895. Vol. 1, No. 1.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, O.
Charter, List of Members, etc.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Historical Address. By Eben Greenough Scott, delivered at the Wyoming Monument, July 3, 1893. Pamphlet.
- Union Services at the Old Forty Fort Church, Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pa., June 15, 1888. Pamphlet.
- The Massacre of Wyoming. Pamphlet.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The executive committee and committee of historians have held two meetings in joint session since the last annual meeting as follows:

On November 21, 1894, at which time the question of papers to be read at this meeting was discussed and arrangements made to secure them.

Ex.-Lt. Gov. Henry H. Holt was appointed a committee to prepare the bill for the appropriation for the years 1895 and 1896, and to see that it was introduced.

Hon. Gerrit J. Diekema and Hon. Theron F. Giddings were appointed a committee to look after the bill in its passage through both houses of the legislature, and as the bill was introduced and passed without opposition it is safe to say that these committees performed their work faithfully and well.

Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, State Librarian, was presented with a full set of Pioneer and Historical Collections and will hereafter receive them as they are issued; and here let me say that Mrs. Spencer is one of the staunchest friends of this society, and has done much hard work to promote its interests for which the committees feel very grateful.

The second meeting was held Monday evening and Tuesday, May 3 and 4, when the general routine of business was transacted. Arrangements for this meeting were completed, the program as arranged by the secretary was submitted, approved and ordered printed. The amounts of bills allowed and ordered paid will be found in the treasurer's report and the balance of the work accomplished during the year will be found in the minutes of the annual meeting and the annual reports of the other officers submitted at this date.

GEO. H. GREENE,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Lansing, June 5, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

In accordance with custom I herewith submit my sixteenth annual report of the correspondence of the society. The duties of the corresponding secretary are increasing year by year as the society becomes more and more each year a medium of information to historical inquirers. I have endeavored to give prompt replies to all such inquirers and to acknowledge all donations entrusted to my address. In addition to this a notice of this meeting has been mailed to each of our members and to the leading newspapers of the State, many of which have given prominent notice of this meeting in their columns.

Two notices have been forwarded to the vice presidents, the first at the close of last meeting, informing them of their election and duties and the second about four weeks ago requesting them to furnish a memorial report for their county of all pioneers who had died within the past year.

The proceedings of last meeting as published in the Lansing papers have been sent to each of the officers including the vice presidents and committees.

The death roll of members of the society for the past year contains the names of very prominent citizens of the State and some of the most valuable workers in the society, among them are ex-Gov. Winans of Hamburg, Rev. Joseph Estabrook of Olivet, Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert of Grand Rapids, Dr. Oliver C. Comstock of Marshall, but more recently of Brookline, Mass., who was the second president of the society and for many years a member of the committee of historians, Hon. John H. Forster of Williamston, who was a member of the committee of historians at the time of his death and was president of the society from June, 1890, to June, 1892, and Hon. Charles I. Walker of Detroit, who was president from June, 1882, to June, 1884.

The list so far as I have been able to ascertain is as follows:

No.	Name.	Residence.	Born.	Died.	Age.	Came to Mich.
3	Oliver C. Comstock	Marshall	Nov. 19, 1806	Feb. 6, 1895	89	1836
12	David Scott	DeWitt	Oct. 5, 1817	March 17, 1895	78	1825
155	James Craig	Detroit	Dec. 2, 1823	Nov. 11, 1894	71	1847
198	Rockwell May	Kalamazoo	June 20, 1799	Jan. 26, 1895	93	1834
203	Mrs. Sophia S. Stuart	Kalamazoo	May 22, 1812	Nov. 14, 1894	81	1835
212	Fred E. Woodward	Kalamazoo	June 19, 1818	May 1, 1895	82	1839
258	Wm. H. Brown	Marshall	Dec. 9, 1812	Jan. 29, 1895	83	1836
294	Horace Carpenter	Ann Arbor	Dec. 1, 1805	Feb., 1895	89	1826
337	Theodore H. Hinchman	Detroit	May 6, 1818	May 12, 1895	77	1836
385	Thomas D. Gilbert	Grand Rapids	Dec. 13, 1815	Nov. 18, 1894	79	1835
393	John H. Forster	Williamston	May 29, 1822	June 15, 1894	72	1843
424	Charles I. Walker	Detroit	April 25, 1814	Feb. 11, 1895	81	1836
442	Elias S. Woodman	Northville	Oct. 15, 1816	Oct. 3, 1894	78	1837
462	Oka Town	Otsego	July 2, 1806	March 24, 1895	89	1831
581	Harriett Tilloteon Hayt	Battle Creek	Nov. 1, 1809	Dec. 25, 1894	85	1834
588	Allen Beard	Antrim	Jan. 11, 1810	Feb. 12, 1895	85	1836
664	Albert G. Torrance	Eaton Rapids	May 21, 1827	May 9, 1895	68	1842
732	Alanson J. Hogle	Lansing	Oct. 4, 1816	July 2, 1894	78	1836
751	Rev. Joseph Estabrook	Olivet	July 3, 1820	Sept. 30, 1894	74	1839
770	Edwin B. Winans	Hamburg	May 16, 1826	July 4, 1894	68	1834

Also the following whose deaths have not heretofore been reported:

No.	Name.	Residence.	Born.	Died.	Age.	Came to Mich.
70	Ira D. Wright	Flint	Aug. 3, 1809	May 7, 1893	83	1835
136	Henry A. Hawley	Mason	Nov. 19, 1815	June 12, 1881	65	1834
167	John Van Vleck	Augusta	Aug. 28, 1812	Sept. 7, 1884	72	1835
233	Wm. C. Pringle	Marshall	Sept. 23, 1801	July 16, 1886	85	1836
313	Jane Pease Chapin	Vevay	March 31, 1814	Oct. 20, 1893	78	1842
357	Joseph W. Brewer	St. Joseph	June 27, 1814	March 29, 1889	75	1833
384	Cornelia M. Smith	Mason	Aug. 22, 1820	Oct. 25, 1882	62	1832
560	Alexander B. Leeds	Berrien Springs	Feb. 17, 1819	March 10, 1893	74	1843
651	Francis H. Conant	Coldwater	Sept. 19, 1815	May 12, 1887	72	1865
689	Benj. Vernor	Detroit	Oct. 13, 1820	July 10, 1889	69	1840

GEO. H. GREENE,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Lansing, June 5, 1895.

To the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

I herewith submit my annual report as follows:

Benj. F. Davis, treasurer, in account with the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society from June 6, 1894, to June 5, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand June 6, 1894	$243 57
" amount received on account of membership fees	16 00
Total	$259 57
Balance on hand June 5, 1895	$259 57

APPROPRIATION OF 1893.

Amount on hand June 6, 1894, in the State Treasury, of the appropriation made by Act 60 of 1893.

For the year 1893	$472 80
For the year 1894	2,500 00
Total	$2,972 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of annual meeting, 1894	$41 50	
Expenses of committee of historians	63 00	
Expenses of executive committee	10 90	
Postage, express and telegraph	31 10	
Copyright, Vols. 21, 22 and 23	3 00	
Engraving	71 50	
Reading proof, preparing copy for printers, making indexes, etc.	600 00	
Printing and binding Vol. 22	929 64	
Printing and binding Vol. 23	933 20	
		$2,683 84
Balance available in State Treasury June 5, 1895		$288 96

APPROPRIATION OF 1895.

Amount appropriated by Act 115, 1895, none of which has yet been drawn.

For the year 1895	$2,500 00
For the year 1896	2,500 00
Total	$5,000 00

B. F. DAVIS,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

Oka Town.—At his home on the south side, Sunday morning, March 24, 1895, occurred the death of Oka Town, one of Allegan's best known and most venerable citizens. His whole life, nearly, was identified with the history of this county and village. He was born July 2, 1806, and had he lived until July 2 next he would have been 89 years old. Stoddard, Cheshire county, N. H., was his birthplace, but he came to Michigan from Springfield, Windsor county, Vt.

It was the latter part of August or the first of September, 1831, when he reached Kalamazoo county and settled on Gull prairie. A little over a year later, October 11, 1832, he was married to Miss Martha Sherwood, who resided at Pine Creek. Mr. Town, accompanied by Col. Barnes, the man who tied the knot, walked from Gull prairie to the home of his bride, wading the Kalamazoo river at Aldrich's crossing at Gun Plain. The next day, Edmund Sherwood, one of his brothers-in-law, took a team of horses and conveyed Oka and his wife to their farm home on the prairie. They began housekeeping in a log house, the floor of which was made of oak slabs split by Mr. Town—"a good, solid floor," as he once remarked to a friend. The next day they made bedsteads by inserting pieces of timbers in holes in the log wall, supporting the other ends on sticks fastened to the floor. In March, 1834, he "moved down to Allegan county, to Pine creek, and helped Father Sherwood build his grist mill," as he expressed it. In 1835 he located a farm on section 27, and settled there. April 11, 1842, his wife died, leaving him one daughter, now Mrs. Ashley, of Dakota. Remaining single until 1845, he married Miss Caroline White, October 11 of that year. She lived only one year and a day after their wedding. A year later, October 17, 1847, Miss Sarah A. Eldred became his third wife. She survives, as do also four sons and daughters of whom she was mother. They are Frank, Carlton, Mrs. R. C. Turner, and Miss Pearle.

Mr. Town had been a resident of Allegan ten years or more, coming here from his farm in Otsego township and purchasing a residence. He lived quietly, enjoying the society of his family and friends and the esteem of his fellow townsmen. Like all those sturdy and energetic pioneers, his earlier years were spent in hard work, and when he quit active farm life he could thoroughly appreciate the change and better enjoy the results of his labors. Many of his earlier experiences and doings may seem very queer now, but recital of them is nevertheless interesting. By the kindness of a friend to whom he related them we are able to give them here. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1834 by Stevens T. Mason, Michigan's territorial Governor at that time. The first couple he married was Sidney Smith and Miss Harriet Cannon. This was the third one in the county. Mr. Town's was the second. The first occurred in January, 1832, when Misses Mary and Ann Sherwood, afterward his sisters-in-law, were united in marriage to Almeron L. Cotton and Erastus Jackson. It was a double wedding and Col. Barnes performed the ceremony. Sidney Smith and a Mr. Prouty were the first settlers in Trowbridge, arriving there in the fall of 1834, or spring of 1835. Mr. Prouty brought a wife with him. They stopped at Eber Sherwood's at Pine creek for a time after their arrival, and there Mrs. Prouty gave birth to a daughter, the second white child born in the county. The first was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Giles Scott, also at Pine creek. In June, 1834, Wm. G. Butler came up the Kalamazoo river from Saugatuck and purchased 30,000 feet of timber. This Mr. Town and Abijah Chichester, father to Ira Chichester, rafted to Saugatuck, where a saw-mill had been erected. Work on it was begun in 1831 by Eber Sherwood. In 1832 the "running gear" was put in and the mill started. Mr. Butler was the only white man in the county west of Allegan at that time. "About 1835 or 1836," said Mr. Town, "we at Pine creek built the bridge there. Otsego turned out and helped us, and afterward, when they built a bridge at Otsego, about 1834, we went up and helped them. We had no tax for either of them." The Gun Plain bridge was built the same way a few years after. There was a ford a mile below the present site of Plainwell village, at the farm of Isaac Aldrich. Dr. Thompson was the first settler on Gun Plain. Isaac Aldrich kept a tavern at the ford. He had a sign out, "Our house." In 1831, Mr. Town, Calvin White, a man named Nurse who came from New Hampshire with him and a man named Allen, also from Mr. Town's native state, slept together in a French trader's house. It stood on the right bank of the Kalamazoo river, west of where the Calvin White schoolhouse now is, about a mile on the road to Otsego. The trader, a French-Indian named Prigott, was trading down at the mouth of Gun river at the time. The only road across the State then was the military road made by the government from Detroit to Chicago. It passed through Washtenaw county, Coldwater, White Pigeon, and off to the borders of Lake Michigan. Another road was built later by the settlers as they had use for it, running from Detroit through Kalamazoo to the mouth of St. Joseph river. It was called the territorial road. There were plenty of Indians along the river in those days, and Mr. Town used their canoes by which to cross it. Of his service in the Black Hawk war Mr. Town often spoke, and his account of it is as follows:

"Black Hawk was chief of a tribe of Indians with headquarters at Chicago. The redskins were in the habit of going to Canada to trade, in large numbers, and on their return they would rob settlers along the road. The president tried to stop this by issuing a proclamation that only seven should go at a time, but old Black Hawk said he was going to do as he liked; so he started with his tribe; it was in 1832. Word went along the Chicago road to the settlers to arm and fight old Black Hawk. This road, remember, was part road and part Indian trail. About 1,000 men met at Gull prairie, and elected a man named Brown colonel. We marched as far as Niles, when word came that the United States troops had been sent around by the lakes and had intercepted the old redskin. They had a fight, of course, and Black Hawk was captured and taken to Washington, New York, and other places to show him how many men there were in the states. The chief was surprised and promised to behave himself when he got back. That is about all there was to it."

When Mr. Town applied for his pension two witnesses were required. He could find only one, Orlando Weed of Colorado, but the record of his bloodless service was on file at Washington, and this evidence sufficed. "But what a princely pension, $8 a month," said he; "I believe congress passed that bill pensioning veterans in Indian wars, thinking they were all dead." "I think the county was organized in 1835," said Mr. Town. "The whole county was one town, Allegan. Before we made nominations we called a convention at Otsego, in the fall of 1835, and sent the nominations to the territorial governor. The first session of the board of supervisors was held in January, 1836, the election having been held the fall before." The county was divided into four towns—Gun Plain, embracing the towns of Martin, Wayland and Leighton; Otsego, including the three towns now north; Allegan, including what are now ranges thirteen and fourteen. The western town embraced the rest of the county. The supervisors were Flavius J. Littlejohn for Allegan, Archibald Jamison for Gun Plain, Oka Town for Otsego, and a man named Baker for the western town. The meeting was held in the second story of the Winslow store, which stood very near the location of the Peck block. Mr. Littlejohn was chosen chairman and Herman Ely clerk. The minutes of that first meeting could never be found. "In the fall of 1835," said Mr. Town, "we elected a legislator and a congressman, Isaac E. Crary of Calhoun. We expected to be admitted to the union in December, 1835. Congress assembled then. Our constitution was framed in June, 1835. We sent it to Washington. In December the Ohio trouble arose as to the boundary, and Mr. Crary did not have a vote till he was reelected. Michigan was not admitted so early as she would have been if the Ohio trouble had not arisen. Congress fixed the boundary by giving us the upper peninsula, and Ohio took the ten mile strip. We had to put that new boundary into our constitution and vote on it. It carried all right but we were not regularly admitted into the union until, I think, January, 1837. The legislature met the winter of 1835–36, but the session amounted to nothing. "I was on jury at the first session of court held in this part of the State. It was county court, held in Kalamazoo. There was no circuit court then. This was in 1833. The judges were Messrs. Harrison and Hoyt. They were either elected or appointed by the territorial governor. That session was held in a log stable owned by Titus Bronson, a stable he kept his cow in the winter before. They cleaned it out and put in some boards, and we went in and held court. Hosea Husted was sheriff and Stephen Vickery clerk. The case was Harrison vs. Schaffer. It took one day to clean out the court house and a week to try the case. It was about a horse trade. The jurors got twenty-five cents each. Old Judge Harrison came with his saddle-bags on his shoulder and a straw hat. The old rim had rotted off and he had a new one put on. Husted kept a grocery. The lawyers were Messrs. Humphrey and Daniels of Prairie Ronde. That was the principal settlement in those days." The same ballot box served in Otsego and Trowbrige. Election would be held one day at the former place, and the next Mr. Town would take the box to Trowbridge. At that time Messrs. Smith and Prouty were the only settlers there.

Mr. Town was always a democrat, and voted for Andrew Jackson in 1828. He was the first judge of probate for Allegan county, his election occurring in August, 1835, and on the 25th of that month he received his commission from Gov. Mason. He served several terms as supervisor of Otsego township, and was for many years one of the county superintendents of the poor. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention and represented this county in the legislature in 1852–53. Of the origin of the name "Schnable," which was applied to the brook now bearing it, Mr. Town related the following: "That name is from an old man who owned land at the mouth of the creek. He had a contract with the government to furnish the military station at Chicago with pork and flour. He was going down the river and stopped there at the mouth of the creek and stayed over night. He liked the land and entered a large quantity. Afterwards he was here and stayed with me over night. He never lived here. He was a Pennsylvania Dutchman. After he died I sold the land for his daughter, who inherited it. He entered the land as a speculation."

The funeral occurred from the house Thursday forenoon at 10 o'clock, under conduct of Rev. Martin, and the remains were taken to Otsego for burial. Among those present from out of town were Mrs. Warner of Saginaw, and Mrs. Byron Ballou of Cadillac, sisters to Mrs. Town, and a large number of Mr. Town's old neighbors from Otsego and Plainwell and vicinity. The bearers were Messrs. Wm. J. Pollard, Wm. Dibble, Geo. Oliver, J. B. Streeter, Elijah Blackman and F. S. Day.

BARRY COUNTY.

BY DANIEL STRIKER.

To the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

I have the honor to submit my third annual report of deaths for the county of Barry, for the year ending June 5, 1895.

Ware, Anson, of Nashville, died June 4, 1894, aged 65 years, and a resident 55 years. Thrown from buggy.

Doonan, Wm., of Hope, died June 2, 1894, aged 82 years. Residence 38 years.

Erb, Jacob, of Baltimore, died June 16, 1894, aged 66 years; a residence of 39 years. He came in the woods.

Wilcox, A. W., of Assyria, June 26, 1894, aged 66; residence of 42 years.

Marshall, Mrs. Robert, of Barry, died July 22, 1894, aged 68; residence of 47 years.

Grant, Robert J., of Hastings, died August 12, 1894, aged 72; residence in State 58 years, and in Hastings 45. More than ordinary man. Served two terms in legislature, was mayor of the city, president of school board, etc., beloved by all, truthful and exemplary.

Mosher, Peter, of Hope. (Did not get particulars.)

Parker, Alfred, of Banfield, September 18, 1894, aged 65; residence 39 years.

Freeman, Mrs. Wm., of Dowling, September 11, 1894, aged 68; residence of 40 years.

Fehley, Joseph, of Freeport, September 14, 1894, aged 64; residence of 40 years. A good soldier.

Doyle, Richard, of Hastings, October 4, 1894, aged 40, and residence of 40 years. Born in Prairieville.

Bunell, Mrs., of Barry, October 15, 1894, aged 94; residence of 54 years.

Clark, Mrs. Clorinda, of Assyria, October 8, 1894, aged 79; residence of 58 years. The last of the six who organized the first M. E. class at Battle Creek in 1836; also one of the number to organize in Assyria in 1856.

Young, Mrs. Isaac, of Orangeville, October 26, 1894, aged 82. Among the oldest of Pioneers of Barry county.

Stetson, Emily F., of Hastings, November 2, 1894, aged 57; residence of 55 years.

Parkhurst, Dr. Silas S., of Middleville, November 4, 1894, aged 69; residence of 46 years. One of the early physicians in this county. He was a resident of the State 58 years.

Mudge, Royal, of Hastings, November 18, 1894, aged 59; residence of 57 years. One of the old merchants.

Bailey, Mary (formerly Holden), of Hastings, aged 51; residence same. Born in Prairieville.

Lewis, Mrs. David, of Baltimore, December 1, 1894, aged 44; residence of 44 years.

Carpenter, Elizabeth (Aunt Betsey), widow of the late E. R. Carpenter of Carlton, December 18, 1894, aged 79; residence 58 years.
73; residence of 40 years.

Staley, David, of Nashville, December 20, 1894, of pneumonia, aged

Staley, Mrs. David (Hannah), widow of David, December 28, 1894, aged 73; residence of 40 years.

Knappen, Mrs. Clarissa, widow of Heman I, of Hastings, December 28, 1894, aged 79; residence 53 years. A grand old lady.

Holbrook, C. G., of Hastings (lawyer), December 29, 1894, aged 61; residence of 40 years.

Hager, Mrs. I. N., of Woodland (formerly Wheeler), aged 67; residence of 52 years.

Scoby, Morgan, of Carlton, January 20, 1895, aged 83; residence of 46 years.

Seward, Jno., said to be a cousin of Wm. H. Seward, died January 23, aged 83; residence of 31 years.

Robinson, Mrs. C. V., of Hope, January 31, 1895, aged 64; residence of 48 years.

Morford, A. B., of Johnstown, January 30, 1895, aged 68; residence of 55 years.

Westover, A. H., of Prairieville, aged 87. No items.

Hughes, Wm., of Prairieville, February 13, 1895, aged 75; residence of 46 years.

Chase, Jesse, of Prairieville, February 16, 1895, aged 78; residence of 50 years.

Bull, Franklin, of Carlton, February 22, 1895, aged 83; residence of 40 years.

Marks, Finley, of Hastings, March 1, 1895, aged 78; residence of 41 years.

LARABEE, MRS. SENSIBA, of Hope (Cedar Creek), February 23, 1895, aged 63; residence same in State, 41 in county.

WILLISON, MARY M., March 2, 1895, aged 59; residence in county 40 years and State 59 years.

DILLENBECK, MRS. JNO. (Aunt Laura), of Woodland, March 8, 1895, aged 86; residence of 50 years.

BATTWOOD, MRS. O. N., March 7, 1895, aged 80 years; residence of 44 years. A very extraordinary woman, very much above the average. A direct descendant of Daniel Webster.

DILBAUGHNER, MRS. GEO., of Maple Grove, March 9, 1895, aged 92; residence of 46 years.

COLE, JOSEPH, of Hastings, March 8, 1895, aged 81; residence of 38 years.

PALLY, MRS. LUCIEN, of Barry, aged 76; residence of 49 years.

ROBINSON, MRS. T. V., of Hope, March 20, 1895, aged 84; residence of 46 years.

DOYLE, MRS. THOS., of Hastings, April 1, 1895, aged 70; residence of 50 years.

HERRINGTON, MRS. JOHN, of Baltimore, April 1, 1895, aged 75; residence of 50 years.

BUCHLER, MRS. CHAS., of Irving (later Woodland), February, 1895, aged 90 years; residence of 40 years.

BUSH, ABRAM, of Barry, April 6, 1895, aged 92; residence of 49 years.

BENTLEY, SUSAN, of Hastings, April 7, 1895, aged 84; residence of 40 years.

TINKLER, ALMA, of Hastings, April 8, 1895, aged 66; residence 44 years.

BRONSON, MRS. HIRAM, of Carlton, April 7, 1895, aged 86; residence of 54 years.

COOK, MRS. LYSANDER, aged 54; residence of 40 years.

BURTON, PORTER, of Hastings, April 17, 1895, aged 72; residence 39 years.

HALL, SALMON C., a pioneer of Barry county, died at Milton, Conn., April 10, 1895, aged 86. He was register of deeds of and member of the legislature from this county in the early forties. A great politician in his day.

Under 60 years of age	11
Between 60 and 70	13
Between 70 and 80	13
Between 80 and 90	11
Above 90	4
Total	52

June 5, 1895.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Joseph Washington Brewer.—Joseph Washington Brewer was born in Kentucky, June 27, 1812; he came to St. Joseph in 1833, engaged in boating on the St. Joseph river, and soon became one of the most expert boatmen and pilot on the river, being in 1835 pilot of the steamer "Crockett." In those early days a large business was done on the river, the entire exports of the valley being shipped from the port at St. Joseph. On December 8, 1836, he married Lucinda A. Bogart, of Royalton (now Sodus) township, who died well esteemed by all her acquaintances, December 12, 1885. After his marriage he lived for a time upon a farm in Sodus. He moved to St. Joseph in 1840, where he has ever since resided, excepting temporary sojourn of two years at Niles for greater convenience in the boating business. In the year 1853 the township of St. Joseph without his solicitation or knowledge, elected him a justice of the peace, which office he has since held consecutively. His term would have expired July 4th of the present year, but he was renominated for the position only the evening before his death. He was also frequently elected to the various other township offices and recorder of the village. Four children only, of eleven who were born to him, now survive. Frances M., the wife of Capt. J. J. Drake, of Chicago; Clara L., the wife of Milo Clock; Jessie F., the wife of W. H. Wines, of Chicago; and James N., now resides in Benton township. As captain formerly and later as squire, Mr. Brewer has been familiarly and thoroughly known throughout the country for 56 years, during all which time he has been universally honored and respected as a good citizen and just and upright man. His clear perception, excellent judgment, unimpeachable and unquestioned integrity made him a model judicial officer whose decisions were almost always accepted as final and very seldom reversed. He frequently acted as guardian and administrator in the settlement of estates and no person ever accused him of misappropriating a penny. For years his advice was sought by his neighbors on public and private matters and was generally followed, and found to be sound and practical, always at his place of duty, ready and willing to do and perform everything, and more than could be reasonably required of him. His death leaves a vacant space which it will be exceedingly difficult to fill. Full of years, crowned with the honors which rightfully belonged to a long life of honesty and sterling worth, he has been gathered to his Father. His familiar face will be seen no more, but his memory will remain a precious legacy to his children, an honor to the town in which he so long resided. The funeral services were in charge of Occidental Lodge No. 56, F. & A. M., of which lodge Mr. Brewer has been a member for a quarter of a century. He was its secretary for 11 consecutive years, and was finally relieved at his own request, on account of the infirmities of age. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. J. V. Hickmott, of the Congregational church, and a very large number of friends, especially of older residents, were present. He died March 29, 1889.

Capt. Charles Franklin Howe.—Capt. Charles Franklin Howe was born in Worcester county, Mass., March 30, 1810. He was educated in the vicinity of his birth and seems to have had better opportunities for education than most people born at that early day. Before he had reached his majority he went to Pennsylvania and taught school for a year and then engaged at the same work in southwestern New York. There his health became seriously affected and he was advised to go on the lake for a time to get the benefit of an out door life. At Buffalo he found a master of a schooner who took him on as mate although he knew absolutely nothing of maritime matters. His ability to read and write and transact business was regarded as of more value to that craft than a knowledge of sailing. In a brief time he came around the lakes and the late Gurdon Hubbard, then and long after one of the leading vessel owners on the lakes, found him a competent sailor and a good draughtsman and sent him, with a small vessel and a cargo of goods suitable for the Indian trade, north to explore and chart the west side of Lake Michigan north of Milwaukee. He sold his goods for peltries or gave them away when likely to secure future trade; he found the islands, reefs and shoals and made the earliest chart of the west shore as far down as the Green Bay country. He continued in the lake business for some time and then owned and commanded a steamer on the St. Joseph river in the days when it was an important thoroughfare. In 1835 he established his home at St. Joseph and in 1838 was married to Charlotte Gragg. After a few years he came to Berrien Springs. He was for 12 years register of deeds for this county and was, from an early date, frequently engaged in surveying and civil engineering. He was also engaged in real estate and lumbering enterprises and for a long time one of the most prominent business men in the county. Toward the last fortune was unkind to him and he lost his strong hold on affairs. But he was noted as a man of the kindest heart and most generous impulses. Many men can look back on acts that must have cost Capt. Howe much time and anxiety, as well as a good deal of money, but that saved them from disaster and gave them courage to renew the battle of life and win in the end.

Men who knew him when he was prominently engaged in the business of the county, others who remember him as a power in politics may not regard his death as a loss; they may, indeed, think of him only as a man who once played his part in the world. But those friends of long ago who remember personal acts of kindness that often saved their estates, or even their honor, and the other friends who have learned to know the dear old man in later years and love him for his lovable character and traits will not soon forget him. To many he was almost a father; to many more he was a friend, full of information about the early days of this section and wise in advice. All regarded him highly and the term, "Uncle Charley," so generally applied, was meant as a loving way of distinguishing him from other men. He was thrice married but his two sons were the offspring of his first wife. They grew to manhood in this county and both served with credit in the federal army. Both have scars to show for the work they did there. The elder, Capt. Chas. Eugene Howe, is now a resident of Chicago; the other, Captain Clarence M., owns a fine farm at Keats, Kan. In 1890 the latter came here and took his father home with him. There, surrounded with the comforts of a good home and treated with such care as only good children can afford a helpless father, the later days of his life have passed. He was feeble when he went there and it was hardly believed he could live many months, but he drifted slowly along and finally passed away peacefully and without great suffering. He died Friday, February 8, 1895, and his son started as early as possible for this place to lay his body beside the ashes of those he loved. The unfavorable state of the weather and consequent bad condition of railways delayed his arrival but only the briefest notice was required of his arrival to assemble a goodly number of men all anxious to show their respect and help the gray haired sons, both of whom came with the body, to bury their dead. The life ended has been a long one and useful. The snow that covers the earth is no whiter than the character of the man so lately buried beneath it. If the good wishes of his friends can be of service to his sons they will be theirs without the asking. The funeral service was held at the home of Henry D. Howe, Berrien Springs, Monday, February 11, at 2:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. W. J. Funkey, with singing by the Lutheran choir, assisted by Walter S. Martin.

BRANCH COUNTY.

BY HARVEY HAYNES.

Wm. H. Abbott.—The people of Coldwater who had known him so long were surprised to learn that Wm. H. Abbott died Friday morning, November 16, 1894, after a brief illness of only four days. The deceased went to his work at the C Mill Monday noon but was unable to remain. Soon after reaching his home on Jackson street a physician was called. He said that Mr. Abbott was ill with pneumonia and gave very little encouragement for his recovery. Thursday his son, E. J. Abbott of

Manistee, was sent for but did not reach home in time to see his father alive. The deceased was born in Dearborn near Detroit July 8, 1826, and spent the first 12 years of his life mostly in Detroit. In 1838 he came to Coldwater where he has since resided until his death. He was a miller by occupation and at one time was one of the owners of the B flouring mills in Coldwater. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Himrod of Coldwater, who with two children, Eva M. and E. J., mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. He was a brother of Chas. Abbott and Mrs. Dr. Marsh both of Coldwater, also Mrs. Amanda Sabins of Chicago. Mr. Abbott was a member of Tyre lodge F. and A. M. and was also a charter member of Jacobs Commandery of Knights Templar. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, November 18, at his late residence, Rev. Wm. Denman officiating.

SEYMOUR L. BINGHAM.—Died at his home, 720 S. 7th street, San Jose, Cal., June 25, 1894, Seymour L. Bingham, aged 83 years and 11 months. Seymour L. Bingham was a pioneer of Branch county, coming from Crawford county, Penn. He with his father's family settled at Coldwater in 1831. In 1834 he was united in marriage to Martha Ann McCarty, whose relatives were largely numbered among the early pioneers of Branch county. Three children were born to them, Gertrude L., Charles A., who passed away in his early manhood, and a daughter, little Maggie, who died in infancy. He also had an adopted daughter, Aletha A. Bingham, a niece, who was cherished as his own. She is now Mrs. O. F. Kuder of Coldwater. Mr. Bingham's first wife died in 1859. He was subsequently united in marriage to Miss E. P. Saunders, who survives him. By this marriage there are two children, Mrs. Ada J. Downs of Flora, Miss., and Earl S. Bingham of San Jose, Cal. Mr. Bingham resided near Coldwater continuously for nearly 40 years, being engaged a greater part of the time in the lumber business. The men he employed during those years if counted together would make a small army. Many a returned soldier boy found employment with him when his efforts were fruitless elsewhere. In his old neighborhood he was the man to call on in any emergency and never failed to respond to the extent of his ability. In the church, Sabbath and district school, he was always ready to carry out any work to further their progress. The Sabbath school was his especial delight and to his last days, the sight of school children was a great pleasure to him, reminding him of the dear ones gathered together under his instruction in the Sabbath school for many years both in Michigan and Indiana. Mr. Bingham helped to erect the first house on the prairie where the city of Coldwater now stands, and for many years carried a cane made from one of the logs which was rescued by some of the pioneers when the old house was about to go out in flame and smoke. Dr. Alger, an old resident of Coldwater, had the canes made and presented to the old pioneers as a relic of early days. Mr. Bingham was a resident of Indiana when the cane was sent to him. Financial considerations, coupled with a desire to engage in a business that was less exacting on mind and body than had been the mill and lumber business, led him to dispose of his property in Michigan in 1869 and engage in farming and stock raising in northern Indiana where for five years he carried on an extensive business. But the climate and agricultural advantages were not of a kind to make a permanent residence desirable, and as Nebraska offered greater inducements in both lines, in 1873 he removed to the Platte valley, Nebraska, where he remained till 1885, when finding the winters too severe in his advanced age, he followed friends to San Jose, Cal., where, in serene enjoyment of that beautiful land, he passed his last days. He was a man who commanded respect from those who knew him. In his neighborhood in Indiana he was very highly esteemed and being unanimously made township justice held the position till he left the State. The same conditions awaited him in his new home in Nebraska, where he was again elected to the same office, being respected and trusted by the men who placed him there. In the church he was an elder, and only the infirmities of advancing age closed his work for the public. In his California home those who knew him respected him for his Christian life and principles and were kindly thoughtful of his comfort. He was confined to the house and much of the time to his bed for the last nineteen months, but was remarkably free from pain. He enjoyed reading and seeing friends occasionally till near the last. His Bible and hymn book are well worn by frequent use, but he never tired of them or of expressing his thankfulness that his last days were so comfortable and free from pain. Those who saw him were cheered by his faith and patience. His funeral services were largely attended. The floral offerings were beautiful and abundant. He lies at rest in a beautiful cemetery in the fairest land under the sun, a beautiful ending for a Christian life. Com.

James Clizbe.—James Clizbe was born at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., February 8, 1813, and died at his home in the village of Quincy, Sunday morning, March 24, 1895, being a little over 82 years old. His early years were spent in lumbering winters and farming summers. His schooling was limited, owing to the arduous duties laid upon him, but gifted with the faculty for acquiring knowledge he became a competent writer, especially so on the subjects of farming and wool growing. In 1835 he married Sarah Linkletter, to whom was born Anna M., now Mrs. Wilcox of Los Angeles, Cal. She having died, he married Nancy Cowan, who came with him to his home on Maple street in the eastern part of Quincy township, which he had taken from the government in 1835. In a few years the second wife also died. December 17, 1844, he married Abby P. Rounds, with whom he has lived over 50 years. They celebrated their golden wedding in December, 1894, when all his nine children were present except Anna. The children were all present before and at the time of his death except Anna, of Los Angeles, and Ellis, of Dakota. Mr. Clizbe lived on Maple street for 34 years and had the honor of naming that street after the trees that he had set along that highway in 1847. Mrs. Clizbe, who now mourns his decease, held the trees in an upright position while he covered the roots with earth. Mr. Clizbe was an expert in setting trees and had the faculty of making them live and thrive where others would fail. A great many of the trees in the village were set by him, notably the larger ones on West Chicago street, North Main street, about the schoolhouse and the M. E. church. These trees are a monument to his name as they are a symbol of his fruitful life. Mr. Clizbe has for a time been the oldest pioneer in Quincy, but he was not only a pioneer in point of being an early settler; he organized the first Sunday school in Quincy township, as well as the first Methodist class. They met two and a half miles east on Chicago street. This class was afterwards moved to Quincy and formed the basis of the present M. E. church, of which he is the last, as he may have been considered the first charter member. As a farmer he stood among the first, as he did also in stock raising. His success in this line is affirmed by the history of the agricultural society, of which he was a charter member, which in 1859 presented him with a solid silver pitcher bearing the following inscription: "To James Clizbe, Branch Co. Ag'l Society for the best farm of 160 acres." No enterprise tending to help the community ever failed to receive his sanction and support. Honest and fearless, his energy went with his supposed duty. He appreciated his friends and never abused a confidence. Notwithstanding his failing physical powers have taken him from active life of late years, he will be remembered and missed by all who knew him. His funeral was held at the Methodist church, Tuesday forenoon, March 26, conducted by Rev. E. A. Armstrong, who delivered an interesting and appropriate discourse and read a brief sketch of Mr. Clizbe's active life. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Jacokes, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of this section, who formed Mr. Clizbe's acquaintance way back in the pioneer days and related some interesting incidents of those times in which deceased took part. After the services were concluded the large congregation were permitted to look for the last time upon the familiar features of their old friend and neighbor, which looked peaceful and happy in death. The remains were taken to Lakeview cemetery, where Mr. Clizbe's four stalwart sons, who acted as bearers, lowered them to their last resting place.

FRANCIS HENRY CONANT.—Francis Henry Conant was born in Albany, N. Y., September 19, 1815, and died in Coldwater, May 12, 1887, from a brief illness of pneumonia. He was a son of Francis and Mary (Gates) Conant and a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from Roger Conant, who came from England in 1623 and settled in Salem, Mass.

He was married in Stow, Mass., October 25, 1836, to Mary Eliza Gates, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Conant) Gates. Six children was the result of this union, viz., Francis N., who died young; Francis E., who was adjutant of the 108th New York regiment and was killed at the battle of Antietam September 17, 1862; Walter N.; Eugene H.; John A. and George F. He engaged in business at North Bay, N. Y., in 1840, but in 1848 went to Camden, N. Y., and engaged in milling and later in the furniture and chair business, which he established in 1849. He was postmaster at Camden from 1848 to 1851. In 1865 he came to Detroit and engaged for a time in the manufacture of chairs and later removed to Adrian. While at Adrian he and one of his sons became interested in the lumber business at Toledo, O., and furniture at Rochester, N. Y. Subsequently he returned to Camden where he lived until the death of his wife which occurred June 25, 1882. He then came to Coldwater and retired from active business. He married for his second wife at Coldwater, July 25, 1883, Mrs. Sarah E. Beech, widow of the late Dr. Beech, who with three of his sons survive him. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Coldwater at the time of his death and active in all its work. He was a genial and social man and made friends wherever he went. His remains were taken to Camden, N. Y., and laid in the family vault.

Mrs. David B. Dennis.—It was a beautiful morning, Wednesday, May 8, 1895, as the light fell upon the trees, the dews, the blossoms and the buds, but the angel of death, in the still hours of the night, had closed the eyes of Mrs. D. B. Dennis in dreamless sleep whose waking shall be in the morning light of the resurrection. As a child sinks to sleep in its mother's arms, weary of the day's pleasure and toil, so she sank to sleep peacefully and unconsciously, with life's work all done and rounded full of noble deeds. She answered the still small voice while the morning light was breaking but ere the shadows fell the evening before, the workday had passed and her task was ended.

"Life, we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through stormy weather.
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
'Twill cost a sigh, perhaps a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Say not 'Good night,'
But in some happier clime,
Wish me 'Good morning.'"

Her kindly acts and friendly counsel will be missed in many homes in the future. Her absence in the social gatherings, in church work, and upon public occasions will be noted and regretted. For the past year she has been too feeble to take her accustomed place among her friends in their social pleasures, but has drawn them about her in her own beautiful home and passed the time in the quiet of peaceful days and restful nights with cheerful resignation, abiding faith and boundless courage. Her hopes of a future life were strong and unwavering, and for more than forty years she had been an active member of the Baptist church and worked in thoughtful remembrance of the needs of others. Her maiden name was Alma Alden and was born the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Alden, June 5, 1826, in western New York. When a child she came with her parents to Coldwater in September, 1834, which has been her home ever since. She was united in marriage with Henry C. Lewis, February 10, 1846. Together they visited Europe three times, the first trip occurring in 1866, and they remained abroad two years visiting the most renowned places of the old world. The second time was on the occasion of the Vienna exposition, and the third time was in 1878. It was on these trips that so many of the interesting souvenirs of Europe were gathered to beautify and ornament their home. During her trip abroad she was presented to the Empress Eugenia and also to the pope. Mr. Lewis died August 18, 1884. On February 17, 1890, she married Mr. David B. Dennis, who survives her. As relatives of her father's family she leaves three brothers and three sisters, Mr. Isaac R. Alden of Oakland, Cal.; Mr. Willis Alden of Vacaville, Cal.; Philander Alden of Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. John S. Lewis of Jonesville, Mich.; and Mrs. Roland Root and Mrs. Harvey Haynes of Coldwater.

SAMUEL DENNISON.—Samuel Dennison died Tuesday afternoon, November 20, 1894, at his residence three and one-half miles southeast of Coldwater, aged 80 years. He was born in Livonia, N. Y., March 20, 1814, and came to Michigan in 1836, settling in Coldwater He was a carpenter and built the house where Jeremiah Cox now lives on Monroe street in 1838. His first wife died in the fall of 1847. A few years later he married a Miss Burh who survives him. At the time of his death Mr. Dennison was the oldest surviving male member of the Presbyterian church of Coldwater, having united with it in 1838. Mr. Dennison was a man possessed of many excellent traits of character, prominent among which was his readiness to visit and watch with the sick. He was a man loved by all who knew him in life, and leaves behind him a memory without reproach.

CLEOPHAS T. GOODMAN.—Cleophas T. Goodman was born August 21, 1815, in the state of New York, and died at the residence of his son Byron, in Algansee, January 29, 1895, aged 79 years, 5 months and 8 days. He came with his parents to Lenawee county, Mich., in 1832, and from there to Branch county in 1837. He was united in marriage to Cornelia Tuttle in 1854, and they settled on the farm where they resided until the death of his wife, which occurred December 27, 1892, since which time he has made his home with his sons. Mr. Goodman had been a member of the Presbyterian church at Hall's Corners for a good many years; he had been a very faithful attendant at the protracted meetings, conducted by Rev. A. Dunlap at the Grove schoolhouse, for four weeks previous to his death, often saying that he had but a few more times to testify to God's goodness to him. But little did we think the end was so near. He was taken very ill Monday, December 21, and gradually grew worse until called to his better home January 29. He leaves two sons, Byron and Tom, of Algansee, one brother, G. P. Goodman, residing in Algansee, two sisters, Mrs. David Bovee of Coldwater, and Mrs. Emma Rowe of Camden, with a large circle of other friends to mourn his loss. Funeral services were held at the Fisher church Thursday afternoon, conducted by Rev. J. C. Smith of Reading, and the remains placed beside those of his wife in the Fisher cemetery.

GEORGE HARDING.—By the death of Mr. George Harding, of Orland, Ind., Friday, November 9, 1894, the old settlers of Steuben county, Ind., and Branch county, Mich., have lost one of the most prominent men of their number. He was an industrious man and had accumulated a fine property. He was a man of strong build and vigorous constitution, and had been very active in the life of the community. He fulfilled the command to "earn his bread by the sweat of the brow" and was much respected by the people among whom he lived. He was always ready and willing in his acts of neighborly kindness and he will be missed from among the people where he has lived so long. He was the father of Geo. W. Harding of Coldwater. We herewith append personal reminiscences prepared by himself which extends over a period of 82 years:

As one of the pioneer settlers of Steuben county I wish to place on record a few incidents of my early life, more especially of that portion of it connected with the early settlement of this county. I was born July 12, 1812, in Yorkshire, England. My father, William Harding, was born in March, 1775, in a small valley called Ladelgill running up into the mountains in the east riding of Yorkshire. The parish register shows that the Harding family have occupied a farm in that fertile valley for nearly 300 years. My early years were passed upon the farm with plenty of work and very limited school privileges. By diligent improvement of such opportunities as were within reach I acquired the elements of an English education, which (though not what I might have desired) has been of great assistance in the affairs of life and a continuous source of enjoyment. Becoming satisfied that America afforded better opportunities for a young man than my native country, in the summer of 1832 I left England, in company with my brother-in-law, John Brown, and landed in New York September 7th of the same year. From that city we came up the Hudson river to Albany, then by canal to Buffalo, then by lake to Cleveland, and again by canal to Coshocton, then by team to Gambier, Knox county, O., the seat of Kenyon college, which was our objective point. On reaching that place I found myself in debt to my brother-in-law ten dollars, which I repaid with my first month's earnings. I continued to work by the day and by the month as chances offered for about two years. Sometimes wages were very low, but I never stopped on that account, thinking low wages better than none. In 1833 Brown and myself bought 130 acres of timbered land at three dollars per acre. Of this I was to have 50 acres and he 80. In the fall of 1834 I bought a team of horses and wagon and engaged in teaming, hauling goods and passengers to and from Newark, Zanesville, Columbus, Cleveland, Sandusky, and many other places in Ohio. In the spring of 1835 I sold 25 of my 50 acres in Ohio for $100. About the same time I moved a family by the name of Glass to Gilead, Branch county, Mich. From there I went to Lima, Ind., which place I reached on the 20th day of June. That night a frost cut the corn (then nearly a foot high), potatoes, beans and other vegetables to the ground. Most of these things, however, took a new start, grew right along and resulted in a fair crop. At Lima I found the commissioners and surveyors authorized to lay out the road from Elkhart to Toledo, then and now known as the Vistula road. I accompanied the party as far as Willow Prairie (now Fremont). The evening before reaching that place it began to rain. We peeled elm bark and made a shelter, hoppled our horses and let them go loose. At that time there was not a house east of Vermont Settlement (now Orland) this side of Bean creek, which was 53 miles away. From Willow Prairie I retraced my way to Jamestown and determined to locate land there. I went to the land office at Fort Wayne and on the 27th day of June, 1835, I entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 17, township 38 north, range 13 east, being the third tract of land entered in Jamestown township. After this I went to Detroit and teamed it there and in the vicinity for about two years. I worked for some time hauling dirt for a fill in the river where the Michigan Central depot now stands. In the fall of 1835 I went back to Ohio and sold the remaining 25 acres of my Ohio land, and in March, 1836, entered 157 acres more in Jamestown, it being all in section 17 east of the lake. In the fall of 1837 I rode from Ypsilanti to Detroit in a first class passenger coach. It was constructed something like the box car of today, with side doors. Wooden benches were placed crosswise of the car so that passengers in two seats sat facing with partition at the back between these seats and the next pair. The iron was the old strap rail and "snakeheads," as the upturned end of a loosened rail was called. The road and its equipments were very crude, but it was a step in improvement.

I next went to Adrian and worked on the railroad from that place to Toledo until it was completed. After the road was in operation the train reached Adrian one night with the engine so badly crippled that it could not make the return trip. The next morning I was hired to haul the coach and passengers to Toledo with my team. I made the trip successfully and to the satisfaction of all concerned coming very close to schedule time. Such was railroading 55 years ago. From this time on I followed teaming on the roads, carrying merchandise, passengers and families all through southern Michigan and northern Indiana, as far as South Bend, Michigan City, Logansport and west of the Tippecanoe river. In 1838 I hauled goods from Michigan City to Lima, Ind., for Samuel P. Williams, one of the first merchants in that town and who still resides there. In 1840 I made Chicago headquarters, carrying passengers and merchandise to Freeport, Rock Island, Galena and to a place 30 miles northwest of the last named city called Snake Hollow. In July I returned to Adrian and teamed about there until winter. In November, 1840, I was married to Diana Mostimon, of Lenawee county, Mich., formerly of Cape Cod, Mass. In the spring of 1841, I built a house on my Jamestown land and settled down to farming. My wife died January 13, 1842, leaving a babe, William, three months old. In July, 1842, I was married to Sophronia Wing of Branch county, Mich. In March, 1845, my son George W. was born. I continued on the farm for just 30 years always working hard and with varying success, but on the whole steadily gaining. I endeavored to improve on the methods of my neighbors and generally succeeded in raising better than average crops and better than average stock. I brought the first thoroughbred short-horn cattle to Steuben county, making a trip to Mt. Vernon, O., for one lot, and paying fancy prices there. Continuing to add to my land as I could accumulate means to pay for the same, I found myself in 1871, the owner of about 500 acres. In April of that year I rented my farm to my two sons and moved to Orland, where I had bought a house and four acres and here I have resided ever since. My second wife died in October, 1877, in her 74th year. I was married a third time in June, 1878, to Emeline A. Mallory, of Jamestown, formerly of Vermont, and we are living happily together in 1894. I have been an eye witness to the growth of Steuben county at every stage of its development. I have seen it when a wilderness; the abode of the red man and abounding with wild animals. I have seen the cabin of the pioneer supplanted by the comfortable farmhouse, and the wilderness converted by the hand of industry into fertile farms with fine buildings and thriving towns. I have seen the early settlers grow old and die until I feel almost alone amid the new generation of men. It is my wish that my descendants shall meet at the old farm in Jamestown, June 27, 1935, to celebrate the centennial of the entry of said land at Fort Wayne land office, June 27, 1835.

Hon. John H. Jones.—Hon. John H. Jones was born in Hopewell, Ontario county, N. Y., April 27, 1828, and died at Quincy, Michigan, March 19, 1895, aged 66 years, 10 months and 22 days. His boyhood days were spent in and near Ontario county, his educational advantages being the common schools of that time, and the Wesleyan academy of Lima, N. Y. After completing his studies he taught school for several years until his marriage, which occurred March 9, 1854, when he was married to Miss Susan C. Warfield, who was four years his junior, she having been born in Hopewell township June 5, 1832. Soon after the marriage he with his young wife started for what was then considered the far west, coming to Michigan, where he purchased the farm in northwest Quincy, which he owned at the time of his death. Taking the land from its natural state, by patience and industry he made it one of the best farms in the township. Here he made his home until 1882, when he moved to Quincy village, where he has lived ever since. On November 3, 1886, death came and called the loving wife, who had so patiently and faithfully shared all the cares and privations of their earlier life in their western home and with whom he had enjoyed the fruits of their labor and industry in later years. In the death of Mrs. Jones he received a blow from which he never fully recovered. Of this marriage there were four children, all of whom are now living: Clinton W. Jones and Herbert M. Jones of Quincy, Addie E. Pessell, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Clarence C. Jones of Jonesville, Mich. Mr. Jones has ever been prominently identified with the public interests of this community, and has served his people in many official positions in town, county and State. He held the office of justice of the peace for 16 years, was supervisor for several terms, rendering special service in the latter office during the war. Immediately following the war he was elected to the State legislature, where he served for four years, and where he was always found the ever ready champion of all those measures favorable to the soldier. At a later period he served for four years in the State senate, where he was recognized as a leader of that body. For several years he was president of the fire insurance company of Branch county, and has been the vice president of the First National Bank of Quincy since the date of its organization. After his removal to Quincy it was his wish to retire from political work, but the people willed otherwise, and for several years elected him to the office of president of the village, supervisor of the township, and justice of the peace, respectively. Socially he was a member of Mt. Vernon lodge No 166 F. and A. M. of Quincy with which society he had been identified since the organization, he being one of its charter members. In politics he was always a staunch republican standing firm for the principles of that party with which he cast his lot at the time of its organization. He was a man of strict integrity deliberate in his actions, slow to decide but standing firm in a decision when once made. His advice and counsel were much sought after and carefully followed by those to whom it was given. A friend to the worthy no needy or distressed person ever called upon him in vain, or went from his door empty handed. In his death the republican party loses a wise leader, the widow and the fatherless a kind friend, his family a loving parent and a wise counselor, and the community at large a most highly esteemed citizen. He leaves a life's record worthy of imitation. The funeral was held at the Presbyterian church at 2:30 Thursday afternoon, March 21, with funeral sermon by Rev. E. A. Armstrong, assisted by Rev. H. P. Lane. The church was filled to its utmost capacity by neighbors and friends who wished to pay their last tribute of respect to a worthy citizen. The floral display was very fine. A long procession followed the remains to Lakeview cemetery, where they were laid to rest beside those of his faithful companion. As a mark of respect to the deceased all business places were closed during the progress of the funeral.

PETER M. NEWBERRY.—Peter M. Newberry was born at Northumberland, Saratoga county, N. Y., December 14, 1810, and was the oldest of a family of eight children. His youth was passed in attending school and assisting on the home farm, remaining with his father until he was 26 years of age. At the age of 24 he was married to Miss Hannah Seaberry, of Northumberland, November 10, 1834, and in 1836 they came west, crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Detroit, thence by wagon to Jonesville, where Mr. Newberry worked a farm on shares for one year, when he came to Quincy township and purchased 80 acres of wild land, erected a log house, and he and his faithful wife commenced the struggle of pioneer life in earnest. By hard work and perseverance Mr. Newberry kept on subduing the forest and adding to his acres until he was the possessor of as beautiful and highly cultivated a farm of 145 acres, with fine buildings and everything convenient and handy, as can be found in Branch county. He was ably assisted in this work by his wife, who looked after the household duties as faithfully as he did the outdoor work, and not infrequently helped her husband in the field during the early years of their pioneer life. She also, at the solicitation of her neighbors, taught school in her cabin for some time, until a schoolhouse was erected. In 1869 Mr. Newberry, with the view of taking life easy and enjoying his hard earned competency, sold his farm and moved to Quincy, but being of an active nature he found it difficult to wean himself from the old farm where he had passed so many years, so, after residing there three years he repurchased the farm and moved back, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1870 Mr. Newberry made a trip to California, where he visited his sisters, Mrs. D. C. Dunn at Santa Rosa, and Mrs. Frank Sherman at Petaluma. These two sisters and one brother, Wm. Newberry, of Quincy, survive Mr. Newberry. On the 27th day of January, 1879, Mr. Newberry lost his faithful companion, who died after four days illness with pleuro-pneumonia. They were the parents of three children, Warren H., who was a soldier in the union army during the war and died in a hospital at Nashville; Clarissa, the wife of A. M. Etheridge, and Emma, the wife of K. B. Etheridge, both of whom survive their father and are living on the old homestead about a mile northeast of the village. Since the death of his wife Mr. Newberry has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. K. B. Etheridge. Mr. Newberry was a man of sterling integrity, always commanding the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He had a large heart and took to his household other little ones and cared for them the same as his own. Kind and considerate to those who differed from him in religious and political matters, together with his large hearted hospitality and hearty good cheer made him many friends. Ever since the organization of that party Mr. Newberry has been a staunch republican, always taking a great interest in national, State and local matters, and did all he could to further the interests of his party and good government. Intensely patriotic he gave his only son to the union cause, and like all true Americans he rejoiced greatly at the triumph of the union armies and the crushing out of the rebellion. He was the first republican supervisor from Quincy township, being elected in the spring of 1855, and since then has held minor township offices. Up to last fall Mr. Newberry was a familiar figure on the streets, but since then he has been in failing health and confined to his home, gradually growing worse, until death came to his relief early Tuesday morning, April 23, 1895. In his death another link which binds pioneer life to the present day has been severed and he will be greatly missed by his few remaining pioneer comrades, whose ranks have been greatly depleted of late. Mr. Newberry's funeral was conducted at his late home Thursday afternoon, April 25, by Rev. H. D. Allen, and the long procession which followed his remains to their last resting place in Lakeview cemetery attested the high esteem in which he was held in the community.

SAMUEL D. PARKER.—Samuel D. Parker was born in Erie county, O., November 1, 1817, and died at the home of his son, Samuel, in Gilead, February 18, 1895. Mr. Parker was, with one or two exceptions, the oldest pioneer in this county, coming to this place in 1833, since which time he has been a resident of Coldwater and county. "Dorr" Parker, as he was familiarly called, was probably the best known man in the county in early days. He was one of our first schoolmasters, in which occupation he engaged for a number of years after his arrival. He has also held several offices of trust, retiring with an honorable record. In "ye olden time" when our forefathers were wont to gather together, no assemblage was thought to be complete without the presence of Dorr. Being of a jovial disposition, he was the life of the party. Mr. Parker has been married twice, his first wife being Mrs. Clarinda Olmstead of Batavia, who died a great many years ago, leaving three children, two of whom are living, Daniel G. of Coldwater and Martin of Stockton, Cal. His second wife was Miss Mary J. Devens, and seven children were born to this union, all of whom are living, Mrs. John Fuller of Gilead; Mrs. Herbert Husker and Mrs. E. C. Myers of Coldwater; Mrs. Rudolph

Almandinger of Plainwell; George Parker of Ohio; Samuel Parker of Gilead, and Theo. Parker. At the beginning of the late war Mr. Parker enlisted in the first Michigan infantry, and after serving a short time was discharged for disability. Since retiring from the army his health has been quite poor, but by indomitable pluck he has kept up, although nearly all the time has been unable to do much work. His declining years have been made pleasant by his children, who have done all in their power to make his stay upon earth as pleasant as they could. The funeral was held at the residence of Mr. Husker, south Clay street, Rev. W. T. Lowry officiating, and the remains laid at rest in Oak Grove cemetery.

Barnabas B. Shoecraft.—Barnabas B. Shoecraft, one of the pioneers of Branch county and a man respected for his sterling character and upright life, died at his residence in Coldwater township, Saturday, January 5, 1895, of malarial fever. It can always be said by those who knew Barney Shoecraft, as he was familiarly called, that he was an honest man. He never knowingly committed a wrong or distressed a neighbor. Singularly free from all habits considered vices, he lived a blameless, temperate but active life. He was familiar with the hardest work on the farm from his youth up, but in later years he had given himself more leisure hours. Previous to his last illness he had never been sick a day in his life or employed a physician. He was born in Monroe county, N. Y., May 19, 1818, and came to Michigan in 1854. Before he came to Michigan he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Fish, who survives him but is in quite feeble health. Five children were born to them, three of whom are still living, Ezra and John of Coldwater, and Mrs. Elizabeth Grove of Coldwater township. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and the funeral was held at the family residence Tuesday forenoon, the Rev. H. P. Collins conducting the services. He was buried in Oak Grove cemetery.

Benjamin F. Wheat.—Benjamin F. Wheat died at his home in Quincy, Saturday morning, October 27, 1894, of heart failure, aged 76 years, 2 months and 10 days. Deceased was born in Phelps township, Ontario county, N. Y, August 18, 1817, where he spent his boyhood days and early manhood on his father's farm and besides receiving a good common school education, familiarized himself with farm work and assisted his father as a builder. In 1836, when only 19 years of age, he started for the territory of Michigan, locating in Lenawee county (where two sisters were then living), and engaged in building and agriculture. While here he met and wooed the companion of his life, Miss Mary D. Hermance, they being united in marriage May 5, 1839. After his marriage Mr. Wheat cleared up a new farm in Seneca township, Lenawee county, where they resided until 1846, when they moved to Adrian, where Mr. Wheat purchased an interest in a steam saw mill, and became lumberman, contractor and builder combined, which business he continued about six years, when he disposed of his business in Adrian and moved to Quincy in 1852 and engaged in merchandising, carrying on a general store and buying wool, grain and all kinds of produce, in which he was very successful and succeeded in amassing a sufficient competency for old age to warrant him in retiring from active business in 1879. In 1881 Mr. Wheat became interested in the organization of the First National Bank, and was induced to take the position of president, which he held for two years, when he resigned and has since found sufficient occupation in looking after his private affairs. Mr. Wheat was a man of strict integrity, careful and prudent in business affairs, and with the exception of a few hundred dollars received from his father's estate, he accumulated a snug fortune by his hard work and business tact. Soon after coming to Quincy Mr. Wheat was chosen postmaster which he held 8 years previous to the Lincoln administration the office being located in his store. Mr. Wheat was a life long democrat and at different times was the candidate of his party for such offices as county treasurer and probate judge which would indicate that he was held in high esteem by his party associates, but this being a republican county he was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in a marked degree and his death is regretted by all. Mr. Wheat was liberal in his religious views and never connected himself with any church. He was a member of the masonic fraternity of Quincy, being one of the charter members of that organization. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheat, Mrs. Luany Smith, now residing in California, being their only surviving child. Mrs. Wheat, who is now nearly 75 years old and quite feeble, survives her companion, and in her loss she has the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Mr. Wheat was able to be around up to about two months before his death, but failed very rapidly from that time, his disease being heart trouble and the infirmities of old age.

Dr. Robt. T. Gilmore, of Denver, Col., was with Mr. Wheat from September 17th to about October 20th, when his wife came and relieved him. Mrs. Gilmore is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wheat, and both are competent physicians. All was done for deceased that medical skill and careful nursing could do, Miss Lucy Anderson, a skilled nurse, being with him the last two weeks of his life. The end came very suddenly and somewhat unexpectedly about 6 o'clock Saturday morning. A few minutes before he died he gave directions to his wife as to what he would like for breakfast, and she had just left his side to see about his breakfast when he expired. Deceased was the last of a family of nine children. The funeral took place at the family residence on Pleasant street at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. H. P. Lane of the Presbyterian church, who read the Episcopal service by request of Mrs. Wheat. The large house was filled to its utmost capacity by neighbors and friends, who wished to pay their last tribute of respect to a worthy citizen.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

BY JOHN F. HINMAN.

Name.	Residence.	Date of death.	Age.
Mrs. Sarah Abbott	Battle Creek	May 2, 1895	66
George M. Allen	Emmet	Feb. 22, 1895	80
George Washington Allen	Ceresco	Feb. 22, 1895	65
John Ashley	Convis	May 18, 1895	------
Mrs. Elias Babcock	Marengo	Feb. 23, 1895	68
Charles H. Barnes	Homer	Nov. 22, 1894	------
Mrs. W. M. Barnes	Marshall	Jan. 30, 1895	------
Mrs. Thomas Barnum	Le Roy	March 17, 1895	97
Richard Barringer	Battle Creek	May 9, 1895	59
Mrs. A. G. Barry	Bedford	March 21, 1895	74
Mrs. Asa Baum	Battle Creek	May 9, 1895	48
Gottlof Bearman	Albion	Jan. 23, 1895	70
Arunah Benham	"	March 27, 1895	43
Mrs. Eliza J. Bevier	Battle Creek	April 28, 1895	58
Josiah Bigelow	Concord	April 8, 1895	74
Mrs. Daniel Billinghurst	Albion	Nov. 3, 1894	67
John J. Binder	Marshall	May 6, 1895	------
Nathaniel Bird	Pennfield	Feb. 20, 1895	65
M. L. Blashfield	Clarendon	Dec. 31, 1894	59
Mrs. Chloe Brewer	Homer	April 7, 1895	55
Mrs. Louisa A. Brooks	Battle Creek	Sept. 26, 1894	83
John R. Bryant	" "	March 24, 1895	53
Joseph W. Buckley	" "	May 31, 1895	77
D. C. Bush	" "	Aug. 2, 1894	62
John F. Bush	Marshall	Feb. 12, 1895	74
Mrs. Michael Callahan	Albion	Feb. 7, 1895	47
Mrs. Catharine Carver	Convis	May 22, 1895	74
Charles Cash	Albion	Nov. 2, 1894	64
Rev. Elias Child	"	Jan. 19, 1895	89
Mrs. Ellen Churcher	Pennfield	June 30, 1894	70
James Churcher	"	June 27, 1894	78
Mrs. Catherine Clark	Clarendon	Feb. 12, 1895	79
Mrs. Clarinda Clark	Battle Creek	Oct. 8, 1894	79
Mrs. Henry Clark	" "	Aug. 22, 1894	50
Eugene A. Collins	Homer	May –, 1895	53

Name.	Residence.	Date of death.	Age.
Marie K. Collins	Albion	Nov. 23, 1894	65
Mrs. Margaret Colvin	Battle Creek	Aug. 2, 1894	74
Mrs. H. B. Corey	Tekonsha	March 16, 1895	------
J. H Cornwell	Battle Creek	July 21, 1894	61
James H. Crowfut	Athens	April 7, 1895	73
Jones S. Davis	Albion	Feb. 1, 1895	77
Mrs. Mary E. Decker	Battle Creek	Feb. 9, 1895	79
Mrs. John Dedrick	Lee	Oct. 7, 1894	------
Mrs Emeline Dewey	Bedford	March 21, 1895	74
Mrs. Mary Ann Dickey	Marshall	March 31, 1895	83
Mrs. Mary J. Dixon	Battle Creek	April 10, 1895	70
George D. Drury	Homer	April 19, 1895	62
George W. Dryer	Marengo	Jan. 18, 1895	86
Mrs. Mary E. Edinger	Battle Creek	Oct. 2, 1894	83
Mrs. R. A. Estelle	" "	March 19, 1895	82
Jesse Farrington	" "	Oct. 12, 1894	63
Henry G. Filkins	Marshall	Feb. 11, 1895	75
Mrs. Fisher	Albion	April 4, 1895	79
Geo. W. Ford	Battle Creek	Oct. 26, 1894	48
Frank Francisco	Newton	Oct. 11, 1894	73
Mrs. Katharine Frank	Marshall	Feb. 9, 1895	90
Mrs. Ione M. Frasier	Pennfield	April 22, 1895	44
Richard Gale	"	Oct. 26, 1894	77
Martha A. Gilmore	Battle Creek	Jan. 18, 1895	69
George Glascoff	Albion	Nov. 10, 1894	74
Charles Glover	"	May 22, 1895	49
John K. Goodrich	Marshall	April 25, 1895	77
William Goss	Convis	Oct. 21, 1894	------
Mrs. Catherine Gould	Bedford	Sept. 26, 1894	61
Mrs. Zeno Gould	Battle Creek	Nov. 15, 1894	74
Mrs. Ada Gregory	" "	Dec. 23, 1894	85
Geo. A. Grosbeck	" "	Sept. 2, 1894	42
Henry M. Guyselman	Albion	Oct. 1, 1894	69
Geo. B. Hall	"	Oct. 26, 1894	70
Capt. J. C. Hall	Battle Creek	March 15, 1895	61
Mrs. Tolman W. Hall	" "	Feb. 19, 1895	------
John F. Halladay	" "	May 8, 1895	51
Eugene Harwood	Albion	May 19, 1895	41
Jacob Heisler	"	Dec. 8, 1894	48
Michael Henderson	Newton	Aug. 28, 1894	68

Name.	Residence.	Date of death.	Age.
Mrs. A D. Herrick	Battle Creek	June 23, 1894	
Mrs. Margaret Hickey	" "	April 19, 1895	66
Charles Hill	Tekonsha	April 2, 1895	
Mrs. Lucina Hodges	Battle Creek	March 8, 1895	88
J. M. Holes	" "	Jan. 12, 1895	81
Miss Amelia C. Houston	" "	Nov. 29, 1894	65
Joseph G. Hoyt	" "	Feb. 18, 1895	68
William W. Hoyt	" "	April 9, 1895	70
Lewis Hughes	" "	Feb. 22, 1895	78
Mark Humphery	Homer	April 21, 1895	78
Lorenzo W. Hunt	LeRoy	Sept. 1, 1894	76
Rev. Timothy D. Hunt	Marshall	Feb. 7, 1895	85
Durl B. Ide	Battle Creek	Jan. 21, 1895	64
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Iden	" "	Oct. 22, 1894	65
William Isted	Emmet	March 9, 1895	77
John Henry Jackson (colored)	Battle Creek	March 18, 1895	53
Thomas H. Jennings	" "	Feb. 25, 1895	59
Isaac Johnson	Bedford	Aug. 18, 1894	68
R. M. Johnson	Marshall	Jan. 28, 1895	75
Mrs. Mary A. Jones	Battle Creek	Oct. 26, 1894	50
A. Jordan	" "	March 20, 1895	80
George J. Keenan	Albion	Oct. 21, 1894	39
Francis A. Kelsey	LeRoy	Feb. 23, 1895	47
Daniel Kenyon	Albion	Jan. 28, 1895	47
Dr. A. H. Kimball	Battle Creek	Aug. 6, 1894	46
Mrs. Spenthe Giles King	Albion	March 26, 1895	76
Richard Kingman	Battle Creek	Jan. 26, 1895	74
Geo. Adam Kline	Clarendon	April 14, 1895	72
Mrs. J. S. Konkrite	Battle Creek	Jan. 22, 1895	72
Nathaniel Laberteaux	Fredonia	Nov. 27, 1894	73
Mrs. Daniel Lazarus	Eckford	Feb. 11, 1895	
George Lemoyne	Battle Creek	June 1, 1895	
J. M. Lindsey	" "	May 2, 1895	87
Mrs. Minerva Loughborough	" "	Oct. 15, 1894	93
Mrs. Catherine Lynch	Albion	April 7, 1895	77
John B. Lynch	"	Feb. 4, 1895	67
Mrs. Geo. W. McCormick	Eckford	April 25, 1895	
John McCullum	Emmet	July 13, 1894	69
Wright A. McDonald	Battle Creek	Oct. 9, 1894	75
Sarah M. McElbone	Albion	Feb. —, 1895	42

Name.	Residence.	Date of death.	Age.
Moses Macomber	Battle Creek	July 12, 1894	75
Patrick McShane	Marshall	March 24, 1895	
U. J. Marsh	Battle Creek	March 15, 1895	51
J. E. Mann	" "	Aug 1, 1894	58
James Marble	" "	Jan. 12, 1895	42
Rev. Job Hibbard Maxom	" "	May 11, 1895	79
Samuel C. Merrill	" "	March 24, 1895	79
Joseph Miller	Albion	April 9, 1895	
Mrs. Phebe Miller	Fredonia	May 17, 1895	77
Mrs. Rebecca Miller	Battle Creek	Jan. 18, 1895	60
Stephen Mills	Albion	Oct. 14, 1894	81
Mrs. Julia Mitchell	Battle Creek	May 15, 1895	47
Mrs. Alzadia Moffit	Convis	March 7, 1895	74
Mrs. Chandler Murray	Albion	April 19, 1895	51
Mrs. Nettie Murray	"	April 12, 1895	
William Newbre	Emmet	March 15, 1895	75
Mrs. Ellen Oliver	Battle Creek	March 9, 1895	50
Mrs. Martin Osborn	Homer	March 21, 1895	63
Mrs. Edward Packer	Battle Creek	Feb. 10, 1895	80
Mrs. Laura Paddock	" "	Oct. 28, 1894	88
Squire J. Pascoe	Bedford	Sept. —, 1894	89
Mrs. Mary A. Peet	Battle Creek	April 4, 1895	73
Peter Pitts	Marengo	Jan. 3, 1895	75
Sidney P. Pool	Battle Creek	March 20, 1895	78
Caleb Potter	" "	Jan. 10, 1895	82
Mrs. Eliza A. Prentice	LeRoy	Sept. 2, 1894	84
Mrs. John Prior	Tekonsha	May —, 1895	77
Charles Randall	Burlington	Feb. 16, 1895	80
Joseph O. Ray	Battle Creek	Feb. 20, 1895	90
Mrs. Antoine Raymond	Albion	Nov. 30, 1894	54
John Reid	Battle Creek	March 1, 1895	78
Wm. Richards	Athens	Dec. 3, 1894	63
Mrs. Louise M. Richardson	Albion	Oct. 21, 1894	
Mrs. Mary C. Rippleman	Battle Creek	March 25, 1895	58
Mrs. C. A. Roberts	" "	April 1, 1895	94
Charles Rockwell	" "	Sept. 14, 1894	76
Mrs. Margaret Rommell	" "	May 1, 1895	76
Daniel Ross	Marshall	Feb. 16, 1895	
Mrs. Robert Ruddock	Battle Creek	March 14, 1895	70
Mrs. Elvira Sanford (colored)	" "	April 9, 1895	56

Name.	Residence.	Date of death.	Age.
Mrs. Adam Scott	Marshall	Nov. 16, 1894	79
Sidney W. Sea'	Pennfield	Feb. 9, 1895	65
Mrs. Marion Seymour	Marshall	Feb. 18, 1895	
Mrs. Adelaide F. Sharke	Battle Creek	Oct. 2, 1894	45
S. Sharp	Tekonsha	March 27, 1895	
Mrs. Schoonmaker	Burlington	March 23, 1895	74
Mrs. Calvin T. Smith	Albion	Feb. 4, 1895	42
Mrs. Gertrude Smith	Pennfield	Nov. 24, 1894	79
Mrs. Hiram Smith	Battle Creek	Oct. 16, 1894	63
Henry F. Snodgrass	" "	May 16, 1895	60
Lorenzo D. Somers	Marshall	Feb. 19, 1895	
Tracy H. Southworth	"	Oct. 1, 1894	80
William Spicer	Battle Creek	June 15, 1894	77
Harvey Squier	Emmet	March 26, 1895	76
Eleanor Colvin Stone	Battle Creek	Feb. 3, 1895	52
Elias Stuart	Convis	Dec. 17, 1894	
Ellen G. Taylor	Battle Creek	Sept. 17, 1894	48
Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton	Homer	April 14, 1895	46
Mrs. Lewis Tillman	Marshall	May 14, 1895	58
Walter T. Tooker	Athens	Jan. 11, 1895	96
Lewis Townsend	Marshall	Aug. —, 1894	
Mrs. Edson Treadwell	Burlington	Feb. 17, 1895	
Lieut. Fred H. Tyler	Marshall	April 27, 1895	48
Martin L. Wadleigh	Battle Creek	April 17, 1895	74
Mrs. Martin L. Wadleigh	" "	April 15, 1895	72
Mrs. Liza Weaver (colored)	" "	Feb. 22, 1895	51
Charles Whitcomb	" "	Jan. 13, 1895	88
Tunis White	Pennfield	Sept. 9, 1894	78
Mrs. White	Convis	March 31, 1895	85
Albert A. Whitney	Battle Creek	Jan. 7, 1895	72
Richard W. Wilder	Pennfield	March 14, 1895	50
David N. Willard	Athens	July 13, 1894	
Lewis Wood	Battle Creek	Jan. 18, 1895	59
Abner Wooden	Homer	Oct. 22, 1894	50
Wm. S. Woodhead	Battle Creek	July 24, 1894	57
Henry Woodmansee	Marshall	Nov. 1, 1894	67
Mrs. E. L. Worthington	Albion	Dec. 15, 1894	31
Julius Wright	Fredonia	Aug. 30, 1894	79

NATHAN BRUSH ABBOTT.—Nathan Brush Abbott was born in New Canaan, Fairfield county, Conn., on the 1st day of July, 1811. On the 11th day of September, 1836, he was married to Dinah Fancher of Vista, Westchester county, N. Y. To them were born twelve children, three of whom died in infancy and three in mature life. The remaining six are Ezra Abbott, Mrs. E. A. Wilbur and Mrs. B. J. Brown, of Battle Creek, F. P. Abbott of Assyria, Elbert M. Abbott of Augusta, and Charles Abbott of Chicago. In December, 1855, he moved his family from Vista to Michigan, settling in Johnstown, Barry county. From there he moved in September, 1883, to 589 West Main street where he died on the 21st day of October, 1894, aged 83 years, 3 months and 21 days. His widow, who has faithfully borne her full share of life's burdens with him for more than 58 years, still survives him. By trade he was a carriage maker, which occupation he followed until his removal to Michigan, since which time he was chiefly engaged in the manufacture of hickory handles of various kinds in the quality and workmanship of which none excelled him. He was a man thoroughly honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and to whom a short weight or scant measure was an abomination. He did not amass a fortune according to the general definition of the word, but he left a legacy of precept and example more to be prized than a few dollars and cents. "By their works shall ye know them," was a quotation which he often used, and which was to him more of a test of fitness for this life or what might follow, than an abstract faith, or any attempt to know the unknowable. He minded his own business, and paid his debts; when he died he owed no man a dollar, even the physician's last visit being paid for before he left the house. The deceased belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, having been a member of Wooster Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., of New Canaan, Conn., for over 40 years prior to his death.

MRS. JACOB ANDERSON.—Sunday morning, January 6, 1895, at 5:30 o'clock, Elvia wife of Jacob Anderson of South Albion, died after an illness extending back for nearly a year. Her maiden name was Flummerbelt. She was born in Warren county, N. Y., May 5, 1820. Her marriage was in August, 1843. In October, 1854, she came with her husband to South Albion, where they settled on the farm which has since been their home. The conditions at that time were exceedingly primitive. Their first residence was a log house which in after years gave place to the fine residence now occupied as the Anderson homestead. In those early days Mrs. Anderson did the spinning and weaving for the family and by her careful management of household matters was a faithful copy of the ideal woman described in the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs. The Anderson home has for many years been noted as a welcome resort for young and old, who found Mrs. Anderson one of the most agreeable of entertainers. She delighted in nothing more than to make her family and friends happy. For 30 years she was a member of the Methodist church of South Albion, and for the last 10 years has been connected with the church in Albion. Her children, George of Kansas, Wm. A., Clark and Mrs. Maggie Houck of South Albion, are living and with their venerated father, sorrow for the loss of the wife and mother so dear to them and a multitude of friends. The funeral was conducted by Dr. Van Schoick Tuesday afternoon and very largely attended. The interment was at Riverside cemetery.

ELI M. BALCOME.—Eli M. Balcome died at his home in the village of Homer, Sunday morning, February 17, 1895, after a week's illness with pneumonia, aged 74 years. He was born in Williamston, Mass., April 24, 1821. On April 12, 1840, he married Miss Hannah A. Brown, who died April 5, in the following year. Mr. Balcome then removed to Orangeville, N. Y., where he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Thomas, who died in this village July 5, 1889. He came to Michigan in 1844 or 1845, first settling in Van Buren county where he remained a few years and then came to Eckford where he continued farming until April, 1884, when he removed to his home in Homer, where he died. He was the father of eleven children, one by his first wife, which died in infancy, and ten by his second wife, only three of which, Phila E., now Mrs. W. A. Needham of California, William H. of Dowagiac, and Minnie M., who lived with her father, survive him. Mr. Balcome became a member of the Baptist church when only 16 years of age, and at the time of his death was a member of the F. B. church of Cook's Prairie. He was a kind, unassuming person who had a warm place in the hearts of his many friends and acquaintances.

WELLINGTON BIDWELL.—Wellington Bidwell, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Albion, died early Sunday morning, January 27, 1895. He had been in poor health for several months, but no one suspected that his illness would prove fatal so soon. In his death one of the landmarks of Albion is removed. Mr. Bidwell was born in Wayne county, N. Y., May 14, 1823. In 1835 he came with his parents to Michigan. His father built the first house in Sheridan township, located about two and a half miles from Albion. Young Wellington received a common school education and, for a time, attended Wesleyan seminary, now Albion college. He taught school winters and worked on the farm summers, thus making the best use of his time. April 20, 1847, he was married to Margaret Ann Van Vranken, the woman who has been his faithful helpmate and who survives him. Six children were born to them, but one of whom is living, Mrs. W. J. Johnson of Detroit. His sisters, Mrs. Smith Woolsey of Saginaw, and Mrs. Joel Laberteaux, are also living. In 1852 he went to California, where in 1860 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Sacramento City, which office he held for 3 years. Afterward he returned to Albion and engaged in the mercantile business. He was for 4 years supervisor of Sheridan township. In 1878, and again in 1880, he was elected treasurer of Calhoun county, filling that office 4 years. He was among the first to unite his fortunes with the republican party, being decidedly anti-slavery in his political views and most warmly opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories. He was known to be a man very decided in his opinions and had the reputation of being conscientious and upright. He was honest to a fault and would far sooner lose by honesty than gain even a penny by dishonesty. His domestic relations were exceedingly felicitious. In his home he was loved as one of the most devoted of husbands and kindest of fathers.

CHARLES BLANCHARD.—Thursday, December 27, 1894, one of the oldest of Albion's citizens was laid to rest in Riverside. Charles Blanchard was known to all. His name was a synonym for honesty and good citizenship, and he bears a relation to our city which is historic. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1815, spent a part of his boyhood in New York state, and at the age of 17 came to Michigan with his uncle, Tenny Peabody. This was in 1832, and the party were the first white people to make their home in Albion, which was then called "The Forks." At that time there were no dwellings here. Indians were in nomadic possession and game abounded. The colonists camped, on the night of their arrival, in a covered wagon, near the present site of the Presbyterian church. Later, Mr. Blanchard lived with his uncle in a log house, thatched with straw, on East Porter street, near the river. In 1841 he was married to Maria Crane, who, with his daughters, Mrs. Phipany of Loveland, Col., and Mrs. Flora Gale, survive him. In the early days he kept books for Peabody & Son, doing business in the old Warner block, and afterwards was for many years an indispensable helper in the office of the Gale Manufacturing Company. His other various business relations have been pleasant and profitable and his competency was acquired by dint of his own industry, and the possession of sterling qualities. His active business life closed five years before his death, with the coming of poor health. During the pastorate of Rev. W. E. Parsons, he united with the Presbyterian church. Later he was elected deacon and his Christian faith is the chiefest comfort of those who mourn his death. During the last month he suffered greatly with his chronic trouble, Bright's disease. Death occurred Monday evening, December 24, 1894, and the funeral was held from his late residence on Michigan avenue, Thursday, Rev. R. R. Wightman officiating.

LEVI BOCHMAN.—Levi Bochman was born in Martin's Creek, Northampton county, Pa., October 2, 1821, and died at his home in Marengo, October 18, 1894. He came to Michigan with his parents while quite young, locating with them on section 9, Marengo, where he has lived until six years before his death. He then moved upon his own place east of the schoolhouse. He was united in marriage to Mrs. B. Ann Austin, who survives him. He was a sufferer of paralysis for 6 years, being entirely helpless for over a year. He was honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen and had many friends.

G. M. BODLEY.—G. M. Bodley died Monday evening, May 6, 1895, at his home, No. 256 Kalamazoo street, Battle Creek, from the effects of la grippe, aged 65 years. The deceased was an old and respected resident of Battle Creek, having moved there in 1856. He was a member of Battle Creek lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., and was one of the veteran firemen, having been a member of old No. 2 hose company in 1859. He leaves a wife and one son, George Bodley of Chicago, to mourn his loss.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.—In the death of Hon. William H. Brown at the Herndon, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, January 29, 1895, Marshall loses one of her most prominent citizens and the Calhoun county bar association its president and oldest member. He was not only the oldest lawyer in Calhoun county, but in fact the Nestor of the bar in central Michigan. He has brought to his profession a high ideal of right and justice, keen perception and an accurate knowledge of the law of the various states in the union. Coupled with these qualities was an unswerving integrity of character, a cordial geniality of manner and a steady persistence which accounts to a large degree for the success which attended his efforts. He was one of the eminent men of Michigan and had for years filled various responsible positions with credit to himself and much benefit to the people. He was always industrious in business, and in his declining years lived in Marshall in the enjoyment of a handsome competency. Mr. Brown was born at Preston, New London county, Conn., December 9, 1812. His father, Nathan Brown, was born in 1774, and died in 1837; he was a son of Amos Brown and his ancestors came from England and settled as farmers in New London county. He studied under clerical instruction, as was the custom in cases where ample means were at command. His classical lore was in its early stages acquired with Timothy Tuttle, Horatio Waldo and other well known clergymen of the period. He spent a short time in Plainfield academy, then went to Yale college and entered the law school, but was obliged to leave before graduation on account of ill health. Going to Utica, N. Y., he continued his legal reading and was for a time in the office of White, Beardsley & Crafts. In the spring of 1836 he came west and spent a short time in Marshall, after which, with a companion named Swan, he went to Iowa and laid out and platted what is now the village of Sabula. After a time Mr. Brown returned to Marshall and in 1839 was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. It was his aim to acquire excellence in his chosen vocation and he was truly successful, having prosecuted more cases in the circuit court and carried more before the supreme bench than any other person in the county. At different times he was associated in legal work with John VanArman, Robert Cross, J. B. Greenough and J. C. Patterson, each of whom stands in high repute. The many cases he won proved that his hours of toil were not in vain and his high talents and faithfulness to his clients and to the principles of law and equity were recognized by all who were acquainted with his record. In 1854 Mr. Brown was elected prosecuting attorney and at the close of his first term of office was reelected in 1856. It was said of him that during the entire 4 years of his official service he was so cautious in his arraignments that he never lost a case, although in one instance the jury disagreed. He was assistant United States district attorney for 7 years, from 1864 to 1871. In the railroad compromise prosecution he was engaged as attorney by Darius Clark, agent of the Michigan Central railroad, in the prosecution of the conspirators, but on account of sickness in his family was absent during the trial. His fellow citizens recognized his peculiar fitness for public duties, and realizing that he would reflect credit upon his constituency they often urged him to enter the political arena. In 1858 he was asked to accept the nomination for representative and later was solicited to become the candidate for congress, but he declined, preferring to devote his time entirely to his profession. In 1840 he cast his first presidential vote for William H. Harrison, and since the organization of the republican party he has been prominently connected therewith. During several campaigns he used his eminent abilities as an orator in behalf of the candidates of the party, and his speeches were characterized by broad knowledge of the issues of the times and application of the principles of national government. During the war he gave his entire influence to the policy of the government and strongly favored the union cause, In 1837 he made the first 4th of July oration ever delivered in Marshall. His last public act was the penning of the letter presenting to the supreme court Judge Felch's portrait. Mr. Brown was twice married. The first ceremony was solemnized October 13, 1842, and the bride was Miss Jeanette E., daughter of William W. Backus of Utica, N. Y. Of this union two sons were born, one of whom was formerly a civil engineer in Brooklyn, N. Y., but is now dead; the other died in infancy. The second marriage of Mr. Brown occurred October 3, 1849, when he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Mary M., daughter of Samuel H. Addington of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Brown died leaving no children. Since 1846 Mr. Brown has been a member of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributed largely. He aided in the erection of many of the public buildings in which the citizens take just pride, and encouraged all projects having in view the material advancement of the city, especially those tending to the thorough development of educational advancement. The Herndon hotel, which was long the principal hotel in Marshall, was built by him. Though he had no relatives to attend his bedside during his last illness, yet Hon. John C. Patterson, his former law student, partner and most confidential friend, and Albert E. Wright, proprietor of the Herndon hotel, watched over him and cared for him as tenderly and as faithfully as it would have been possible for sons to have done and were with him when he died. The funeral occurred from the Herndon, February 1, Rev. H. M. Morey of Ypsilanti, officiating. The services were attended by the bar of Calhoun county in a body and a large concourse of people. The honorary pall bearers were: Gen. C. T. Gorham, Hon. A. O. Hyde, Jas. M. Parsons, F. A. Kingsbury, Nathan Benedict, Geo. W. Bentley, Darius Bickford, Judge George Ingersoll, John Houston, Henry A. Tillotson, Henry C. Haskell and Peter Mulvany. The active bearers were selected from the younger members of the bar, viz: John E. Foley, Louis C. Miller, Chas. O. Miller, Jesse M. Hatch, M. D. Weeks and Joel C. Hopkins. Mr. Brown's former law students and clerks attended the funeral as mourners.

Benjamin Chamberlain.—Benjamin Chamberlain was born in the town of Bedford, Mass., June 22, 1806. Died at his home in Newton, Calhoun county, Mich., April 20, 1895; aged 88 years, 9 months and 28 days. He leaves an aged wife and two children of a family of four to mourn his loss. Mr. Chamberlain was one of the pioneer settlers of Calhoun county, having been one of the first four families who settled in the township of Newton in 1836 and has resided there with but short intervals of absence until his death. The funeral services were held from his late home on Tuesday, April 23, conducted by Rev. E. H. Harbridge.

Mrs. Mary A. Chisholm.—By the death of Mrs. Mary A. Chisholm, widow of the late Thomas Chisholm, we are again reminded that "The race of yore who danced our infancy upon its knee," are rapidly "being blotted from the things that be," for among the pioneers she was a prominent one and thoroughly identified with the earliest history of the county. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma L. Evans in Marshall, on December 6, 1894. Mrs. Chisholm was born in Pike county, Pa., in 1820, and came with her brother, the late Isaac Hewitt, to Marengo in 1836. At the age of 18 she married Thomas Chisholm and their home was ever one of the most attractive and pleasant in our community and she has justly ever been held in high esteem by all who were fortunate enough to be numbered among her acquaintances. Uniting with the Presbyterian church at 15 she has for more than half a century been a consistent communicant of that body in Marshall and has evinced in all her acts, and by her daily life has borne living testimony of the faith and devotion to the religion she professed. Her unblenching fortitude in every phase of life allotted to her, her profound sense of duty, ever to her a religious tenet, her cheerfulness under all circumstances with a keen knowledge of the world and a firm determination to do right by all in all things, made her a typical mother and a most charming neighbor and companion. Children and flowers were to her a supreme delight. Four sons, James M., Thomas J., George A., D. Hewitt; daughters, Mrs. Pulaski, Mrs Westveer, Mrs. Evans, with grandchildren numbering twenty, are the immediate relatives to whom the memory of her life will be a precious legacy. The funeral services were most impressively conducted by the Rev. Proven and Oakridge cemetery adds to its number another devoted mother and pioneer.

Benjamin Church.—Benjamin Church, who died just before midnight of Sunday, November 4, 1894, at his home in Marengo township, was the second son and seventh child of the late Robert and Elizabeth Ennis Church. Born in West Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., October 15, 1828, he was brought by his parents to Marengo when they came as pioneers in September, 1836, arriving the last day of that month. Soon after reaching his majority young Church determined to do for himself and at the same time see more of his country than life upon the farm seemed to portend, so in 1852 he left home, but found no business just to his liking until early in 1855 he entered the employ of one Deever, selling lightning rods. He began in Hillsdale county, this State, worked east through Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, until in November we find them at Baltimore, Md., the home of the manufacturers whose goods they were using, and where the partnership of Deever & Church was formed to continue the business in the south Atlantic states. This was long before the days when, through fraudulent schemes, that business was brought into disrepute and Mr. Church continued in it until the rebellion of 1861. In 1858 he bought his partner's interest in their outfit and afterwards confined his operations to South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with headquarters in Macon, Ga. When there was no longer a doubt of open hostilities on the part of the south he hurried to Macon to draw his savings from the bank and come north. He found the excitement so intense that he considered it unsafe to ask for any large sum and remained but a short time, securing such amounts each day as he could invent excuses for using. Having been several times taunted with being a northerner, the news of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter and consequent increased excitement caused him to leave immediately, as he was not anxious to be detained for service in the southern army. He left several thousand dollars in that Macon bank, which were confiscated by the confederate government, as he learned after the war ended. Deeming it unwise to start directly north, he went to Pensacola, Fla., shipped to Cuba and thence home, where he arrived in June. In December, 1863, upon the settlement of his father's estate, Mr. Church purchased the old homestead and has made it his home since that time.

Mrs. Calvin Clark.—This estimable Christian lady passed away at her home on East Mansion street, Marshall, Thursday morning, December 31, 1894. Evelina Greves was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., in 1805, and hence was nearly 90 years of age. October 5, 1835, she was united in marriage to the Rev. Calvin Clark. In 1835 they located in Michigan and with the exception of a few years they were residents of Marshall up to the time they were called to reap their reward in the land beyond the grave. Mr. Clark's first pastorate in the State was at Richland. A few years after his arrival there he became agent of the home missionary society of the United States. His work was principally confined to Michigan and in this capacity he gained prominence and many warm friendships throughout the State. Mrs. Clark was an accomplished lady, possessed of rare native ability and kindliness of heart. Her life is closely linked with the history of Marshall, of which she was preeminently a sturdy and much respected pioneer. Up to within the past few years she was an energetic member of the Presbyterian church of Marshall and worked zealously for the good of the organization. She had no children except by adoption. There were three of these, Mrs. Arch Powell of Omaha, and Mrs. W. J. McKee, returned missionary from China, now in Salt Lake City, Henry Ketchum of Kalamazoo, being dead.

Dr. Oliver Cromwell Comstock.—Dr. Oliver Cromwell Comstock died at the home of his niece, Miss L. D. Comstock in Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday February 6, 1895, of paralysis, at the advanced age of 88 years and his remains were brought to Marshall for interment. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Calhoun county. Among that body of bright and able men Dr. Comstock was one of the most striking, being possessed of unusual physical, mental and moral traits. He was born in Fairfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., November 19, 1806. His ancestors came to this country from Kent county, England, prior to the revolution, and his grandfather served gallantly as an officer under Washington in the revolutionary war. His father, Dr. Oliver C. Comstock, Sr., was a man of great ability, a physician, a member of congress and later a noted Baptist divine. His son, Dr. Comstock, the subject of this sketch, inherited his strong traits of character and was enabled to receive the best educational advantages of that time. He studied medicine at the Fairfield medical college and after practicing for two years went to Philadelphia, where he continued his studies, graduating and taking his degree. He went to Trumansburg, N. Y., where he successfully practiced his profession for several years until his health gave way. While at Trumansburg he married Hannah Halsey, a daughter of Judge Nicoll Halsey of Halseyville, N. Y. During this time four children were born to him, Mary E. (Mrs. Montgomery Gibbs), Nicoll H., who now lives in Kansas City, Mo., Sarah, who died in youth in Trumansburg, and Grover S., who went west in 1860, incited by the gold fever, and died near Pikes Peak. At the time Dr. Comstock's health failed him in 1836, Michigan, then in the far west, was a most alluring field for vigorous and enterprising young men of the east. Dr. Comstock's trip to the west, which was then without any settled means of conveyance, was accomplished entirely on horseback. On arriving at Marshall he found among the men of the place some of his old acquaintances who had preceded him. He quickly determined to make Marshall his home and bought out a drug business which was then conducted by Dr. Montgomery and Dr. Greves, about where the brick block now stands opposite the old Marshall house. He soon replaced the wooden store by the first brick business house ever erected in Marshall and which still stands and is occupied today. In 1838 Mr. Henry Halsey came from Ithaca, N. Y., and went into partnership with Dr. Comstock and for the next ten years they did a large general merchandise business. During this time Dr. Comstock bought the old grist mill and saw mill on Rice creek and also built in connection with Abira Etheridge the old red furnace opposite where the Rice creek mill now stands where they manufactured the first threshing machines that were made in this section of the country. During this period also Dr. Comstock published for a time the Temperance Advocate, making the office of The Statesman his place for editorial work and publication. Under the administration of Gov. Barry he was appointed acting commissioner of internal improvements for the State of Michigan, and in that capacity had main charge of the Michigan Central railroad and the Michigan Southern railroad, so far as they were then constructed, and it was under his supervision and direction that the Michigan Central railroad was constructed from Jackson through to Kalamazoo. His career as an official was marked by unusual ability. In 1847 he was arrested under the provisions of the fugitive slave law with Hon. Chas. T. Gorham, Geo. Ingersoll, Mr. Hurd and others for complicity in the Crosswhite affair. Though he was convicted with many of the others and fined; all who were so punished have ever since considered their offense a badge of honor. He was one of the founders of the Michigan Pioneer Society of which he was elected one of its presidents and for many years there was no more active and influential member than he, contributing as he did many most bright and interesting papers which adorn the public records of the society's proceedings. In 1859 he purchased the large farm homestead south of Marshall, where he spent the remainder of his days before finally leaving for the east. It was at this home in 1882, his beloved wife and companion of over 50 years died and left his home desolate. During all his life Dr. Comstock was a leader in all enterprises of a moral and religious character. For over 25 years he was a communicant and for many years a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church of Marshall. In 1887, his home having been broken up, he left Marshall and from thenceforward made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery Gibbs, and his niece, Miss Comstock, in whose home he died. He was a man of splendid physique, standing over six feet high, and perfectly proportioned and carrying himself as straight as an arrow down to the very last. He had a large, finely shaped head, a clear, bright eye, strong, prominent features and was in all respects a man to excite respect and admiration. He was genial, even tempered, always greeting his friends with a pleasant smile and a warm grasp of the hand. His nature was very hospitable and he loved to receive and entertain his friends, the latch string of his door always hanging out. He had a clear, logical mind and an ability to express his ideas with power and effect. He was a man who thought and read much. His life was in all respects pure and above reproach. Such men as he are always a blessing to any community and their loss leaves a void that is very hard to fill. His funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Trinity church, Rev. Sidney Beckwith officiating. Hon. Chas. T. Gorham, Judge Ingersoll, Hon. A. O. Hyde and James M. Parsons acted as honorary pall bearers. His remains were placed in the family lot beside those of his beloved wife and father in the beautiful Oakridge cemetery of Marshall.

ISAAC H. DOOLITTLE.—Isaac H. Doolittle, one of the oldest residents of Clarendon, died Tuesday, April 19, 1895, after an illness of several months. He was the son of William and Polly A. Doolittle and was born in Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., December 3, 1824. He moved with his parents to Monroe, Monroe county, Mich., in September, 1835, and to Clarendon, Calhoun county, in the fall of 1836, and has lived in that neighborhood from that time until his death. He was converted and joined the Baptist church in Tekonsha in 1844, and has been a faithful member of the same church for 50 years. He was married to Rhoda E. Benham, of Albion Mich., July 4, 1856. To them were born six children, three boys and three girls. The three boys survive him. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Randall and the remains laid at rest in the Clarendon cemetery.

MRS. BETSEY EDMUNDS.—Mrs. Betsey Edmunds was born in Washington county, N. Y., January 7, 1817, and died at her home in Burlington, December 8, 1894, aged 72 years and 11 months. Her maiden name was Olds, she being a sister of the late Prof. Olds of the M. E. conference, also of Mrs. Louisa Burton of Burlington. She married the late E. N. Edmunds in 1836 and came to Burlington in the same year where they have since lived, she being the last pioneer to go. Of seven children one survives, Manasseh H. Deceased was a consistent Christian woman of sterling worth and a member of the M. E. church. Rev. J. W. White preached the funeral sermon, and despite the severe storm of December 9 many paid respect to her mortal remains. The interment was made in the cemetery west of town.

MRS. E. W. FONDA.—Mrs. E. W. Fonda died at her residence, No. 27 Frelinghuysen avenue, Battle Creek, on Saturday afternoon, July 14, 1894, after a few months illness, aged 55 years. Mrs. Fonda was a daughter of the late Samuel Convis, who was the first permanent resident of Battle Creek, and built the first house within the limits of the old village corporation. She was a native of the city, and her sister, Mrs. Caroline Jones, was the first female child born in our town. Mrs. Fonda has been a resident of Athens for a number of years but has been temporarily residing in the city for the last few months. She leaves a husband and two sons, Alfred S. Fonda of Athens, and N. Lavern Fonda of Battle Creek, the latter being the driver of the chemical engine of the fire department. The deceased was greatly esteemed throughout the community.

MARTIN C. GARFIELD.—Martin C. Garfield, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Convis, Calhoun county, died suddenly at his home Monday, January 14, 1895. Mr. Garfield, who was a distant relative of the late President Garfield, was born in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vt., August 13, 1826. In his 5th year he came with his parents to Leroy, Genesee county, N. Y. His father dying ten days after their arrival, the care of the family of eight childen, of whom Martin was the youngest, devolved upon the mother. When he was 11 years old his mother and family removed to Michigan and settled in Lee township. But one of Mother Garfield's children survives, Mrs. Ezra Grinnell of Convis. Mr. Garfield's marriage to Miss Lydia Janette Campbell, daughter of Rev. Hiram Campbell, formerly of New York, occurred at Marshall, March 30, 1852. Immediatetly thereafter he settled on the farm which he has since occupied. Mr. Garfield's only children, a daughter and son, both died some years since. The daughter, Mrs. Anis Dilno, died in Bellevue, March 25, 1879, aged 26 years, leaving two sons, Frederick and Charles Dilno, who reside with their father at Battle Creek. His son, Frank A. Garfield, who was in the employ of the C. & G. T. R. R. as a brakeman, was fatally injured at Scotts station, January 31, 1887, and died three days afterward, leaving an infant son, Martin Albert Garfield, who has since been an inmate of his grandparent's home. Mr. Garfield, although not among the oldest of the residents of Calhoun county, was nevertheless to be ranked among the early settlers of this part of the State. He was of a kind and generous disposition, companionable and steadfast as a friend and neighbor, careful, prompt and reliable in business. He was a thorough and practical farmer, a successful breeder of good stock, and was influential in introducing the best grades in his neighborhood. His fellow townsmen recognizing his trustworthiness and good judgment, reposed at different times important township interests in his hands. Both himself and wife were enthusiastic members of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Garfield was usually to be found at his home, but he was particular to familiarize himself with current events and entertained decided convictions on important public issues. In politics he was a republican, in his church affinities he was a Methodist.

David H. Godfrey.—David H. Godfrey died Thursday, January 17, 1895, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. P. Vary, No. 21 Van Buren street, Battle Creek, of old age, aged 91 years. The deceased was a well known and respected pioneer of this county, having come from Batavia, N. Y., and settled in Marshall township in 1843. He leaves five children, O. W. Godfrey of Emmett, C. D. Godfrey of Benton Harbor, J. H. Godfrey, Mrs. E. P. Vary and Mrs. E. A. Allen, all of Battle Creek.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Graves.—Ann Eliza Graves was born in Wales, Erie county, N. Y,. July 9, 1822, and died June 22, 1894. She was of Quaker descent. Her father was a farmer, known as Gideon Lapham, her mother's maiden name being Dorcas Bowen. She graduated from Mrs. Williams' select school of Buffalo, N. Y., which at that time, was an institution of great celebrity. In 1846 she removed to Battle Creek, Mich., when she taught a school known as Miss Lapham's select school. After about two years she was induced to become preceptress in the Young Ladies' Seminary at Dayton, Ohio. She held this position until July 24, 1851, when in East Aurora, N. Y., she was wedded to Benjamin F. Graves, who had then been a member of the bar for some 10 years. Directly they came to Battle Creek, and cast in their strong characters with other strong characters who formed the backbone of the pioneer community hereabouts. They came here poor in this world's goods, but rich in courage, hope and perseverance. The young lawyer, honest, capable, full of days' work, came to be justice of the peace, to be circuit judge, to be judge on the supreme bench of Michigan. The young teacher matched him and was a tower of strength to him, with her own rich traits of womanhood. She commenced at once to impress herself upon the young pioneer community. She taught select school for a time in the home, in the same building where her husband had his law office. Her superior aptitude for instructing the young, both in head and heart, who that knew her well could ever doubt? November 1, 1852, their first child was born, Arthur Kingsley Graves. He died June 22, 1862, the same date of his mother's death. Ten years of fresh young life, full of promise, 10 years of light in the household gone out, sorrow's current set flowing, flows on through the years, never stops flowing. Two other children, who, happily still live, and do faithful work in the world, were subsequently born, May 8, 1854, Lydia M. Graves, wife of Herbert Bowen, the well known lawyer of Detroit, and June 14, 1861, Henry B. Graves, now prosecuting successfully the profession of his father in Mr. Bowen's office. As the years went by, more and more Mrs. Graves was recognized as one whose life is bound up with all the higher life of the city. In the interest of the intellectual and moral character of the community she took the lead about 30 years ago in founding the Ladies' Library Association, now called the Woman's Club. The writer of this sketch—well may he remember its small beginnings in the rear of the then Congregational and Presbyterian church. How she encouraged him, a little lad, to read good books, how she guided him and other young people, and far older ones, too, along the grand highways of literature that lead to a kingdom of longer life and prospect. She remained president of the club to the time of her death, and the influence of her connection with it upon the intellectual interests of the city is not among the things to be estimated now or ever. In the fall of 1891 Mrs. Graves, by general consent, was selected along with Mrs. Dr. Briggs, to be a candidate for the office of trustee of the public schools. It was a new departure in Battle Creek, but both were elected as the first women on the board by tremendous majorities. Mrs. Graves was made president of the board, and on filling out the unexpired term was selected by a still larger majority than the first time. Who could be more faithful in the discharge of a public trust than was she in this capacity? Her head and heart were fully engaged in behalf of the educational interests of the city, and no trustee in the history of the public schools ever gave to them so much time and personal attention, so fully consecrated herself to their service. She informed herself of the inner life of the school. She kept in touch with the teachers, and was to them a friend and helper. She was noted for her faithfulness to the young in her own household, and for her success in training them. Vigilantly she watched over their intellectual and moral culture, not allowing her multifarious duties, domestic or public, to stand in the way of it, and yet not neglecting these. She was true to the home and true to society, a noble type of wifehood and motherhood, a noble type of sisterhood toward her fellowmen! If ever Paul's injunction, "bear ye one another's burdens" was obeyed by any one it surely was by her. Always lifting some one's burden, forever trying to help other people, that is very high tribute to pay to her memory, but none the less true. What a goodly company of persons in this world might testify to her kindly, helpful interest in their well being! Both Mr. and Mrs. Graves have shown unmistakable interest in the efforts of young men and young women to realize worthy aims in this life. She had encouragement and sympathy and charity unstinted for the young, with no regard whatever to external possessions. The worthy poor young man who came into any relations of service with her was sure to find in her a just friend. With those whom she formed ties of close friendship, how true and steadfast, and full of all deep affectionate interest in their welfare! She idealized their virtues. About their failings she wrapped a mantle of faith and charity. To have such a friend is to have life, and have it very abundantly. "She has been such a good friend to me" were words heard from this one and that one who dropped a tear upon her bier. One of the marked traits of Mrs. Graves' character was her faithfulness to her own individuality. This she regarded as sacred. She believed that people should be themselves, not somebody else, that they should work according to their own bent, maintain the right of private judgment, act simply and naturally. She did so herself to a remarkable degree, preserving a due deference for the rights and opinions of others. She was simple in her dress and general habits of living. She could get more out of life that is useful and good in that way. She did not ignore the element of beauty but she liked to have some thought or moral utility back of it. She did not say a thing is true or right or beautiful because others said so. Like the truly strong and noble of the earth she had no liking for shams and shamming, no liking for the hollow conventionalities, or petty vanities of shallow society. In her relations with people character was the prime factor of influence. Even in the matter of paying wages her standard was not that of the market, but of her own high sense of rectitude. It was no uncommon act of hers to pay more for services than she was asked. Remarkably scrupulous and thoughtful she was in discharging the smallest obligations. When near the end, she ordered little packages of money to be put up for this one and that one, to whom she felt under obligations for some trifling service or other. She was very careful to prepare for all contingencies. Passing upon her general character, this has to be said, and with emphasis, that she was an unusual example of a well balanced, self poised woman. She wanted facts, not fancies to reckon with. Her intellect was logical and accurate, yet an atmosphere of fine sentiment and feeling wrapped her about. She had the courage and will of a stoic. She was as firm as a rock when she knew herself in the right, yet her affections after all were the center of life. In the words of Mr. Stuart's tribute on Monday, so rich in all justness and sympathy, "She was a rare combination of strength and tenderness." Duty and love led her across the earth.

MICHAEL GREGG.—Michael Gregg who died at his home on Everett street, village of Homer, March 26, 1895, was born on Christmas day, 1811, on the banks of the Delaware, Bucks county, Pa. He was from Scotch parentage, being a direct descendant of the intelligent, hardy highlanders, who by nature and education were firm and unflinching patriots. Michael's grandfather, after whom he was named, was born in 1758, served both as private and officer in the continental army and an ink horn carried by this Michael Gregg was among the revolutionary relics exhibited at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. He married

October 29, 1835, Miss Ruth Warner Clark, who survives him, and who was a native of Bucks county. In 1836 the couple came to Michigan, first settling in Tecumseh, but coming to Clarendon the year following and to Homer in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy. John Clark Gregg, the eldest, died in the city of Washington while in the military service of his country January 9, 1863. The remaining children are, William J., clerk of Calhoun county, and Eva F., now Mrs. Clarence A. Barnum of Homer. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg in their home in Clarendon experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, the entire family being "clothed with pure linen clean and white," manufactured by Mrs. Gregg's own hands. At one time their cabin was of the most primitive character, but it was covered with fine black walnut plank of three thicknesses, which at present prices would, if sold, have paid for a palatial residence. In early life Mr. Gregg was very popular as clerk and salesman, but on coming to Michigan he engaged in farming, afterwards clerking for a time, and afterwards engaging in business for himself. For more than 20 years he was the leading fur buyer in this vicinity. He has been a man of great physical endurance and marvelous strength.

Mrs. Ruth W. Gregg.—On Easter Sunday morning, April 14, 1895, just after sunrise, Mrs. Ruth W. Gregg passed away from earth, closely following her husband, Michael Gregg, into the unseen eternal world. Married October 29, 1835, they journeyed together through life for nearly 60 years, and were separated by death only 19 days. Thus a worthy and honored couple have passed forever from our midst after bearing the burdens of a long and toilsome earthly life. Together they rest from their labors. Mrs. Gregg was born at Wrightstown, Bucks county, Pa., December 18, 1815. With her husband she came to Michigan in 1836, settling in Clarendon in 1837, where they lived for 12 years, enduring the toils and hardships of pioneer life, with energy and cheerfulness. Moving into the village of Homer in 1849, here they passed the remainder of their days. More than 50 years ago, during a series of religious meetings held in a schoolhouse, both Mr. and Mrs. Gregg accepted the gospel of Christ, thus beginning the Christian life together. They first united with a Baptist church but upon coming to Homer became members of the Presbyterian church and as such they will long be remembered. The funeral service conducted by Rev. H. E. Davis, was held at the house Tuesday forenoon at 10:30, being attended by a large number of relatives and friends. The remains were then laid to rest in the village cemetery where side by side Mr. and Mrs. Gregg await the morning of the resurrection. Mrs. Gregg was the daughter of John and Sarah Morton Clark, and was of a family of seven children. Thomas W., Sarah N., who married Charles Hartley, Elizabeth F., widow of the late Everett Roberts, John M., Mary N., who died at 5 years of age and Martha B., the late

Mrs. W. W. Wells. Mrs. Roberts is now the only living member of the family.

MRS. LUCINDA GREGORY.—Mrs. Lucinda, widow of the late Lyman Gregory, died on Friday, September 7, 1894, at the residence of her daughters Josephine and Lucinda Gregory, 191 Lydia street, Battle Creek, from spinal fever resulting from injuries received by a fall six weeks before. Mrs. Gregory was born in Vermont in 1810, removed with her mother to Chautauqua county, N. Y., when quite young and was married to Lyman Gregory in her 18th year. In 1851 they settled on their farm near Goguac prairie. For 18 years she had been an invalid and had had the constant care of her two daughters above mentioned, during that period. She was the mother of nine children, four of whom, Alonzo C., Jasper L., Josephine and Lucinda, survive her. Mrs. Gregory was a woman of fine intellectual qualities, was eminently pure in mind and heart, a devoted wife and mother and beloved by all who knew her. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, Rev. W. S. Potter officiating, and the burial took place in the cemetery at Goguac by the side of her husband.

JOHN JENKINS GRIFFITHS.—John Jenkins Griffiths, who died July 10, 1894, was born in England, January 3, 1816. He was the eldest son of James Jenkins Griffiths, gentleman, of Longtown, Herefordshire, England. He came to America in 1823, and was a student at Oberlin, where he became acquainted with Miss Charlotte Kewney, whom in 1835 he married at Elyria, O. In 1841 they moved to Battle Creek and in that year built their house on Jackson street, where they have ever since resided, and where they reared their five sons, Charles H., James J., train dispatcher of the Michigan Central railroad company, Kalamazoo; John E., cashier of the above company at Detroit; W. Sanford and Edward W., attorneys at Marion, Iowa; the last four together with Mrs. Dr. Paul Woolsey of Battle Creek, a granddaughter, being present as their father passed away, and to sustain their deeply afflicted mother in this her great sorrow.

MRS. JERRY HARDENBERG.—Mrs. Jerry Hardenberg died at her home in Emmett, Thursday, June 14, 1894, at 5 o'clock, p. m., the result of injuries received from a fall. The maiden name of deceased was Polly Hayden. She was born in Victory, N. Y., January 23, 1816, and at the age of 21 was married to Jerry Hardenberg. In 1837 she removed with her husband to Burlington, this county. In 1839 they came to the township of Emmett where she resided to the day of her death. After a happy and harmonious wedded life of 57 years she leaves her devoted husband; also one son and two daughters living, Frank Hardenberg of Emmett, Mrs. Candace Gore of Battle Creek, and Miss Jennie Hardenberg of Emmett.

Mrs. Harriet Tillotson Hayt.—Mrs. Harriet Tillotson Hayt was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 1, 1809, and died December 25, 1894, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Greene, in Collinsville, a suburb of St. Louis. She reached the advanced age of 85 years, 1 month and 25 days. She was the eldest of five children two of whom survive her, viz.: Mrs. Mary E. Sanford of Unionville, Conn., and Mr. Henry Tillotson of Bellevue, Mich. Her father, Hon: Ira Tillotson, died at Bellevue in 1858 at the advanced age of 75 years, and her mother passed away during the summer of 1866, aged 78 years. In July, 1828, she was married at Ithaca, N. Y., to Mr. John T. Hayt of Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y. They settled first at Fishkill, on the Hudson, from Fishkill they moved to Ithaca, thence to Halseyville. In 1833 they came to the territory of Michigan with their family of three children, making a permanent location in Bellevue, Eaton county, Michigan. They were long and intimately identified with the interests of the new country to which they had come to establish a home. Their efforts in helping to lay the foundations of the institutions and prosperity of the region in which they lived were successful. Many strong attachments were formed during these years of hardship and privation, incident to the development of a new country, which were ever after peculiarly dear and sacred. Mr. Hayt died in the spring of 1873 in Seattle, Washington territory, after a sojourn of 2 years. Of a family of six children, four daughters are living, one son died in infancy, the other one arriving at manhood. Mrs. Hayt's ancestors were of English origin. Her father was able to trace back through the Puritans of New England to that family of Tillotsons of which John Tillotson, archbishop of York, was a member. The maternal descent was through a son of Alice, widow of Edward Southworth, who arrived at Plymouth in 1623 on "The Good Ship Ann," and in the same year married William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colonies. It will be seen therefore that Mrs. Hayt's family was of those whose members may justly claim the patriotic honor of an early emigration to this, their adopted country. Mrs. Hayt was an honored and consistent member of the First Presbyterian church of Battle Creek. During her entire Christian experience, extending over many years, she was known for her zeal in the cause of religion, and like Dorcas of old, for her kind heart, and for the willing hands that scattered blessings around her. These good traits made her life a useful one, and won for her many and very true friends. Numerous letters of condolence to surviving relatives contained expressions of warm friendship and high esteem for the departed. She valued life and its opportunities for usefulness. A short time previous to her death she was heard to remark that she would be happy to live her long life of 85 years over again. She has now entered into her rest, and leaves behind her the example of a well spent life. Her memory is sweet. Her funeral was held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John F. Hinman, 129 Maple street, December 29, 1894, and the interment was in the family lot in the beautiful Oakridge cemetery of Marshall, Mich.

Mrs. Lucy W. C. Heydenburk.—Mrs. Lucy W. C. Heydenburk, whose death occurred on February 12, 1894, was one of the old residents of Marshall. She was born in Saybrook, Conn., in the year 1815, being the youngest child of Elias and Mary Dudley Whittlesey. Her father died in 1823 and in 1829 the widowed mother with the remnant of her family followed her older children to Durham, N. Y., where Mrs. Heydenburk lived until, with her sister's family, she removed to Marshall in the fall of 1836. On October 22, 1838, she was married to Peter Chisholm. Two children were born to them. The older, John, was well known here and the younger, a daughter, died in infancy. Mr. Chisholm died in 1844. After 23 years of widowhood she married Mr. Martin Heydenburk of Kalamazoo, and for 9 years resided in that city. They removed to Marshall in 1876, where in 1884 Mr. Heydenburk died. Though thus bereaved her loneliness was cheered by the tender love and sympathy of his children.

Mrs. Wm. J. Hillabrant.—Marion Hixley Hillabrant, who died at her home on Prospect street in Marshall, on Sunday morning, March 24, 1895, was a native of New York state, having been born at Syracuse, April 27, 1830. On May 12, 1852, she was united in marriage to Wm. J. Hillabrant and about two years later they arrived in Marshall, since which time this has been her home continuously. In November, 1889, she suffered a stroke of paralysis and was ever after a helpless invalid, but a patient sufferer. She was a devout member of the Baptist church, a gentle, loving mother and a true friend. She is survived by two sons, Willis D. of Chicago, and Charles H. of Marshall.

Mrs. Rhoda Irwin.—Mrs. Rhoda Irwin, a colored woman and a centenarian, died Thursday morning, June 7, 1894, at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Sanford, No. 193 Hart street, in the 101st year of her age. There seems to be no doubt about the authenticity of her age. She was born a slave on the plantation of her master, Alexander Irwin, in Bedford, Va., November 17, 1793. She had in her possession her emancipation papers granted by her master Alexander Irwin, dated May 27, 1845, granting freedom to her and her nine children and deeding her 80 acres of land. At this time she was quite well advanced in years.

Joseph Jandell.—Joseph Jandell was born in the city of Nancy, Lorraine county, France, October 10, 1814, where he spent his boyhood on the farm of his father. He emigrated to America in 1833 and located near Rochester, N. Y., where he remained till 1840, when he again moved westward, finally locating in North Marshall in 1845. In

1850 he married Lydia M. Wolf of Valparaiso, Ind., who still survives, as also do eight children, one, George Elmer, having died in early childhood. The deceased passed peacefully away about 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 5, 1894, and was interred in the North Marshall cemetery, Thursday, November 8, followed to his last resting place by friends and relatives.

Mrs. Mary Ann Jenkins.—Mrs. Mary Ann Jenkins, wife of Alfred Jenkins, whose maiden name was Lillie, died at her home in Clarendon, April 9, 1895. She was born in Tompkins county New York, April 3, 1823, and came to Michigan in 1844, and on the 17th of June the following year was united in marriage to Mr. Jenkins, who survives her. She was the mother of nine children, only three of whom, George W., Matthew S., and Menzo are living.

Mrs. Mary Johnson.—Mrs. Mary Johnson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alonzo Traver, 913 West Erie street, Albion, at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, April 4, 1895. Six days previous she was stricken with apoplexy and remained unconscious until death occurred. Mrs. Johnson was born February 19, 1814, in Grange county, N. Y., and married to Henry Johnson, in Livingston county, Mich., February 5, 1831. She was left a widow June 11, 1858, since which time she has resided with one or the other of her seven sons and daughters. Six children survive her, John W. Johnson of Ann Arbor, Mrs. Wm. Latson of Nebraska, Mrs. Alonzo Traver of Albion, Mrs. Dewitt C. Fall, George and Robert Johnson, of Jackson. She has been a faithful mother, a consistent Christian and from childhood a devoted member of the Methodist church.

Mrs. Roxania Johnson.—Mrs. Roxania Johnson, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Pennfield, died on Monday morning, April 1, 1895, at her residence in that township, after three days illness from an attack of the grip, aged 82 years. Mrs. Johnson came to Pennfield with her husband, the late Asa Johnson, in 1837, and has been a resident of the township ever since. She was a woman of rare worth and her death will be widely lamented. She was a sister of David Lewis of Battle Creek, Samuel Lewis of Pennfield, and Mrs. Fidelia Livermore of Ingham county.

William Juckett.—William Juckett died at his home in South Homer, on April 6, 1895, after a long illness. He was born in Leicester, Livingston county, N. Y., in November, 1826. He was of a family of sixteen children, only four of whom survive him. When he was a boy the family came to Michigan, and on February 3, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Ansterburg. The couple settled in Ingham county where they resided until 1855, when they moved to Homer and settled on the farm which has since been their home. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, Alfred, Myron and

Henry of Homer, Mrs. Francis Kaiser of Litchfield, Mrs. Ellen Savage of Marengo, and Fred, the youngest, who has always lived at the old home. One son, Byron, a twin brother of Myron, was killed at the age of 17 by a falling tree. He left sixteen grandchildren. He was one of the pioneers of this township coming here in 1834 or 1835.

William S. Loomis.—William S. Loomis died suddenly of heart failure at his home on North Superior street, Albion, Monday, December 10, 1894. He was born in Scipio, N. Y., December 3, 1810. He lived in that state until he was 17 years of age. In 1831 he came to Michigan, stopping in Monroe from September until December, when he came to Detroit. In 1835 he was married to Nancy Ann McDougal, of Detroit, who died in February, 1882. They set up housekeeping in Niles, where Mr. Loomis was engaged in the hardware business. In 1837, he came to Albion and has lived there ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis were blessed with four children, Mrs. James A. Davidson of Port Huron, and A. Kelsie Loomis of Albion. John Loomis died December 12, 1882, and Mrs. Mary Taggart in 1872. Two foster children, Miss Elsie Loomis of Albion, and Mrs. Walter Green of Manchester, N. H , survive him. At one time Mr. Loomis was associated in business with the late Jesse Crowell in Albion. He was a republican in his early life, but later was a decided prohibitionist. It has been said that at the time of Abraham Lincoln's nomination for president, Mr. Loomis was the only Lincoln man in Albion. He was a member of the common council when the village was incorporated. He has been a member of the Methodist church in Albion for about 50 years. The funeral services were held at the home, Thursday afternoon, at half past one, conducted by Dr. VanSchoick. Mr. Loomis was buried in the family lot in Riverside cemetery.

Henry McAuley.—Henry McAuley died Wednesday evening, January 16, 1895, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. H. Vernon, 171 Cherry street. Mr. McAuley was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 17th of December, 1791, being a little over 103 years of age at the time of demise. He went to Canada from Ireland when 19 years old and came to Michigan over 40 years ago and to Battle Creek about 9 years ago. He was a man of remarkable vigor and shaved himself up to the time he was a hundred years of age.

Mrs. Lucy Marshall.—Died at her residence in Pennfield, July 30, 1894, Mrs. Lucy Marshall, in her 82d year. Mrs. Marshall whose maiden name was Pitts was a native of the state of New York, where she spent her early life. Her marriage to Erastus Marshall occurred November 4, 1830. The family removed to Michigan in 1831, settling in Plymouth. In 1838 they came to Pennfield, where he died in 1884.

Mrs. Marshall was a kind, industrious, economical woman, generous and appreciative, a devoted wife and mother. She leaves six sons and daughters, three children having deceased some years since. She was a member of the Pennfield M. E. church, and maintained a consistent Christian character to the time of her death.

GEORGE REYNOLDS MERCHANT.—George Reynolds Merchant died suddenly of heart failure, at his home in Newton township, Thursday, September 6, 1894. He was born in Glenville, Saratoga county, N. Y., January 22, 1819, and consequently was in his 76th year at the time of his demise. His grandfather, Gurdon Merchant, was a native of Connecticut and served with Washington in the revolutionary war, and his father, Joel Merchant, participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane in the war of 1812. His mother was Esther Reynolds, a descendant of the pilgrims who came to New England in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Mr. Merchant came to Michigan in 1840, journeying from Detroit on foot and engaged in the manufacture of flour barrels in this vicinity. In 1840–41 he taught school in the Graham district in Newton, and worked during the next spring and summer for John Pearl on the farm now owned by David Gould. He taught also several following winters, having been well equipped for his duties as teacher by his education at the Rensselaer Oswego academy in Mexicoville, N. Y., and by two terms of teaching in that state. Altogether he taught eight terms. Mr. Merchant soon after coming here cultivated for 3 years a rented farm opposite the one which he purchased and occupied up to the time of his death. He brought his farm from a wilderness state to a condition which caused it to rank as one of the best in the township. In 1843 he was married to Miss Eliza Brott, with whom he has lived most happily and who still survives him. Their children were nine, seven of whom still survive, two sons, William and Orrin, both farmers, and Mrs. Gilbert Walmsey, Mrs. Albert Palmer, Mrs. Harmon Potter, Mrs. H. Simmons, and Mrs. Robert Hickling. It is somewhat remarkable, considering the large family of the deceased, that his household for the last 40 years, has been unbroken by death, and that his decease was the first event of the kind during that extended period to cast a shadow upon his home. Mr. Merchant for more than half a century has been a resident of this county, and during all that time has been universally recognized as one of our most substantial and trustworthy citizens. Upright, intelligent, strictly just in all his business relations, uniformly kind in his family, eminently considerate of others in his intercourse with his fellowmen, liberal and enlightened in his views, he possessed a deservedly high standing among his wide acquaintance and wielded a strong influence in the community.

BURR MITCHELL.—Burr Mitchell, an old resident, died at his home on Coldwater street, Battle Creek, Wednesday evening, April 3, at 9 o'clock.

He was born in Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y., August 26, 1814. He came west and settled in Michigan in the spring of 1836, taking up a farm in Newton. Several years later he changed his residence to South Battle Creek. For the last 23 years he had resided in the city where he had many friends. He leaves a wife and four children, P. B. Mitchell of Battle Creek, George Mitchell of Jackson, Mich., Norman Mitchell and Mrs. Clara LaQuay of Chicago.

MRS. GEO. H. MOSS.—Died, in Convis, October 21, Mrs. Geo. H. Moss, aged 72 years, 11 months and 21 days. Julia A. Warren Moss was born in Genesee, Wyoming county, N. Y., October 30, 1821. At the early age of 14 she gave her heart to God and united with the Baptist church. She with her devoted parents, brothers and sisters, came to Michigan in 1838 and settled in Verona, this county. Finally her father made Marshall his home, were for many years he was one of the deacons in the Baptist church. She was married to Geo. H. Moss August 27, 1843, settling with her husband in Convis township on the place known as the Moss farm, residing there for the long period of over one-half century or 51 years.

MICHAEL NEALE.—Michael Neale, one of Battle Creek's most widely known and highly esteemed citizens and prominently connected with its business circles for the past 46 years, died suddenly August 23, 1894, from heart failure, which is supposed to have resulted from a paralytic shock received a little more than a year ago. He was born in Yate parish, Gloucestershire, England, on the 14th of March, 1818, and was married to Miss Mary Louise Worlock, daughter of George Worlock of Codrington court, in 1848, soon after which event he came to the United States, in the same year taking up his residence in Battle Creek. In 1850, he established himself with his brother, Maurice H. Neale, in the shoe business including the manufacture, which was then much more extensive in our inland towns than at present. Since that time he has been the senior member of the Neale Bros.' shoe firm, which for a number of years past has been known as that of M. & W. F. Neale. During all this period he has been recognized as one of the most stable and reliable business men of the city, his sound judgment, staunch integrity and uniform courtesy, giving him an influence in the community attained by few. In his social and domestic relations, Mr. Neale may be deservedly pronounced a model man, whose example may be conspicuously pointed out for imitation. He leaves the legacy of an emphatically good name and a memory which will be long cherished with the most affectionate regard. He was for some years a member of the city board of education and at one time held the position of justice of the peace. His surviving family consists of his wife and his son, George Frederick Neale. The funeral occurred Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence, 157 Van Buren street, the Rev. W. D. Simonds officiating.

MRS. JACOB L. NERBER.—Mrs. Jacob L. Nerber died at her home 3 miles east of Homer on Saturday, December 15, 1894. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Harrington. She was born in the state of New York in 1843, and while she was in infancy her parents moved to this State. She resided in Homer and Clarendon until 26 years of age and was then married to Mr. Jacob L. Nerber and moved to Albion where she lived until 4 years ago when they moved to the home where she died. She was a kind and loving wife and mother and her death is indeed a great loss to the husband and four children. She had for some years been a member of the Cook's Prairie F. B. church and was an earnest Christian woman.

MRS. WILLIAM PALMER.—Anna J. Palmer, relict of the late William Palmer, well known as one of the guards of Napoleon on the island of St. Helena, and who has been an esteemed resident of Battle Creek many years, died December 3, 1894, at the family residence, 86 Marshall street, Battle Creek, of heart failure, aged 86 years. The deceased leaves three daughters to mourn her loss, Misses Sarah and Lucy Palmer of Battle Creek, and Mrs. P. D. Wilbur of Union City.

EDWARD RICE.—Edward Rice, residing on Ash street, Albion, died Tuesday evening, March 19, 1895, at 11 o'clock, of paralysis. He had been in poor health all winter, but for a few days preceding his death he was unusually well. He was down town on Tuesday, but at 8 o'clock in the evening he was stricken down at his home and died in about three hours. He was conscious up to the last. He was born in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., September 13, 1815. He came to Michigan 40 years ago and settled on a farm just east of Albion. He afterwards moved into the village where he resided 28 years. He was married to Lydia A. Dunbar of Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., February 4, 1842. Two children were born to them, but both died in infancy. He has been a member of the Baptist church for over 40 years, and in his death that church loses one of its best and most faithful members. The funeral was held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the house, conducted by Rev. G. B. Simons of Benton Harbor, assisted by Rev. F. E. Britten, pastor of the Baptist church of Albion. It is said that Mr. Rice was one of the most liberal supporters of the Baptist church, having actually paid one-tenth of the cost of its edifice.

GEORGE C. ROGERS.—George C. Rogers died at his home, No. 106 East Main street, June 7, 1894, after an illness of five days, of congestion of the lungs, in the 76th year of his age. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Nettie Blakely and Miss Sylvia Rogers, both of Battle Creek, and three sisters and two brothers, Mrs. F. M Sanderson of Battle Creek, Mrs. Laura A. Williams of Petoskey, Mrs. Mary S. Booth of Farmington, Cal., Nathaniel Rogers Merced City, Cal., and B. Frank Rogers of Stockton, Cal. Deceased was born in Otisco, N. Y., July 17, 1819. He came to Battle Creek May 4, 1834, and has resided here ever since. He served as an officer in the village and city for 42 years. He became quite noted as a detective in the early days of the village and city and did several pieces of detective work that would do credit to the best Pinkerton men today. He did good work in pioneer days in ferreting out horse thieves and brought to justice several burglars whose exploits made sensations in those days. In the early times he broke up a gang of trainmen who were committing systematic robbery of the Michigan Central freight cars between Battle Creek and Augusta. The gang would open freight cars and throw the goods out near the bend of the Kalamazoo river, east of Augusta, where confederates were in waiting, carried away and secreted the plunder. The railroad company suffered from these depredations for a long time, until Rogers brought the thieves to justice. Some of his exploits in this line would make most interesting stories.

Mrs. Isaac Rogers.—Mrs. Isaac Rogers, nee Read, was born at Rockingham, Vt., on May 18, 1820, and died at Marshall, April 12, 1895. She moved with her family in early girlhood to Middlebury, Vt., and a few years later the family settled in Scottsville, N. Y., where she was married in 1841 to Allen T. Lacey. With her husband and his son, the late Pierpont Lacey, she came to Michigan in the early forties, settling with her family in what was then regarded as a wilderness. She has continued to reside within a few miles of her early home, the family having resided always in the North Marengo neighborhood. Two children, Eliza Jane Lacey and Henry C. Lacey, who were born of this union, died in infancy and sleep in the same grave, beside their father, who passed away in 1872. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were married. Their singularly happy life was broken by the death of Mr. Rogers May 18, 1888. Twice was this remarkable woman called upon to assume a mother's place in a motherless family. Possessed of a rare charm of character, a serene and beautiful personality, all who were brought in contact with her felt the unusual sweetness and maternal love of her nature in which the elements were so blended that she was a mother indeed to the ones who were given her. Mrs. Rogers came of a large family. There were eleven children, three of whom survive. Mrs. Seneca B. Smith, a resident of Marshall, the other two sisters residing in the east. Mrs. Rogers enjoyed the benefits of a fine and liberal education, which ripened in later years into a broad culture, a large and generous sympathy, which has kept her in touch with the world at large. She united in early life with the Methodist church and for half a century she has lived a beautiful Christian life, living her religion, which like a blessing fell upon those whose lives touched her own. Serene in her faith, steadfast in hope, she met with sorrow and joy alike, seeing in each the hand of the Father, until just at the threshold of her 75th year she obeyed the call of her Savior and passed into that higher life which we call death, but to those who die as this noble woman died, is life eternal.

Mrs. Esther DePuy Rolfe.—Esther DePuy was born at Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y., January 5, 1827, and died December 5, 1894, at Battle Creek. At the age of 7 years she came to Michigan with her parents, and settled near Marshall, where they lived about a year, then went to Sturgis where she remained until April 6, 1845, when she was married to Orlando H. Rolfe, who has preceded the deceased to the "better land" by 15 years last November. In the same year of her marriage she professed the Christian faith and with her husband settled on the farm that has ever since been her home and is at present owned by her son Ransom R. Rolfe. She was the mother of eight children of whom six survive her, viz.: Mrs. Reuben Hart, Ransom and Otis Rolfe of Sonoma, George Rolfe who resides in California, Mrs. Charles Sowles of Kalamazoo, and Anson Rolfe of Oshtemo. All but George were at the funeral December 7th at the Sonoma church, where the services were conducted by her pastor, Mr. Perrine, who made brief remarks from the words: "I Know that my Redeemer liveth." Her remains were interred in the cemetery near Sonoma.

Hon. J. W. Sheldon.—Hon. J. W. Sheldon of Albion, died Wednesday evening, September 26, 1894, of heart disease. He was 64 years of age and has resided at Albion for more than 40 years. He was one of the wealthiest men in Calhoun county, treasurer of the board of trustees of Albion college, and a prominent trustee and member of the M. E. church for the past 24 years. In politics he was a democrat. He organized the Albion Exchange Bank in 1858 and he has remained at the head of that institution ever since. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Riley of Chicago.

Mrs. Deborah Stimpson.—Mrs. Deborah Stimpson was born September 25, 1828, in Naples, state of New York. She came to Michigan with her parents in 1843 and was united in marriage to Byron Stimpson, February 29, 1853. She removed thence to Burlingame, Kan., in 1871, returning to Michigan in 1878. The remaining years of her life have been spent in and around Athens. After a lingering illness she passed from earthly scenes and cares May 17, 1895, at her home in Athens, lacking but a few months of being 67 years of age. She leaves to mourn a mother's loss seven children, Frances, Cyrus, Etsie, Horace, George, May and De. One son preceded her. Funeral services were held in the Congregational church Sunday, May 19, at 2 p. m., conducted by Rev. F. Ware, and buried in the Stimpson cemetery five miles north of Athens.

Jeremiah Tibbits.—Jeremiah Tibbits died at his residence in Sheridan, March 17, 1895. He was born in the state of Massachusetts, August

7, 1828, and was in his 67th year. In the year of 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Gabaraty, of Syracuse, N. Y., who still survives him. In 1855, they came to Michigan and located on the farm where he died. Two children were born to them, Mr. Elsworth Tibbits of Albion, and Mrs. Florence Drumm of Dimondale, who with their mother mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father and husband. In February, 1865, he enlisted in defence of the union and was discharged in May. He thus proved his loyalty to his country and won the esteem of all who knew him.

James A. Way.—James A. Way died suddenly Thursday evening, November 29, 1894, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at his residence on West Mansion street, Marshall. He was widely known and honored as an old settler of this county, of which he has been a resident for more than half a century. He came of fine old New England and revolutionary stock, and was born in the town of Hebron, Tolland county, Conn., December 14, 1816. Mr. Way spent his youth in his native county. He was given fine educational advantages, attending school at Plainfield and later at Manchester and Colchester, where he laid the solid foundation of a liberal education. He subsequently entered Trinity college at Hartford, Conn., and was a student in that institution four years. He left college with a mind well trained for any profession he might care to adopt. Wisely thinking that in the then young State of Michigan there would be a broader field for the exercise of his talents than in his native place, he came hither in 1837 and subsequently studied law with James Wright Gordon. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and commenced practice with his instructor. He remained with him until about 1852 and won an honorable record in the legal profession. He then decided to abandon law, and entered the employ of the Michigan Central railroad company as station agent. He acted in that capacity until 1862 when he was engaged by Horace J. Perrin to assist him in the milling business. He remained with him the ensuing four years. In January, 1869, he entered the banking office of Joseph C. Frink and was employed there 3 years. During that time Mr. Frink died and Mr. Way assisted in settling up the business and continued in the office, engaging in the abstract business. July 7, 1873, was the day upon which Mr. Way entered upon the duties of his late responsible position as bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Marshall. His long connection with the bank serves to show the regard in which he was held by the bank officials who considered him one of their most intelligent, able and faithful employes, and they placed the utmost confidence in his honor and fidelity, which he returned by giving them the best service of which he was capable, making their interests his own. Mr. Way and Miss Anna M. Post were united in marriage August 20, 1843, and a pleasant wedded life has been vouchsafed to them of many years, as for over a half century they have shared the joys and sorrows that usually fall to the lot of mortals. Mrs. Way was born in the pretty Connecticut town that is the birthplace of her husband, and she there grew to womanhood. Her parents were Elihu and Lucinda (Phelps) Post. Mr. and Mrs. Way have one son, Edwin C., who is western agent for the firm of Daniel, Scotten & Co., Detroit, Mich., residing in Chicago. He has mingled in the political life of this county as an intelligent and staunch advocate of the democratic party. He has been a member of the city government as alderman from the second ward one term. He at one time held the office of justice of the peace three years, and he was director of the schools five years and during that time he was potent in advancing the cause of education in Marshall. He has also contributed in promoting the religious status of the community, as he was generous in all things that would in any way enhance its well being, and the influence of his life of unswerving integrity has been felt by his fellow citizens. He was a member of the Episcopal church, which knows the full measure of his benevolence and charitableness.

DAVID WETMORE.—David Wetmore was born in Connecticut, October 12, 1801, but was soon removed to Massachusetts, where he was deserted by his father and was adopted into another family. He was then removed in 1815 to Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, then a wilderness. During this journey he remembered of hearing of the declaration of peace between the United States and Great Britain closing the war of 1812. His best years were spent at Avon in helping to clear the forests away and bring the soil into cultivation. He had no school advantages and taught himself by the light of the fireplace after the work for the day was done. Here he was married to Sally Wainwright, April 6, 1824. Lewis Wetmore of Pearson, Montcalm county, Mich., Betsey Higgins of Iola, Kan., Sarah Jewett of Kingman, Kan., Edmund and James Wetmore and Martha Hewitt of Calhoun county, are the names and residences of the six children who grew up to manhood and womanhood, who with nineteen grandchildren and thirty-three great-grandchildren still survive. In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore and family came to Calhoun county and settled on the farm in Lee, where he died November 6, 1894, aged 93 years. Mrs. Wetmore died January 30, 1879, aged 77 years. Uncle David, as he was called by his neighbors, was a member of the M. E church for more than half a century and a leader of the class here since his coming. He was justice of the peace almost continually for more than 30 years and to within four years of his death. In politics he was always a democrat and cast his first vote in 1823 and his last at the township election in 1894. The secret of his unusually long life seems to have been due to his strong constitution and regular and temperate habits. He was not really sick. His life simply went out, as does a lamp out of which the oil is burned.

CASS COUNTY.

BY GEN. GEO. T. SHAFFER.

ALBERT ACKERMAN, born in New Jersey, November 27, 1847, came to Cass county when a small boy, died in LaGrange September 11, 1894.

REBECCA ARMSTRONG, born in Indiana, in 1841, died in Adamsville, November 4, 1894.

MARTHA J. BEMENT, born in Ontwa, April 14, 1855, married to L. C. Thompson in September, 1880, died in Ontwa, August 4, 1894.

AMANDA BOGART, born in Ohio in 1825, came to Cass county more than 50 years ago, died in Mason, October 14, 1894.

MARY J. BONNEY, born in Yates county, N. Y., October 23, 1849, married to Martin V. Dunning October 18, 1869, died in Pokagon, January 20, 1895.

SAMUEL BLATCHLEY, born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1825, came to Michigan in 1842, and to Dowagiac in 1862, died January 20, 1895.

JAMES BRONNER, born in Herkimer county, N. Y., July 15, 1827, came to Cass county in 1856, died in Cassopolis, March 17, 1895.

ELVIRA E. BROWN, born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 16, 1826, married to Dr. Alonzo Garwood October 22, 1850 and came to Cassopolis where she died January 12, 1895.

MRS. GRANT BROWN, for more than 50 years a resident of Michigan, died in Marcellus, September 11, 1894, aged 83 years.

HESTER BROWN, born in Pennsylvania in 1811, died in Marcellus, September 11, 1894.

MAHALA BROWN, born in Virginia in 1836, came to Michigan in 1849, died in Calvin, September 5, 1894.

CORWIN D. BROWNELL, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., May 30, 1846, came to Dowagiac in 1858, and there died January 9, 1895.

MARIAN L. BUGBEE, born in Oakland county, September 8, 1840, came to this county in 1848, married to Dr. Robert Patterson October 18, 1866, died in Cassopolis May 19, 1895.

SARAH A. CAMP, born in Erie county,, N. Y., October 11, 1806, married to Horace B. Dunning, October 25, 1836, came to Michigan the same year, died in Cassopolis September 30, 1894.

MARY C. CARPENTER, died in Marcellus November 21, 1894, at the age of 78.

MESSIC CARPENTER, born in Delaware in 1800, came to Cass county in 1837, died in Edwardsburg March 1, 1895.

Adonijah Cawhan, born in England in 1813, died in Volinia, November 11, 1894.

Mrs. Jane B. Clarke, born in New York City, August 2, 1815, married to Joseph B. Clarke June 30, 1836, came to Dowagiac in 1859, and died April 19, 1895.

Joseph B. Cloud, born in France in 1823, died in Howard January 14, 1895.

William Cooke, born in Ireland in 1831, came to Silver Creek in 1876, and there died March 18, 1895.

James Coker, a resident of Calvin for 40 years, died December 4, 1894, at the age of 73 years.

Alzina Crandall, born in Chenango county, N. Y., February 5, 1825, married to Edmond G. Black August 24, 1844, came to Michigan in 1846, died in Cassopolis, May 29, 1895.

Anna M. Cromb, born in Germany in 1849, died in Wayne, December 14, 1894.

Mrs. Cornelius Curran, born in Ireland in 1829, for 40 years a resident of Silver Creek, died in Dowagiac, December 21, 1894.

Susan B. Davis, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1825, came to Cass county in 1857, died in Jones, December 2, 1894.

Mrs. Dennis, for many years a resident of Silver Creek, died in Dowagiac, July 24, 1894.

Austin M. Dickson, born in LaGrange in 1832, for many years a prominent business man at Dowagiac, died at LaCross, Wis., April 29, 1895.

John E. Diefenbacher, born in Pennsylvania in 1824, died in Ontwa, August 21, 1894.

Sarah Ann Dine, born in Butler county, Ohio, November 26, 1833, came to Michigan in 1839, married to William Squires, 1856, died in Wayne, May 20, 1895.

Mrs. Dodds, died in Howard, January 2, 1895, aged 87 years.

James M. East, born in Wayne county, Ind., April 7, 1825, came to Cass county in 1833, died in Vandalia, March 13, 1895.

George D. Fletcher, a resident of the county some 20 years ago, died at Vicksburg, April 17, 1895, aged 59 years.

George W. Fox, born in Cass county August 1, 1845, died in LaGrange, November 10, 1894.

David Frost, born in New York in 1811, died in Pokagon, November 8, 1894.

Martha Garrison, born in Bergen county, N. Y., October 3, 1820, married to Edmund Thorpe and came to Cass county in 1844, died at Kensington, Ill., January 10, 1895.

John Gee, born in Ohio September 25, 1812, came to LaGrange before 1840, died at the county house in Jefferson, May 30, 1895.

Samuel Ginther, died in Vandalia, June 29, 1894, at an advanced age.

Edward Graham, born in Pennsylvania in 1810, came to Cassopolis in 1842, and died October 28, 1894.

John H. Hain, born in Logan county, Ohio, January 16, 1822, came to Michigan in 1861, died in Vandalia, November 12, 1894.

Mrs. James Harley, born in England in 1821, came to America in 1850, and soon after settled in Dowagiac, where she died January 8, 1895.

Joseph Harper, born in Washington county Pa., December 19, 1805, came to Cassopolis in February, 1835, and there died, August 28, 1894.

Fanny Hartsell, born in Stark county, Ohio, January 18, 1828, came to Michigan in 1836, married to Horace Cooper September 8, 1844, died in Jefferson, October 31, 1894.

William Hedges, born in England in 1812, settled in Silver Creek in 1867, and there died January 10, 1895.

George T. Howard, born in Kent county, Md., in 1816, came to Ontwa in 1841, and there died, October 15, 1894.

Robert T. Hutton, born in Pokagon, September 15, 1855, killed by railroad engine July 19, 1894.

Charles B. Jones, born in Massachusetts in 1854, came to Dowagiac in 1855, and there died June 4, 1895.

Esther Jones, born in Preble county, Ohio, January 27, 1814, came to Penn in 1830, married to John Nixon in 1832, died in Marcellus, November 10, 1894.

William G. Jones, born in Penn, July 16, 1836, died in California, May 11, 1895.

Jeremiah Keifer, born in Ohio, in 1833, died in Howard, November 21, 1894.

Randolph F. Kellogg, born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1857, a former publisher of the Dowagiac Republican, died in Oshkosh, Wis., January 9, 1895.

Elijah Kinney, born in Michigan in 1836, died in Marcellus November 27, 1894.

Harriet Lett, born in North Carolina in 1823, and a resident of Calvin for 40 years, died February 1 ,1895.

William A. Luddington, born in Sumnerville, February 6, 1836, died in California, December 6, 1894.

Olive Lyle, born November, 5, 1847, in Van Buren county, married J. R. Carr October 1, 1868, and came to Cassopolis, where she died October 28, 1894.

Mrs. Mabus, died in Porter, March 11, 1895, aged 80 years.

Jane McClosky, born in Pennsylvania in 1845, died in Silver Creek, December 7, 1894.

Rev. Moses Q. McFarland, for several years pastor of the Cassopolis Prebsyterian church, born in Rutland, Vt., October 3, 1811, died in Allegan county, August 27, 1894.

Margaret McMichael, born in Pennsylvania, July 19, 1819, married to N. B. Dennis in 1842, came to Milton in 1847, and there died, April 27, 1895.

Susanna Mechling, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., November 6, 1809, married to Jacob Butts, Nov. 12, 1829, died in Cassopolis, May 6, 1895.

James A. Mitchell, born in North Carolina, died in Calvin, October 22, 1894, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Robert F. Moore, died in Pokagon, October 27, 1894, aged 67 years.

Miss Ann Moorlag, died in Penn, November 10, 1894, aged 60 years.

Samuel Morris, born in Ohio in 1824, came to Cass county in 1828, died at Little Prairie Ronde, April 19, 1895.

Elizabeth Norton, born in Jefferson, January 13, 1834, married to W. W. Peck, December 2, 1853, and after his death to Isaac Bovee, and in August, 1887, to Charles C. Sherrill, died December 5, 1894.

Leonard R. Norton, born in Calvin in 1842, died in Chicago, March 24, 1895.

Elizabeth Oakes, born in Lancaster county, Pa., June 26, 1826, married to David Wade in 1849, died in Jefferson, September 29, 1894.

Laura Parmalee, born in Erie county, N. Y., May 28, 1811, was married to E. C. Smith, January 11, 1832, died in Howard, July 12, 1894.

Edwin H. Pearce, born in New York City, November 1, 1824, came to Michigan while yet a boy, died in Wayne, September 13, 1894.

Nancy Jane Peck, born in Champaign county, Ohio, December 14, 1828, came to Jefferson in July, 1836, married Horatio H. Loomis October 6, 1858, died in Jefferson, January 31, 1895.

Frank Phillips, born February 22, 1859, died in Dowagiac, March 15, 1895.

Samuel Plotner, a respected citizen, died in Adamsville, March 3, 1895, aged 78 years.

Fred Post, born in Germany, in 1825, died in Pokagon, July 20, 1894.

Hannah Potter, born in Batavia, N. Y., May 13, 1813, came to Michigan in 1838, died in Pokagon, January 5, 1895.

Olive Puffer, born March 4, 1820, in Oswego county, N. Y., married Ralph Sloan in 1841, died in Newberg, July 27, 1894.

John B. Reed, born in Indiana, January 5, 1824, a resident of Calvin for 8 years, died January 18, 1895.

Gertrude Reshore, born in Ohio, March 8, 1846, married to Thaddeus Hampton, October 20, 1873, died in Wayne, December 13, 1894.

Hannah, wife of Abraham Rinehart, died at her home in Porter, August 22, 1894, in the 67th year of her age.

Emeline L. Robinson, born in Logan county, Ohio, October 1, 1828, came to Michigan in 1845, married to Amos F. Northrop in 1850, and died in Calvin, December 28, 1894.

John Rodgers, born in Preble county, Ohio, August 13, 1815, came to Cass county in 1828, died in Pokagon, May 8, 1895.

Mary J. Rouse, born in Columbia county, N. Y., April 26, 1818, married to Rev. J. Kirby October 19, 1839, came to Michigan in 1847, died in Volinia, February 28, 1895.

Andrew J. Sammons, born in New York, December 26, 1834, came to Pokagon in 1837, died in Kensington, Ill., August 21, 1894.

Elvira Sanford, born in New York, March 25, 1819, married to Chauncey Kennedy and came to Edwardsburg in 1851, died in Benton Harbor, April 28, 1895.

Maria Sanford, born in New York, in 1809, died in Volinia, September 14, 1894.

Charles Severns, born in New York in 1824, for many years a resident of Jefferson, died July 13, 1894.

Mrs. Charles Seward, born in Pompey, N. Y., in 1807, married February 18, 1824, came to Michigan in 1838, died in Dowagiac, March 4, 1895.

Helen A. Sherrill, born in Jefferson, February 1, 1839, married to Albert L. Drew, September 27, 1857, died in Berrien county, December 28, 1894.

Nahum E. Shew, aged 85 years, died in Adamsville, September 7, 1894.

Clarence Smith, born in Edwardsburg, died in South Bend, Ind., March 3, 1895.

Ezekiel C. Smith, ex-president of Cass county pioneer society, born in Erie county, N. Y., June 6, 1811, came to Howard in 1835, and there died July 30, 1894.

Loann Slocum, born in Oswego county, N. Y., January 6, 1814, married to Leroy L. Curtis October 6, 1839, came to Michigan in an early day, died in Penn, March 9, 1895.

Samuel Stephenson, born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1819, came to Cass county in 1834, died in Jefferson, April 10, 1895.

Isaac W. Stewart, born in Calvin, August 2, 1861, died January 5, 1895.

Thomas Stewart, born at Nashville, Tenn., October 15, 1812, died in Calvin, April 1, 1895.

Milton Story died in Porter, October 19, 1894, aged 55 years.

William H. Stroud, born in Ohio in 1860, and soon after came to Penn, died in Kansas, February 6, 1895.

Nora Sweeney, born in Ireland in 1814, died in Silver Creek, September 18, 1894.

Harriet Thompson, born in Vermont in 1803, married to Wilder Manuel in 1822, came to Adamsville in 1855, and there died April 11, 1895.

Henry Thompson, born in Vermont in 1818, came to Cass county in 1838, died in Mason, March 26, 1895.

Dr. A. L. Thorpe, born in Ohio, November 9, 1826, came to Cass county when but 6 years old, moved to Mishawaka 10 years ago, and there died February 27, 1895.

Charles W. Thorpe, for many years a resident of Volinia, died February 22, 1895, aged 62 years.

Peter Tietsort, born in Butler county, Ohio, January 28, 1808, came to Cass county in 1830, died in Mendora, Ill., February 10, 1895.

Sarah Tinney, born in LaGrange, February 5, 1849, married to Lewis J. Carr, July 4, 1868, died in Dowagiac, December 14, 1894.

Henry Toner, who came from Canada about the year 1865, died in Penn, April 21, 1895.

Mary Underwood, born in Rhode Island August 31, 1816, married to G. I. Sherman, December 5, 1839, came to Michigan in 1854, died in Dowagiac, August 6, 1894.

Sarah Van Ordstroud, born in Pennsylvania in 1835, died in Volinia December 12, 1894.

Mary Van Valkenberg, born in Michigan in 1845, died in Marcellus, October 19, 1894.

Sarah, wife of Henry Vaughn, born in North Carolina in 1818, came to Michigan in 1855, died in South Bend, Ind., and was buried in Calvin, January 20, 1895.

Zachariah Wade, born in Calvin in 1849, died in that township, April 26, 1895.

Barbary Wagner, born in Pennsylvania in 1816, died in Marcellus, August 18, 1894.

William Walden, born in South Carolina in 1801, died in Volinia, July 2, 1894.

Ada E. Weatherwax, born in Newberg, January 20, 1860, married to Charles E. Rudd November 29, 1879, died in Penn, May 18, 1895.

Electa A. Willard, born August 23, 1823, married to Plary T. Hayden in 1842, and after his death to James Boyd, died in Cassopolis, April 26, 1895.

Jane Williams, born in Jefferson in 1850, married to Vincent Reames, and died October 9, 1894.

Reason Williams, who came from Stark county, Ohio, died in Newberg, June 24, 1894, aged 71 years.

Joab Wright, died in Penn, November 26, 1894, aged 80 years.

CLINTON COUNTY.

BY RALPH WATSON.

Isaac Eaegle.—Isaac Eaegle died Friday, May 24, 1895. He had been in his second childhood for several years. He was born in New Jersey, January 27, 1806. United in marriage with Miss Jane Nightser in 1830, by whom he had nine children, six of whom survive him. In 1835 he moved to Ohio, where he resided until 1848, when he came with his family to Michigan and settled on the farm on which he died. Mr. Eaegle has been one of the prominent men of Greenbush, having been a magistrate for over 20 years, and director in his school district most of the time since it was formed. He leaves six children, thirteen grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. The funeral services were held at the Evangelical church, Sunday at 10 a. m., Rev. Henry of the Christian church officiating, assisted by Rev. P. Schuerer.

Mrs. Mahala A. Groger.—Mrs. Mahala A. Groger died March 11, 1895, at her home in the township of Eagle, at the advanced age of 92 years and 8 days. She was born March 3, 1803, in the town of Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., and was married to Stephen B. Groger in March, 1818. They came to Michigan in an early day and located on the land where they spent their life work, in the spring of 1834. Mr. Groger died February 25, 1877. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living. Susan Wilkins, the youngest daughter, who is now nearly 61 years old, was born on the same farm and was the first white child born in Clinton county. She now occupies the old farm, and has been a devoted and kind daughter in caring for her aged mother in her declining years. In the death of Mrs. Groger Clinton county loses the last of the early settlers who were indeed the true pioneers. They struggled hard with the privations of a new country, and lived to see an unbroken wilderness changed to a beautiful and productive land of plenty. All honor to the memory of those noble pioneers. G. W. Thomas.

Lysander Howe.—Familiarly known as "Deacon" Howe, died at his home in Olive township, Saturday night, April 6, 1895, from a general breaking down of his physical being, aged 81 years. He was born in Livingston county, N. Y., and came to Michigan and settled in the township of Olive about 40 years ago, at that time locating 160 acres of government land at $1.25 an acre, to which he added from time to time, until he owned about 400 acres. Unlike most land owners and farmers, he left the timber standing upon a large portion of his lands, which, at the present time, makes it more valuable than if it had been cleared. He was married in Livingston county, N. Y. Ten children were born to them. Wife died about 4 years before him. Five children survive their parents, Mrs. Mary Spicer of Eaton Rapids, Mrs. Emma Turner of Olive, Mrs. Alice Lee of Bingham, Daniel and Charles A. Howe of Olive. He was a hard worker, and although he made no open profession of Christianity, he was upright and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, and a good and obliging neighbor. His funeral occurred at the Olive church Tuesday, April 9, and the interment made in the cemetery near by. Thus another has joined the great majority of the early pioneers on the other shore.

Parson Jefferys.—Parson Jefferys, prominent among the oldest and best pioneers of our county, died at his farm residence in Greenbush township, Sunday morning, April 7, 1895, from the effects of gangrene, in his 77th year. He was born in the town of Roxbury, Sussex county, N. J., December 1, 1818. His grandfather was an Englishman and settled in New Jersey in an early day. When about 2 years old the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Knox county, O., where they took up pioneer work. He received but a limited education as the advantages for schooling in those days were in keeping with an early pioneer life. But he had thoroughly improved every opportunity to extend and improve his knowledge and broaden his understanding of home and public affairs. He had learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In about the year 1848 he got together his earthly possessions and came to Michigan and settled in Greenbush, where he followed farming and sometimes working at his trade, and where he continued to reside on the same farm, without interruption, up to the date of his death. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah E. Carter, who died May 12, 1854, leaving three daughters and two sons. His second marriage was with Mrs. Livena Tinklepaugh, who survives him, and who was ever a kind and helpful helpmate. Mr. Jefferys had served his people as township treasurer and as a member of the school board a number of years. He was a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and always commanded the respect of those who knew him best. He and his wife have always been valuable members of society and happily jogged along down life's road until death separated them. In this death none can but truthfully say: Another good man has died. The funeral was held from the Evangelical church, Eureka, Tuesday, April 9, and was largely attended. The interment was made in the cemetery at Eureka. Great have been the changes in Clinton county since Mr. Jefferys first settled here. It seems almost impossible for us to honor our pioneer friends enough when we think of the hardships they endured. We today are reaping the fruits of their labors and cares. But they are fast leaving us. The "silent cities" have been steadily growing until they now possess the larger number of the genuine old pioneers. Their hands are folded forever; their labors are finished. The record they have left behind them is more durable than any monument that could be erected to their memory.

SAMUEL KNAPP.—Died at his home in Olive, Saturday, December 29, after poor health for several years, Samuel Knapp, aged nearly 85 years. He was born in Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., April 12, 1810. He married Lyndia Narcon and November, 1842, they came to Michigan. In 1843 they settled in Olive and have resided there ever since. Eleven children were born to them, seven of whom are now living. Wm. H., Joseph B., and George W. Knapp reside in Riley. Mrs. Solon Goodell lives at Ypsilanti, Samuel M. and Ira K. reside in Olive. He was respected by all his neighbors. He was a good neighbor, quiet and inoffensive. He leaves an aged widow. His funeral was held at the Simmons schoolhouse Monday, December 31, Rev. Burns officiating. The remains were laid to rest in DeWitt cemetery.

NEWTON MCLOUTH.—Newton McLouth died at his home in DeWitt, Wednesday, January 16, 1895, from the effects of a combination of diseases, principal among which was that of the kidneys, of long standing.

He was in his 68th year. A wife and one son, Willis, are the only surviving members of their immediate family. The funeral took place from the family residence on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of loving friends. The Rev. Charles Legal, pastor of the Universalist church of Lansing, officiated, and the interment was made in the family lot in DeWitt cemetery. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated from Ireland to this country in a very early day. His youngest son, Wm. W., was a native of Massachusetts. In his early manhood he was engaged in farming and worked at his trade, that of a cooper. Newton was born July 19, 1827, while his parents were residents of Ontario county, N. Y., and was 8 years old when they removed to this State and took up a residence in Lenawee county, where they located government land. He commenced his education in a log schoolhouse, incident to those pioneer days, going to school winters and assisting his father on the new farm summers. When he became of age he began the battle of life on his own account, first as a farm laborer at from $12 to $13 per month, working in this way two seasons, after which he became a section hand on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, and in this way secured his first real start in life. He remained in the employ of this company, in this capacity 3 years, the last two of which he was boss of the section. In July, 1856, he came to Clinton county and settled upon 80 acres of land which he had previously purchased in Riley township, four miles north of his late home. There he remained 8 years, during which period he had made many substantial improvements. He then sold out and purchased 110 acres in Delhi township, where he remained 1 year. He then purchased the farm of 142 acres on which he had since lived and recently died. He was a practical farmer and stock grower, as well as a level headed, practical business man, backed up by honesty, prudence, industry and a liberal store of good sense. He was not a shifter, growler nor an idler, yet he always found time in which to meet his many warm friends in a social, steadfast, and friendly manner. He was neither a miser nor a spendthrift, but was one of those reliable and valued citizens whose word was accepted with as much confidence as are our government bonds. Let us right here reiterate what has repeatedly been said of late, that in the death of Newton McLouth and Dr. Geo. W. Topping (both of whom died the same week), "DeWitt has been deprived of the usefulness and valuable influences of two citizens whose vacancies will be hard to supply." In the year 1852 Mr. McLouth was united in marriage with Mrs. Emily Hathaway, a New York state lady, who survives to mourn the loss of this kind and devoted husband. He was a democrat of the old Jeffersonian sort, and while he was not a politician nor an office seeker he has been chosen supervisor and had held other offices and positions of responsibility and public trust. His personal qualities were of such a character as to easily and freely earn him friends far and near, who will ever hold his name and memory firm and safe with the many good things of this life.

EDWARD PAINE.—Edward Paine died at his home in St. Johns at about 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon, April 8, 1895, from the effects of the grip. He had been ill only a few weeks, and at one time during his sickness was considerably improved and his prospects for recovery good, but age and the severe nature of the disease overcame his strength. He was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 18, 1826, therefore would have been 69 years old had he lived until the 18th day of May following. He is the last of a family of nine children, and was educated at the seminaries of Fairfield and Whitestown, N. Y. In the fall of 1842 he came to Michigan, his father having purchased several hundred acres of land here before. He first settled at Bradnor, where he taught a district school several years. He then returned to New York and completed his education. On his second return to Michigan he went to the upper peninsula and assisted in the government surveys. In the fall of 1849 he purchased a farm in Oakland county, near Pontiac, where he resided until 1853, when he purchased a farm in Duplain township, this county, where he continued to reside until 1881, when he became a resident of St. Johns, where he has since resided. For a goodly number of years while a resident of Duplain he served the public as inspector of schools and justice of the peace. Besides these he had held the office of county superintendent of schools, county treasurer and other positions of public trust. In each of the positions he was called upon to fill, he discharged the duties with fidelity and intelligence. He was for many years a faithful member of the Episcopal church, and a prominent Knight Templar. A kindly man, of irreproachable character, his death is a loss to the community. He leaves a widow and four children: Wm. Paine of Nebraska; Mrs. A. M. Birmingham of Duplain, and George and Grace G. Paine of St. Johns. The funeral was held at the Episcopal church at 2 o'clock Thursday, under the auspices of St. Johns Commandery Knights Templar.

PETER PETSCH.—After a year or more of gradually failing health, death entered the pleasant and peaceful home of Peter Petsch, of Westphalia, on Friday, March 22, 1895, and took therefrom the kind and loving husband and father, whose life career was closed by an obstinate case of throat trouble and consumption. He was born in Prussia, March 7, 1833. After the death of his mother Peter emigrated to this country with his father,, and landed in New York December 22, 1854, and in Westphalia on the 31st day of the same month, and entered the home of his brother Matthias, who had preceded him about 8 years, and who died but a few years since. The first year he spent in the employ of his brother, after which he purchased a partially improved farm of 80 acres, on which he resided 5 years, when he removed to the village of Westphalia and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he continued for a period of 4 years, when he abandoned it on account of his failing health. His services were then sought by the people as a public servant in an official capacity. He was first chosen township treasurer for one year, after which he was elected to the office of justice of the peace in which he was continuously chosen from 1870 to the date of his death. He held the office of supervisor from 1883 to 1890, and again in 1892, and closed his last week in that office at the last January session of the board. The confidence bestowed in him by his people, in an official capacity, was never betrayed. On the 9th day of June, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Conrad Martin, deceased. She was the first white child born in the township of Westphalia. Ten children were born to them, four of whom died in infancy, and one but a few months since, leaving five children and a faithful wife to mourn the death of this kind husband and father. Mr. Petsch was a life long member of the Catholic church.

ANDREW RICHMOND.—Andrew Richmond, an old and highly respected resident of Victor township, died at his home, Thursday, May 31, 1894, of paralysis,, aged about 75. In going around the barn in which men were engaged in shearing sheep he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and was found by one of the men lying in a pool of water with life wholly extinct. He was a native of Ireland and had been a resident of Victor upwards of 40 years. A wife, two sons living in Kansas, a daughter, Mrs. Theodore Curtis of Victor, survive him. His funeral occurred at the Grove Congregational church on Sunday, June 3, was largely attended by relatives and friends. Another pioneer of Clinton county has joined the great majority.

DAVID SCOTT.—A good man has gone. The oldest continuous resident of Clinton county is no more on earth. With an aching heart, it becomes our task to write these words. "Uncle" David Scott, Clinton county's most noted pioneer and our life long friend is dead. He was born in Covington, Wyoming county, N. Y., October 5, 1817, and died at Knoxville, Tenn., from a stroke of paralysis, on Sunday, March 17, 1895. He was well and favorably known throughout Clinton county, having lived within its borders 61 years, and in this State 69 years. In 1825 Captain Scott (a captain in the war of 1812, and father of our subject), accompanied by his family, moved from Genesee county, N. Y., to Ann Arbor, Mich. After remaining there 8 years, and in the spring of 1833, he came to what is now known as DeWitt. He was very much pleased with the situation and decided to make his future home there, which he accordingly did. In the following fall he, with his wife and two sons, David and Charles, began their pilgrimage toward their new home, in big wagons drawn by oxen. They took one horse and seventeen head of cattle with them, and were several days on the road.

They forded rivers, drove into swamps, were often mired and were obliged to pitch their tents wherever night overtook them. When they reached the end of their journey they obtained consent of the Indians to occupy one of their cabins or huts until they could erect one of their own. There were at this time three families of Indians living on the banks of the Lookingglass river, where the pretty village of DeWitt now stands. The cabin assigned Mr. Scott and family was made of bark, and the interior furnishings consisted wholly of a bunk on either side. Stoves were a thing of the future. They were obliged to build a fire in the center of the hut. The smoke could go out through a hole in the roof or stay in the room, which it most frequently did. But they soon had a cabin erected and moved in. Their nearest neighbors in those days were 40 miles away. They were obliged to go to Ann Arbor for their milling, blacksmithing and groceries. At one time, Charles, brother of "Uncle" David, was taken seriously ill. David went to Dexter, a distance of 80 miles on foot for a doctor, who came on horseback, stayed two days, put a $50 bill in his pocket and returned home. In the early part of their residence in this county there was no hay here for fodder for the cattle, and trees were felled to supply this deficiency. The cattle would eat the leaves and tender twigs. They soon got used to this kind of fare and the only call needed was the sound of the ax. The pasture fields in those days were quite extensive, comprising Eaton, Ingham, Clinton and Shiawassee counties. At one time the cattle strayed away and were gone several days. When found they were on the grounds now occupied by the State capitol. Little did Mr. Scott then think there would ever be a $1,500,000 building erected thereon. In 1842 Capt. Scott erected the large hotel now occupied by E. Pilbeam, in DeWitt village. "Uncle" David Scott was one among eleven children, all of whom are now gone. He was a member of DeWitt lodge No. 272, F. and A. M.; of the O. E. S.; also a charter member of DeWitt grange No. 459. He had been married twice. In 1840 he married Miss Altie Pike, who died January 8, 1870, leaving two sons, James and Mark, who now reside in northern Michigan. His second marriage was with Mary Gibson, May 3, 1871, and who died October 31, 1892. Both were splendid helpmeets and noble women. His two granddaughters, Alice and Lenna Scott, kept house for him until last fall, when he decided to spend the winter in Knoxville, Tenn. He, accompanied by his granddaughter, Lenna, went south in November. He enjoyed the mild southern weather and good health. On March 14 the writer of this sketch received a letter from him, dated March 12. It was written in his usual jolly style, and in it he expressed love and respect for his DeWitt friends. It was very sad indeed to his many friends to hear of his sudden demise. Never more will we see him at our pioneer gatherings, in which he always manifested so much pride and interest. How many times have we seen him standing alone when the president of the Pioneer Society would ask at their annual gatherings how many there were present who had lived in Clinton county 50 years or more. Great has been the change in Clinton county since Mr. Scott first settled here. He has seen the mighty forests give place to cultivated fields. Comfortable homes, churches and schoolhouses now stand where once stood the Indian wigwam. It seems almost impossible for us to honor our pioneer friends enough when we think of the hardships they endured. We, of today, are reaping the fruits of their labors, care and toil. But they are fast leaving us. The silent city has been steadily growing until now it claims the greater share of the genuine old pioneers. Their hands are folded forever; their labor is done. But the record they have left behind them is more durable than any marble monument that could be erected to their memory. Mr. Scott has been a very prominent man in this community. He has held offices of trust of nearly every kind in town and county. He was always ready to lend a helping hand when needed for his fellowmen. He became a member of the first Universalist church of DeWitt last fall, under the pastorate of Miss O. J. Carpenter. He was strong in the faith that there is one God whose nature is love, revealed in one Jesus Christ by one holy spirit of grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness. Just a short time before his departure for the "sunny south," he told the writer that he felt assured he should meet with all the loved ones gone before when the summons came from the other shore. We trust his faith has not been in vain. MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

MRS. LYDIA SILSBEE.—Mrs. Lydia Silsbee died at her home 403 Lansing street south, Saturday morning, April 20, 1895, of old age. She was born in Putman county, N. Y., October 5, 1803, and in company with her husband moved to Eagle, this county, in 1850, where they resided 8 years. In 1858 they moved to St. Johns where she has since lived. Her husband, Archibald Silsbee, is remembered by all the old residents in St. Johns. He built the foundry on Ottawa street soon after moving here. Mrs. Silsbee came from a very long lived race of people, her mother, Tamer McCabe, having lived to be 100 years old. She died in St. Johns in 1867. Mrs. Silsbee was an aunt of Mrs. S. W. Ingraham and H. D. McCabe. She leaves a sister, Elizabeth Smith, and one daughter, Kate Silsbee.

ALBERT SMITH.—Albert Smith, another early settler and worthy pioneer of Clinton county, died at his home in the southwest portion of this township (Bingham), Wednesday, May 15, 1895. He was born in Newfane, Niagara county, N. Y., March 7, 1821; came to Michigan in the year 1847, and settled on the very farm on which he had since lived to the time of his death, 38 years. On March 7, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Huggett, also of Bingham township, who survives him.

As the fruits of this union one daughter was born to them, Mrs. Sarah E. Emmons, of Bingham, and one son who died in infancy. Two grandchildren, two sisters, Mrs. Geo. W. Estes and Mrs. E. Fitch, both of St. Johns, two half sisters, Mrs. Shaver of Olcott, Niagara county, N. Y., and Mrs. Sarah Fero, Ceresco, Calhoun county, Mich., also survive.

Dr. Geo. W. Topping.—Dr. Geo. W. Topping died suddenly about 4:30 Monday afternoon, January 14, 1895, of heart failure, while sitting in his chair. He was 67 years old. The doctor had been sick for several weeks, but it was thought he was getting better. Mrs. Topping had gone to the office to procure some drugs for him and was absent about thirty minutes. When she returned life was nearly extinct. Everything was done that could be but all to no avail. The doctor was well known, not only in Clinton county, but all over the State, as a leading physician and surgeon, and a member of the State Medical Association, of which he had served as president. He was a member of Lansing Commandery K. T.; DeWitt lodge F. and A. M.; DeWitt lodge of Odd Fellows, of which order he had been a member ever since his 21st year. He was also a member of the degree of Rebekah and DeWitt grange. Dr. Topping was born at Mentz, Cayuga county, N. Y., December 11, 1827. He was of English stock, his great-grandfather having settled on Long Island and fought for American independence. His father, Daniel Topping, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and a captain of New York state militia and for many years a deacon in the Baptist church. Deceased spent his boyhood days upon a farm. He attended the district school, then went to Groton academy in Tompkins county, and later studied in the normal school in Albany. To this school he was appointed by the county board, which gave a free scholarship to the most successful teacher in the county. The year before he had been clerk in the collector's office at Montezuma, on the Erie canal, and in the winter had taught a large district school, thus showing how able he was to instruct and guide others. After taking up his work in the normal school, young Topping began to study medicine, reading with Dr. J. V. Griggs at Montezuma nine months. He next went to Townsend, Huron county, Ohio, and pursued his studies with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. S. Allaben, about six months, after which he spent one term in the medical department of the Wooster university, Cleveland, O. After three years spent in mining in California, the young man returned to Lockport, N. Y., where he began the study of Latin and German. In the fall of 1853 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and in the spring of 1854 received his diploma and at once selected DeWitt as the place in which to open an office. Dr. Topping was a skillful surgeon and an eminent contributor to medical journals, as well as a vigorous thinker and writer upon current events. He was a man of excellent character. He was an independent democrat in politics. His first wife, whose maiden name was Lusiana

Hurd, was accidentally burned to death in 1864. She left two daughters, Mrs. W. S. Weld, of Elgin, Ill., and Mrs. E. L. Walbridge, of Grand Rapids. In 1865 the doctor was again married, his bride being Sindenia A. Ballard, by whom one son, George Ballard Topping, now of Columbus, O., was born.

CHARLES VREEDENBURG.—Charles Vreedenburg died at his home in St. Johns, Wednesday, April 10, 1895, of pneumonia, aged 69 years. He was born in Hannibal, Otsego county, N. Y., July 7, 1826. He came to Michigan in 1844 and settled in Leslie, Ingham county, where he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Wortman, October 25, 1858. In 1865 he came to St. Johns, where he has since resided. Four children were born to them, two of whom survive their father, being Fred of St. Johns, and Reuben of Aurora, Ill., a locomotive engineer on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Mrs. S. W. Gibbs is a sister. The deceased was in the service of his country in the war of the rebellion, being attached to the corps of mechanics and engineers, and was a pensioner and member of Chas. E. Grisson post G. A. R.

DAVID WARREN.—David Warren, one of the good old pioneers of Clinton county, died at the home of his daughter Jennie, Mrs. James Keeney, in St. Johns, May 16, 1895, in his 84th year. He was born near Cayuga Lake, N. Y., August, 1812. His parents died while he was yet quite young, and while yet in his teens, he went to Canada with an older brother, and after a short stay there, came to Michigan and settled in Monroe county, where in due time, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Roberts. They left Monroe and went to Litchfield, Hillsdale county, and after a short stay there went to Pulaski, Jackson county, and in a short time returned to Litchfield, where they remained until 1853, when he removed with his family to this county and settled in the township of Riley, where he continued to reside until 1878, when his wife died, soon after which he was welcomed to the home of his daughter Jennie, Mrs. Keeney, with whom he continued to live until death closed his earthly career, which, it is thought, was hastened by a fall received by him on the Tuesday previous. He was the father of eight honored and respected children, five of whom survive him, being George of Wilton, Ia., Miles of Bay City, Oregon, James and Mrs. Caroline Jones of Riley, and Mrs. James Keeney of St. Johns. While a resident of Litchfield he united with the Congregational church, and on coming to this county at an early day, there was no organized body of this religious faith near by, and owing to his gradually failing and feeble health, he had attended religious services but comparatively little, however, he was what may properly be termed a good man. He always did the right thing by his family and his neighbors, and now they bless his memory.

ORANGE WHITLOCK.—Orange Whitlock, one of the best known citizens of Clinton county, died at his old home in Greenbush township, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, April 7, 1895, having arrived at the ripe old age of 82 on the 25th day of March. The immediate cause of his death was blood poisoning, which proceeded from an incurable cancer on his chin. He was born in Chittenden county, Vt., March 25, 1813. In the fall of 1838 he came to Michigan and located 160 acres of government land in the township of Greenbush, to which he had from time to time added new acres until he had become in peaceable possession of several hundred. After making his first location and purchase in 1838, he went to Washtenaw county where he remained until 1840, when he returned to his purchase and possessions in Greenbush and commenced the work of a pioneer in hewing out and shaping a home for himelf and his prospective family. In November, 1845, and after he had his new home and possessions well under way, he returned to Washtenaw and was united in marriage with Miss Phœbe A. Hiscock, who survives him, and is the good and noble mother of three worthy children, who mourn the loss of this kind and devoted husband and father; the children being Orange A. and W. J. Whitlock of Greenbush, and Mrs. Mary E. Whiteside of Kent City, Mich. Of his father's family but two sisters survive, being Mrs. Luther Comstock of Owosso, and Mrs. Avery Thomas of St. Johns, Kan. Another sister, Mrs. Miner Chipman of Owosso, died about four weeks before. He had been a member of the Baptist church nearly or quite 50 years, and had held the office of justice of the peace nearly the whole period of his residence in this county. Besides this he had held many other public positions in his township within the gift of the people. He was known far and near as "Esquire" Whitlock.

MRS. MARIA A. WHITTAKER.—Died at her home in South Riley, January 11, 1895, Mrs. Maria A. Whittaker, aged 74 years, 10 months and 22 days. Maria A. Mitchell was born in Orleans county, N. Y., February 19, 1820. At the age of 11 years she accompanied her parents to Farmington, Oakland county, Mich. After residing there a few years she moved to Northville, Mich., where she was married to Asa Whittaker, January 3, 1837. In 1855 she accompanied her husband to Riley, Clinton county, Mich. They built a house and settled in their new home. Only four acres were chopped where they settled. They were true pioneers and knew well the trials of the early settlers. But one by one the old pioneers are passing away. Nine children were born to them, but only one is left. Twelve years ago, Mr. Whittaker passed away. Mrs. Whittaker has lived alone nearly all the time since her husband's death, but near her son so he could see to all her wants and needs, which he has been very faithful in doing. While quite young she accepted Christ as her guide and united with the Methodist church, of which she has always been a faithful member. One brother, Mr. Mitchell, and one sister, Mrs. Willis, both of Gaylord, Mich., survive her. She was a kind neighbor, loved and respected by all who knew her. The funeral was held at the Baptist church in DeWitt, Sunday, Rev. Burns officiating. Interment at DeWitt cemetery. Mr. Whittaker and friends thank all who kindly assisted in the sickness, death and burial of their mother and sister.

P.

EATON COUNTY.

BY ESEK PRAY.

MRS. ALLEN.—Mrs. Allen, the mother of Hon. Hiram M. Allen of Bellevue, died February 20, 1895, aged 89 years. An early pioneer of the State, having come from Vermont in 1829.

HARRY ALLEN.—Harry Allen of Eaton, died October 8, 1894, aged 75 years. He was a pioneer of 1839 and died on the farm he located and lived on for 55 years.

SIDNEY ALLEN.—Sidney Allen of Eaton, died February 1, 1895, aged 78 years. Mr. Allen was born in Cortland county, N. Y. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the revolutionary war. He was a resident of the county for 55 years.

MRS. MINA AULLS.—Mrs. Mina Aulls of Eaton, died March 17, 1895, aged 84 years. She died on the old farm where she and her husband, Samuel Aulls, commenced to make a home 54 years before.

BENJAMIN F. BELDING.—Benjamin F. Belding of Walton, died January 5, 1895, aged 81 years. He located land in 1838; was one of the first inspectors of election and at the first election in the township was elected an assessor and commissioner of highways; he has lived in the immediate neighborhood for 56 years.

CHAS. W. BOTTOMLY.—Chas. W. Bottomly of Chester, died June 26, 1894, age 46 years. A native of the township which has been his home his lifetime.

MRS. SARAH ANN BURKHEAD.—Mrs. Sarah Ann Burkhead of Benton, died November 8, 1894, aged 77 years. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1837. She married Thomas Burkhead and moved to Michigan in 1849, traveling with wagon, and to Benton in the year 1851, and died at the old homestead.

PROF. JOSEPH S. ESTABROOK.—Prof. Joseph S. Estabrook died at his home in Olivet, Saturday, September 29, 1894, of atrophy of the liver, aged 74 years, 2 months and 2 days. In the death of Professor Estabrook Olivet college and the State of Michigan lose one of their most upright consecrated and progressive men. He was of prominent ancestry. His parental grandfather graduated from the first class in Dartmouth college in 1775, and entered the ministry of the Congregational church as the first parish minister of Bath, N. H. He was a man of superior intellectual attainments and energetic disposition. His wife, Hannah Stewart, was a descendant of the Stewart family of Scotland. Of that union were born eight children, the fifth, Joseph, born at Lyman, N. H., being the father of this subject. He was married to Susanna Merrill of Portsmouth, N. H., daughter of Amos Merrill, a revolutionary hero and a participant in the Battle of Bunker Hill, from whose lips the subject of this sketch first learned the thrilling story of that battle. Mr. Merrill was present and heard Webster's immortal speech at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, and lived to the age of 99 years. Professor Estabrook's father was also a man of intense patriotism and served in the war of 1812. For many years he was a lumberman in northern New Hampshire and later in Erie county, N.Y. In 1834 he moved to Clinton, Lenawee county, Mich., where he, with the aid of our subject, proceeded to grub out a four acre lot of oak grubs, and then to break it with a yoke of oxen and a span of horses. Professor Estabrook was born in Bath, N. H., July 3, 1820, and obtained his early education in the district schools of northern New Hampshire. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to New York, and about 4 years later to Michigan. Arriving at his majority he left home and prepared for college at Tecumseh in what was then a branch of the University of Michigan. He took his college course at Oberlin, O., teaching during the winter and working vacations for the necessary means. For seven years he taught district schools in and near Clinton, also taught a select school in Clinton, and for three years was in charge of what was then the Tecumseh institute. He was first married to Emily G. Wells of Richmond, N. Y., in 1847. His wife died in 1859. In 1861 he married Catherine M. Clayton, daughter of Rev. Joshua Clayton, formerly of Plymouth, Mich. From this marriage one son and daughter survive. The death of his second wife occurred in 1880, and in 1883 he was again married to Mrs. C. A. Hickok, formerly wife of Isaac C. Hickok of Charlotte. In 1853 Professor Estabrook became principal of the public schools of Ypsilanti, which position he held for 14½ years, gaining an enviable reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian. He also organized the East Saginaw schools and had them in charge 5 years. In 1871 he was appointed principal of the Ypsilanti normal school of which he was the honored and successful head 9 years. In 1880 Olivet college was fortunate enough to secure his services as professor in that institution, which position he occupied till the recent close of his life work. At the time of his death he was principal of the normal department, professor of pedagogy, logic and evidences of Christianity. Las June his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity.

It will be seen that the entire life of Professor Estabrook has been spent in the work of education. For 50 years he has been connected with the schools of this State from the district through every grade of the school work. He served his State as regent of the Michigan University from 1870 to 1878, and he was State Superinendent of Public Instruction from 1886 to 1890. He held his last class Wednesday, but his condition was not considered immediately serious until Friday and he passed away Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The funeral was held from the Congregational church, President W. G. Sperry, Prof. J. L. Daniels and Rev. W. L. Tenny officiating. He leaves a wife and three children, Miss Susie E. of Lexington, Ky., Rev. Frank Estabrook pastor of Alma Congregational church, and an invalid daughter in Ypsilanti. No teacher in the State probably ever came in closer personal contact with his pupils, and not a few have had their lives broadened and ennobled by this association. He was one who never grew old, always in sympathy with those striving for education and higher developments of life. Many telegrams of condolence were received from all parts of the State and surrounding country. Among those present from abroad were Miss Susie Estabrook, Rev. Frank Estabrook, his brother, Merrill E. Estabrook of Clinton, also relatives from Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Grand Haven.

SIDNEY B. GATES.—Sidney B. Gates of Roxand, died May 6, 1895, aged 80 years. Mr. Gates was one of the original members of Vermontville colony and had lived in the county for about 58 years.

MARY GATTRELL.—Mary Gattrell was born October, 1816, near Baltimore, Md. In 1838 she was married to Samuel McPeek, who died 10 years ago. She was the mother of six children who survive her, among whom is Hon. J. L. McPeek, the present probate judge of Eaton county. She died at Grand Ledge, March, 1895, aged 78 years, and a resident for 43 years.

JAMES GREENMAN.—James Greenman of Charlotte, died November 13, 1894, aged 82 years. Mr. Greenman was a native of New York and emigrated to Michigan about 60 years ago.

MRS. ELIZA GRIER.—Mrs. Eliza Grier of Benton died February 11, 1895 aged 84 years. Widow of the late Thomas Grier. She had lived in the county for 40 years.

MRS. JAMES GRIEST.—Mrs. James Griest of Carmel, died October 23, 1894, aged 70 years. A resident for 44 years.

MRS. CYRENE INGERSOL.—Mrs. Cyrene Ingersol, widow of E. S. Ingersol, deceased, of Delta, died September 28, 1894, aged 84 years. Mrs. Ingersol was one of the first settlers of 1836 and died at the old home where they commenced improving 57 years ago.

Mr. Jesse E. Jaquies.—Mr. Jesse E. Jaquies of Eaton, died October 21, 1894, aged 78 years. An old and respected resident.

Stephen Kinnie.—Stephen Kinnie of Eaton, was born in Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., December 24, 1813. Married July 13, 1836, to Lydia M. Waters of Florence, Oneida county, N. Y., and came to Michigan in the same year and settled in Eaton township in January, 1837. Died October 23, 1894, aged 81 years.

Mrs. Nancy Landers.—Mrs. Nancy Landers of Benton, died June 24, 1894, aged 72 years. She moved from her native state, New York, with her parents and has resided here for over 50 years. Widow of the pioneer Benjamin Landers.

Geo. D. Pray.—Geo. D. Pray of Windsor, died January 19, 1895, aged 52 years. A son of the pioneers, N. H. and S. A. Pray of the year 1838. A man well and favorably known in his county.

Polly Sherman.—Polly Sherman of Charlotte, died March 9, 1895, aged 80 years. With her husband, Charles R. Sherman, came to Brookfield, Eaton county, 55 years ago. She was a consistent member of the M. E. church for more than 50 years.

Rev. P. C. Skinner.—Rev. P. C. Skinner of Oneida, died April 20, 1895, aged 75 years. A resident of the county for 50 years and actively engaged in the ministry of the Baptist church for 56 years.

Mrs. Clarissa Skinner.—Clarissa, widow of John D. Skinner of Windsor, died March 31, 1895, aged 86 years. Mrs. Skinner was the mother of nine children, eight of whom survive her. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner are settlers of 1838 and she died at the old home which has been her continuous one since the first settlement, except moving from the old to the new house. Mr. Skinner was the first supervisor of the township and held the office for several successive years. Mrs. Skinner was the last one of the heads of the first three families who settled in the township.

Mrs. Hannah Sloan.—Hannah Sloan, widow of the late Thomas J. Sloan of Windsor, died October 1, 1894, aged 77 years. A resident of the township for 52 years. Mr. Sloan helped to clear away the timber where our first State capitol building stood at Lansing, and carried the early mail and passengers over the mail route from Charlotte to Lansing when there was but a few inhabitants living on the route.

Hoyt Swift.—Hoyt Swift of Eaton Rapids city, died August 17, 1894, aged 61 years. He was born in Batavia, N. Y., and came to Michigan with his parents in 1840. He enlisted in the 20th Michigan infantry August 2, 1862, and served more than three years.

Mrs. Maria R. Tirrill.—Mrs. Maria R. Tirrill, wife of J. F. Tirrill of Charlotte, died March 18, 1895, aged 71 years. She was an old resident of the county.

Mrs. John Waldron.—Mrs. John Waldron of Eaton Rapids, a former wife of Benjamin Knight, a pioneer of 1836, died March, 1895, aged 78. The lady who cooked the first meal of food of any lady in the city of Eaton Rapids.

Enoch Walter.—Enoch Walter of Hamlin, died January 12, 1895, aged 73 years. He has been a resident since 1847.

Mrs. Sophia Wellman.—Mrs. Sophia Wellman, a pioneer of Eaton Rapids of the year 1838, died at Grand Rapids October 13, 1894, aged 87 years.

Samuel Wheaton.—Samuel Wheaton of Chester, died June 19, 1894, aged 75 years. Mr. Wheaton was a native of New York state and came to this county with his father, Saumel M. Wheaton, October 20, 1836, the first family to settle in the township. They had been residents of the State since 1829.

Dr. A. B. Winslow.—Dr. A. B. Winslow of the city of Charlotte, died August 31. 1894, aged 67 years. He came to Charlotte when 17 years old.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alanson Green.—Such is the quiet, untitled, unassuming name of him who peacefully breathed away his life at his comfortable homestead, one and a half miles southeast from the quiet village of Goodrich, on the 18th day of July, 1894, at the advanced age of 90 years. He was born at Hancock in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1804, at which place he resided until he was 21 years of age. Leaving the land of his birth in 1825, he emigrated to Erie county in the State of New York, locating at first in the town of Clarence, about 15 miles east of Buffalo. On the following year he removed to the adjoining town of Amherst, in the same county, and settled upon lands he had purchased for his future home. Two years later he was united in marriage to Eliza Ayer of the same township. In the year 1855, after 30 years residence in the State of New York, he removed to Michigan, and settled in the township of Atlas in Genesee county, on lands which he occupied 39 years, until the day of his death. Alanson Green was always a farmer and one who did honor to his profession, having pursued no other occupation during his long and useful life. However it may have been with others, he was one who could and always did make farming pay. Three sons and two daughters accompanied him from the state of New York to his Michigan home. One daughter, Lucy, died some years since, and her remains repose beside her parents and grandparents in the Goodrich cemetery. One son, Myron, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, sacrificing his life in the cause of his country and dying in 1864. His remains repose in the National cemetery at Arlington Heights, amidst the hosts of our country's honored dead. One daughter, Helen M. Delano, lives in her comfortable farm home a few miles distant, in the edge of Lapeer county. The two remaining sons, Oscar and Frederick, are prosperous and independent farmers of the town of Atlas. It was with Frederick that the last years of the father's life was spent, and the whole community will attest the fidelity with which both he and his worthy wife discharged their duty to a venerated parent, during the many months of his patient suffering. This sketch would be imperfect were I not to add that during the last 50 years of his life Mr. Green had been a member in regular standing of the Baptist church. From the day the father and sons settled in Atlas their united and persevering efforts were directed to making a home what a home should be, not imposing and aristocratic, but in every respect home-like and supplied and surrounded with real and substantial home comforts, such as can be gathered together at no place on earth except in the home of an intelligent, prudent and independent farmer. For many years the father and sons worked together and maintained their interests in common, and when brothers do this in harmony their success is about as sure as is the return of seed time and harvest. In this way, after having accumulated what may well be considered an affluence, by adding farm after farm to their original purchase, the brothers separated and Oscar has since conducted a farm alone, while Frederick has remained with his father on the original homestead, and fortunate indeed is that father who in his declining years is blest with such an assiduous and devoted son and such a kind and faithful adopted daughter, who remain to inherit the old Green homestead. Before concluding this article the writer can not forbear to notice the remarkable longevity of the Green family: Alanson Green, the subject of this sketch, 90; Abel Green, his father, born at Providence, R. I., and died at Goodrich, March 19, 1869, 85; Achsah Booth, his mother, born in Windsor, Conn., who died at Goodrich April 3, 1869, was 84; one surviving sister, Deborah V. French of Grand Rapids, 88; another surviving sister, Mary C. Confers of Maple Grove, Mich., 81; another surviving sister, Olive E. Magaffin of Williamsville, N. Y., 76; combined ages of the six, 504 years; average ages of the six, 84 years. And heaven only knows how many years are yet in store for these three surviving sisters. Verily their days have been long in the land. Of these sisters Mrs. Confers was the only one at the funeral. She had come to watch over him during the last days of his sickness and did not leave until she saw him in his final place of rest. Four children of Alanson Green survive to mourn his loss, Oscar and Frederick of Atlas, Mich., Helen M., wife of Worden Delano of Hadley, Mich., and Matilda A., wife of Jacob Metz of Erie county, N. Y. But it is not alone his children or his kindred who mourn the loss of this good man. He was universally respected by the whole community by which he was surrounded, and hundreds with whom he was connected by no kindred ties, united in sympathy to swell the cortège of mourners at his tomb. E. G.

INGHAM COUNTY.

BY C. B. STEBBINS.

E. G. ADAMS.—E. G. Adams died September 14, 1894, aged 54 years. He was an old resident of Lansing and during the past 11 years was engaged as a traveling salesman for the Lansing wheelbarrow works, in which he was also a stockholder. In his business he was both popular and successful, and his death was regretted by a large circle of friends.

MRS. JANE ALLEN.—Mrs. Jane Allen died December 10, 1894, aged 81 years. She lived with her daughter, Mrs. H. T. M. Treglown in Lansing. She died from burns received while endeavoring to put out the flames caused by an overturned lamp.

CYRUS ALSDORF.—Cyrus Alsdorf died at his home in Lansing May 9, 1895, aged 69 years. He had been in bad health for nearly a year preceding his death. He failed gradually during the last summer, and last fall retired from the drug business in which he had been prominent for many years. Rest from the cares of business did not stop the gradual weakening of all his powers which seemed to be going on, and a few days ago it was announced that he could not possibly live much longer. For 60 hours preceding his death he was unconscious. He was born in New York over 69 years ago. He came to this State 42 years ago, and to this city 37 years ago. He came to Lansing from Pontiac and entered the Reform School as a foreman in one of the shops. In 1862 he entered the army, joining the 14th Michigan infantry. He served two years and was sent home on account of disabilities. He reenlisted in 1864 and served to the end of the war. He then returned to the Reform School. He was assistant superintendent of the school under Rev. Charles Johnson. In 1872 he left the Reform School and went into the drug business, in which he engaged continuously until last fall. Mr. Alsdorf leaves a wife, two sons, Frank and Fred M. Alsdorf, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Seeley.

PETER BENNETT.—Peter Bennett died September 13, 1894, aged 72 years. He had been a resident of Meridian 42 years.

FREEMAN BRAY.—Freeman Bray died May 22, 1895, aged 83 years. He came to Okemos 56 years ago.

FOSTER BROWN.—Foster Brown died January 6, 1895, aged 49 years. He was born in Richland county, O., and in 1855 came to Michigan with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Brown. After spending some years on a farm he came to Lansing and entered the jewelry business with Israel Gillett, and later worked at the jewelry business with B. P. Richmond. For several years past he has carried on a successful trade as an electrician. He was closely connected with the growth of the Pilgrim Congregational church, and was clerk of that organization. During the recent campaign he did valiant work as chairman of the fifth ward republican club.

MARSHALL CAMPBELL.—Marshall Campbell died May 3, 1895, aged 86 years and 6 months. He died at the home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Kate Gibbs, in Onondaga township. He lived in Onondaga township for 45 years, where he leaves a record of unbending integrity and honesty of purpose, and where he reared a family of twelve children.

JANE PEASE CHAPIN.—Jane Pease Chapin was born in Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., March 31, 1814, and died at her home, Eden, Ingham county, Mich., October 20, 1892. Her father was Henry Pease and her mother, Huldah Tilden. Her grandmother on the maternal side was Ruth Chapin. All were of Enfield, Conn. She was one of the youngest of a family of fifteen children and survived them all by more than sixteen years. She married Almon Morris Chapin July 16, 1835. In the memorable winter of 1842–3 they moved with their little family, then consisting of four children, to Ingham county. The long journey from Livonia, N. Y., was made with teams. They arrived at their destination on the last day of December, and on the first day of the new year took possession of the farm upon which they resided the remainder of their days. The neighborhood was an almost unbroken wilderness and not a tree had been cut on the Chapin farm. There was no road. A track winding in and out through the forest had been broken in the pathless snow which was at the time more than three feet deep. Mr. Chapin celebrated New Year's day by wielding an axe for the first time in his life, and with the assistance of his brother Levi felled a mighty oak some five or six feet in diameter. Meanwhile Mrs. Chapin was making herself and babies at home in the little cabin that was to be their shelter until a new house was built the following summer. Mrs. Chapin had been tenderly reared, but took up the burdens of pioneer life with unfaltering courage and bore heroically her full share of the toils and privations of the early years. She brought with her the spinning wheel that had been a part of her "setting out" and made use of it for many years, spinning with her own hands the yarn that was woven into cloth or knitted into stockings for her growing family. She was a superior cook and her success in the early times in cooking good dinners from the resources of a scanty larder, or from a limited variety of provisions will long be remembered by both children and friends. During all her life she dispensed a generous hospitality, making numerous relatives and even strangers welcome to such an extent that the family was never alone. For many years the table was habitually set with an extra plate for the chance visitor who very seldom failed to appear. The school teacher who "boarded 'round" always "made a home" here and the stranger journeying through the wilderness was never turned away. During her later years Mrs. Chapin was accustomed to recall the interesting, often amusing, and sometimes thrilling, adventures of her pioneer life. She was the mother of eleven children, six of whom, one daughter and five sons, survived her. Besides these she found room during the years in her heart and home, for five other children who grew up to manhood and womanhood under her care. In religion Mrs. Chapin cherished the larger hope and was for many years a member of the Universalist church of Lansing, the pastor of which, Rev. W. F. Dickerman, conducted the funeral services in the presence of her old friends and neighbors, October 22.

ELIAS S. CLARK.—Elias S. Clark of Dansville, died June 30, 1894, aged 80 years. He was born in New York and had been a resident of Ingham county 55 years.

MRS. LEWIS COBURN.—Mrs. Lewis Coburn died May 8, 1895, aged 82 years, at the home of her son in Schaffer, U. P. Her remains were brought to the home of Dr. W. H. Haze of Lansing, and thence to DeWitt for burial by the side of her husband, who died about one and one-half years previously, and where sleep three of their children. Mrs. Coburn with her husband settled in DeWitt in 1839, when all was woods in that region. They built for themselves a lovely farm home, remaining on the farm until the feebleness of age unfitted them longer to bear its burdens. They then removed to Lansing, settling on Shiawassee street west, where they remained until four or five years ago, when they went to live with their son, where they remained until death. They were both members of the Central M. E. church. They leave but one child, the son, Henry W. Coburn.

THADDEUS DENSMORE.—Thaddeus Densmore, aged 68 years, died April 20, 1895, of consumption. He had been ailing for two and one-half years and was confined to his bed for the last two months. He was prominent in the business and political circles of the county, and was widely known and popular. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1830 and settled in Ingham township in 1840, where he operated a large farm. In 1872 he was elected county treasurer and served for two terms. He was identified with Mason's business industries for many years. At the time of his death he was president of the First State and Savings Bank of Mason and also president of the Rogers Manufacturing Company.

Mrs. Lucy A. Dixon.—Mrs. Lucy A. Dixon died June 6, 1894, aged 51 years. She was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., and came to Owosso when 12 years of age, married James B. Dixon in 1861, and removed to Lansing, where she has since resided.

Scott Edgerly.—Scott Edgerly died September 21, 1894, aged 58 years. He had been a resident of Michigan 40 years, and of Lansing 35 years. Everybody knew him as the driver of the hose cart of the fire department nearly 14 years.

John W. Edmonds.—John W. Edmonds died August 16, 1894, aged 61 years. He was born in New York city, December 28, 1833. His parents removed to Rochester when he was one year old, and he grew to manhood in that city. In 1854 he came to Lansing and entered into a partnership with Elisha Cooledge in the harness business. In January, 1858, he formed the partnership with Charles Cannell, which continued to exist until his death. He was alderman from the second ward in 1861 and 1862, chief of the fire department 9 years, treasurer of the school board several years, was a member of the police and fire commission when disease compelled him to resign, and was always a public spirited and honored citizen. He left a wife and three children, James P., Robert G., and Perry H.

Mrs. John Ferguson.—Mrs. John Ferguson, who has been a resident of this State for nearly 60 years, died at Okemos, Saturday night, August 27, 1894, of paralysis, aged 77 years. She had lived in Delhi and Okemos for many years, being one of the early settlers of this county. An aged husband, two sons and three daughters survive her.

Henry Ferle.—Henry Ferle, who died June 20, 1894, aged 61 years, was a type of that class of foreign born Americans who have done so much in years past to make this country what it is. He came to America 41 years ago from Hesse-Darmstadt when a youth of 20, and took up his residence in Rochester, N. Y., where he was employed in the milling business, his father having been a miller and taught him the trade. Ten years afterward he removed to Lansing and was shortly afterward married. He began at that time the business which he was to follow during the remainder of his working years by entering the employ of D. W. Buck in the furniture business. In course of time Mr. Ferle was enabled to enter into business for himself, and was in business here for nearly 20 years. A wife and nine children survive him.

Hon. John Harris Forster.—*Hon. John Harris Forster was born at Erie, Pa., May 29, 1822, and died at his residence, Springbrook farm,

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* Prepared by Rev. W. H. Osborne and presented at the annual meeting, June 5, 1895. For a more extended sketch of his life written by himself, see Vol. 21, page 283.

Meridian, June 15, 1894. The last meeting of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society had adjourned but a few days when death came to summon away one of our members, the Hon. John H. Forster, whom this society had twice selected to be its president. Thoroughly in sympathy with its work he was a most valuable contributor to its stores of local history and incidents. He took a prominent part in establishing and perfecting the water ways connecting our great lakes and lived to see the commerce upon these ways surpass in volume any similar routes in the whole world. He was always in attendance at our annual meetings and anticipated them as a glad reunion of old comrades in arms. He was bound to the members of this society by many tender reminiscences and enduring affections. We shall not soon forget his hearty greeting and his cordial fellowship. Nor shall be effaced the impression which his strong, noble and generous manhood has left upon us. Few men have been so universally respected and tenderly beloved as was John H. Forster. Throughout the long and varied associations of his life his personal qualities of mind and heart won for him a host of lasting and true friendships. No man strove to be worthy of true friendship more than he and none were more blessed to bask in its sunshine. He was a man who loved men and whom men loved. In the autobiographical sketch which he contributed by request to the Michigan Engineers' Annual for 1893, this dominant characteristic appears conspicuously. He mentions in this sketch repeatedly those with whom he had been associated in his eventful career and adds this brief and significant remembrance, "He was my dear friend." With a pathetic forecast into the future he confesses that although he is happy on his farm in the seclusion and peace of nature and of God, "Yet his heart often yearns for the old comrades who have cast off the burden of the flesh and are hidden from mortal eyes." His heart was tender towards human kind, his soul was open to the holy visions of the good and true and throughout all life's battles which were not fought without many dangers and sufferings, he was sustained and chastened by a simple childlike trust in the all Father, God.

Mrs. John H. Forster.—Mrs. John H. Forster died at her home in Meridian, October 19, 1894, aged 67 years. She was the widow of Hon. John H. Forster who died the previous 15th of June. She was the daughter of John Mullett, one of the pioneers of the city of Detroit and later of Meridian township.

Mrs. Jane Franklin.—Mrs. Jane Franklin died Sunday, April 28, 1895, in Lansing, aged 80 years and 8 months. She had been a resident of this State 30 years. Thursday night she attended prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church of which her husband, Rev. Benjamin Franklin was once pastor. She was then feeling as well as usual, but next morning she complained of headache and went to bed. She failed rapidly, and Saturday became unconscious, in which condition she remained until her death. She and her husband were born in England and emigrated to this country many years ago. Her nearest relatives in Lansing are a niece and nephew. Her niece, Miss Knight, lived with her.

MRS. DIANTHA M. GIBBS.—Mrs. Diantha M. Gibbs died February 12, 1895, aged 71 years. She was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., September 14, 1823, and removed with her family to Waccusta in Clinton county, this State, in 1836. Her maiden name was Webber. She was married to Henry Gibbs February 22, 1843. She and her husband were among the earliest settlers of Lansing, coming here in 1847, remaining until 1854, returning again to Watertown, where they lived 8 years, then again removing to Lansing, since which their residence here has been continuous.

JACOB MILLS GILLET.—Jacob Mills Gillet aged 85 years and an old resident of Lansing, died January 29, 1895, of neuralgia of the heart, after an illness of about three months. Deceased was born in Hartford, Conn., and came to Michigan when he was 25 years of age, settling in Delta, where he resided about 27 years and then came to Lansing, where he has lived ever since. He left a wife and two children.

CALVIN A. GOODSPEED.—Calvin A. Goodspeed died February 8, 1895, aged 74 years. He was born in New York state and came to Michigan at the age of 18, and resided in Williamstown. He had been an invalid for 10 years, and was a man highly esteemed. He left a wife and two brothers and two sisters.

AMOS T. GUNN.—Amos T. Gunn died May 30, 1895, aged 46 years. He was postmaster at Okemos and a member of the firm of John Ferguson & Sons, he being a son-in-law of Mr. Ferguson. Deceased was born in this State in 1849, and has lived in Okemos since about 1876. He leaves a family consisting of a wife and three children, all girls, the youngest being about 10 years old.

MARY ELIZABETH HEBBARD.—Mary Elizabeth Hebbard died March 30, 1895, aged 53 years. She was the wife of the late T. W. Hebbard, whose death preceded her about 5 years. She was born in Brockport, N. Y., February 22, 1840. She removed to Michigan 40 years ago and had been a resident of Lansing for 33 years. During the last 20 years Mrs. Hebbard had been an invalid. After her husband's death she failed slowly. The cause of her trouble was a disease of the spine. Mrs. Hebbard leaves one son, W. T. Hebbard of Lansing, also a mother, two brothers and two sisters, all residents of this State.

Mrs. L. J. Hill.—Mrs. Hill was well known in Lansing as an old teacher, and a sister of J. S. and L. B. Baker, died March 8, 1895, of paralysis, aged 73 years. She was born in Genesee county, N. Y., and married at Brockport, N. Y., at about 25. She subsequently lost her husband and an only child, and in 1865 she came to Lansing with her brother, Lieut. L. B. Baker, acting as housekeeper for him until his marriage, when she entered the profession of teaching, continuing until ill health forced her to relinquish it.

Mrs. Harriet M. Hobart.—Mrs. Harriet M. Hobart died November 23, 1894, aged 82 years and 5 months. She was a devoted Christian and a member of the Congregational church. She had been many years a widow, and died at the home of one of her two daughters in Lansing.

Alanson J. Hogle.—Alanson J. Hogle died July 2, 1894, aged nearly 78 years. He was born October 4, 1816, in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and came to Michigan in 1836 and settled first in the town of York in Washtenaw county. He had been a resident of Lansing about 25 years.

Jonathan E. Hunt.—Jonathan E. Hunt died June 29, 1894. He was born in Vermont and came to Aurelius in 1840. A wife and three children survive him.

Thomas Kanally.—Thomas Kanally died April 9, 1895, aged 96 years. He was residing in Meridian township at the time of his death but had been a resident of Lansing for many years. His wife's death preceded his about six months.

Mrs. Mary A. Kittle.—Mrs. Mary A. Kittle died October 26, 1894, aged 81 years. Her death was the result of a fall, by which she broke an arm. She was born in Troy, N. Y., and came to Michigan about 35 years ago, residing on a farm in Watertown, Clinton county. She leaves two sons and four daughters.

John Kotz.—John Kotz died February 13, 1895, aged 93 years and 6 months. He was born in Germany in 1801 and came to this county 53 years ago. He was married 64 years ago. His wife survives him, aged 88 years.

Henry G. Lewis.—Henry G. Lewis died July 2, 1894, aged 56 years. He was for 40 years a resident of Lansing. He was born in Liverpool, Ohio., in 1838, and was a brother of the celebrated humorist and newspaper writer, C. B. Lewis better known as "M. Quad." Mr. Lewis leaves besides his wife a family consisting of Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Miss Nellie M. Lewis and Harry and Arthur Lewis. Mr. Lewis served three years in the war of the rebellion and was one of the original members of the Franklin lodge of the Royal Arcanum.

MRS. POLLY LOVEJOY.—Mrs. Polly Lovejoy died November 27, 1894, aged 80 years. She had been a resident of Lansing almost from its first settlement.

MRS. A. J. MCNEAL.—Mrs. A. J. McNeal died suddenly June 17, 1894, at Toledo, O., where she had gone on a visit. She was born in Howell July 25, 1842, and had been a strict member of the M. E. church all her life. She always took a most prominent part in all church work, and at the time of her death was secretary of Lathrop W. C. T. U. and of the ladies missionary society; also an earnest worker in the Epworth League. During her residence in Lansing she made many friends, both in and out of church circles, and was much beloved by all. She leaves a husband and one son to mourn her death.

SAMUEL MOSHER.—Samuel Mosher, an old resident of the town of Meridian, near the village of Okemos, died suddenly from heart failure November 17, 1894, aged 85 years. He had been a resident of Michigan 41 years. Three sons survive him.

MRS. EMILY PLOWMAN.—Mrs. Emily Plowman died September 25, 1894, aged 70 years. She was for many years a resident of Clinton county, Mich., and in Lansing 3 years.

JOHN M. POTTER.—John M. Potter died at Durand, Ill., October 7, 1894, aged 55. He was born in Cheshire, Mass., of New England parentage and came to Romeo, Mich., in 1856, and soon after his arrival entered the Dickinson institute as a student. The following year he removed to Elgin, Ill., where he was employed for nearly 5 years as clerk in a dry goods store of that city. During the year 1862 he held a similar position in the mercantile establishment of Potter Palmer, at Chicago. In 1863 he returned to Romeo and engaged in a like occupation. Soon after his marriage in March, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth V. Briggs, sister of John R. and Daniel B. Briggs, both of Romeo, he located on a dairy farm in the township of Armada and had the management of it until 1869, when he removed to Armada village, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. In 1871 he again returned to Romeo and resumed the same business, continuing it until September, 1875, when he removed to Lansing, Mich., where his family has ever since resided. Soon after gaining a residence there he began the publication of the "Sentinel," and afterwards in connection with it, the "Lansing News," which was the first daily newspaper published in that city. After engaging in editorial work for 14 years, he established and conducted, during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, newspapers at Greenville, Mich., and at Buffalo, N. Y. Since the 1st of January, 1894, he has been engaged in (northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin) organizing lodges for the K. O. T. M. and occasionally doing campaign work. During his life in Michigan he has been identified with several social and political organizations, but it was not until the birth of the greenback party that he became engaged in active political work, which gave him a State reputation as a politician and a political speaker. Mr. Potter was filling some political appointment at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, his two sons, John B. and Daniel B. Potter and his daughter, Anna E. Potter, also by two sisters, Mrs. John R. Briggs and Mrs. J. G. McAuley, and a brother, Francis A. Potter. The funeral service was held on Wednesday, October 10, at 2 p. m., at the residene of Mr. John R. Briggs, and the burial service occurred at the Romeo cemetery, the Rev. H. S. White officiating at both. All the immediate relatives were in attendance except the son, John B. Potter, now engaged in study at Paris, France, and the brother, Francis A. Potter, whose home is in San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. LOUISA SMITH.—Mrs. M. Louisa Smith died November 4, 1894, at Perry, N. Y., while on a visit to her sister at that place, aged 69 years. At the age of 15 she became a member of the Baptist church, and at the time of her death was an active member of the First Baptist church of Lansing. She was married to Milo Smith at Castile, N. Y., October 15, 1850, and in 1853 moved to Lansing and settled on a farm near the Agricultural College. Two children were born to them, both of whom are dead, also her husband, who died shortly before the close of the war while on his way home on a furlough, and was buried on Island No. 10 in the Mississippi river. Mrs. Smith was well known in Lansing and vicinity.

ABRAM SPRINGER.—Abram Springer died November 18, 1894, aged 84 years. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and had been a resident of Lansing and other places in the State over 40 years.

MRS. LAURA CASE STOUGHTON.—Mrs. Laura Case Stoughton died March 30, 1895, aged 72 years. She was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., March 28, 1820. She came with her parents, Leman and Polly Case, to Bloomfield, Oakland county, Mich., when she was 7 years old. She was married to E. V. Stoughton March 6, 1840, and moved to Williamston in 1841, and to Lansing in March, 1867, thus being one of the oldest residents of Ingham county. Of the immediate relatives of the deceased left to mourn her loss are two daughters, Mrs. Augusta Donley of Meridian township and Mrs. George Dubeck of Lansing, one sister and two brothers, Mrs. H. E. Rikerd and Oliver T. Case of Lansing, and Leman Case of Williamston, four grandchildren and many other relatives and friends.

JAMES TIMMERMAN.—James Timmerman died May 2, 1895, aged 70 years. He had been a resident of this State 40 years, and of Lansing about 15 years. He was formerly a farmer in Watertown.

Rodolphus Tryon.—Rodolphus Tryon died November 21, 1894, aged 85 years. He was born in Massachusetts and came to Michigan in 1836, and to Alaiedon in 1844.

Rev. J. Evarts Weed.—Rev. J. Evarts Weed died November 25, 1894, aged 63 years. He was born in Indian Territory at Union Mission, where his father was a missionary, October 23, 1831. Born under the influence of the Christian church, Mr. Weed was always faithful to its teachings and a worker in its cause. His history is for the most part a record of his work in the church, and his last important labor was the preparation of a book and game designed to teach children about the bible. When about 5 years old his family removed with him to Cincinnati, where his youth was spent and where he was educated. He graduate from Marrietta college in 1854, and from Lane theological seminary in 1857. He was married in Cincinnati to Sarah J. Moores, July 6, 1858. His first church was at Maryville, O., where he went in 1857. Thence he went to Monroeville, where he remained until 1864. He next went to Toledo, O., where he was engaged in mission work, which afterwards resulted in founding the Westminster church. He next came to Lansing where he has since resided. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church for 5 years. During the remaining years of his life he was in business with J. H. Moores. He never gave up his ministerial work, but supplied pulpits in surrounding towns up to the time of his last illness. He leaves a family consisting of his wife and three sons, Herbert, Clarence and Howard, and two daughters, Mrs. J. E. Coulter and Marian Weed.

Joseph A. Worden.—Joseph A. Worden of Stockbridge, died November 12, 1894, aged 87 years. He had been a resident of Ingham county 40 years.

IONIA COUNTY.

BY ALBERT F. MOREHOUSE.

Names.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Age.
William Sessions	Vickeryville	July 19, 1894	73
John Jeffers	Danby	Aug. 7, 1894	76
Dina Kingston	Ionia	Aug. 31, 1894	82
Frank Hunt	Portland	Sept. 20, 1894	85
Ruth Pratt	Of Saranac, died at Grand Rapids	Jan. 19, 1895	71
Levi Slater	Lowell	Feb. 2, 1895	88
Jane Stains	Ronald	Feb. 5, 1895	78
Thomas White	Portland	Feb. 23, 1895	87
John B. Welch	Ionia	Feb. 26, 1895	79
Eleanor Drum	Portland	March 22, 1895	77
Sophia Kimball	Easton	April 6, 1895	85
Lucy White	Portland	April 8, 1895	84
Cyrus Lovell	Ionia	April 9, 1895	90
Tristram Freeman	Portland	April 14, 1895	79
Calvin Smith	Smyrna—Otisco	April 26, 1895	78
Francis G. Lee	Portland	April 26, 1895	73
Alvason Hopkins	Lyons	May 1, 1895	79
John Ward	Ionia	May 27, 1895	76

MRS. SOPHIA KIMBALL.—Mrs. Sophia Kimball, widow of the late Martin Kimball, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ross, in Easton, on Saturday, April 6, 1895. The funeral was held from the residence on Monday. Deceased was sister of the late Wm. Rice, who owned the Rice farm mostly located in what is now the second ward of Ionia. They came here in 1836. She was the last of a family of thirteen children. She was twice married and was the mother of Seymour, George and Albert Stebbins. Three daughters also survive her, Mrs. S. A. Yeomans, Mrs. Andrew Ross and one daughter in Clinton county. She was 85 years of age. Interment in Oak Hill cemetery, opposite the old Rice homestead.

DR. FRANCIS G. LEE.—Dr. Francis G. Lee, an old resident of Portland, died on Friday, April 26, 1895, aged 73 years. He had been for many years subject to attacks of neuralgia of the heart, and his last attack was extremely severe, giving him a premonition of its fatal termination. He came to Portland some 40 years ago and soon after married Miss Julia Bogue, and after her death married her sister Miss Louisa Bogue, who died some years ago. Subsequently he married the lady who now survives. In his younger years he was quite a politician of the democratic school and in addition to that of postmaster held several other offices. For several years past he has not practiced medicine, but having acquired a competency has led a quiet life at his home in Portland. He was a member of the blue lodge, chapter and council of R. and S. masons. The funeral was conducted by the Portland lodge No. 31 F. and A. M.

HON. CYRUS LOVELL.—Cyrus Lovell was born in Grafton, Windham county, Vt., September 9, 1804, and died at his home in Ionia, April 9, 1895. His parents, Enos and Mary Lovell, were both of New England origin. Mr. Lovell came to Michigan from Vermont in 1829, having spent the early part of his life in legal and other studies. He settled in Ann Arbor and in 1831 was married to Louise Fargo, going to Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, later building a frame residence in Kalamazoo in 1832. While at Kalamazoo he served as justice of the peace, prosecuting attorney and supervisor, and in 1837 was chosen first supervisor of Ionia county, having permanently settled here in 1836, devoting his time to the practice of law. In 1848 he was elected to the State legislature and served on the judiciary committee and the committee on banks and corporations. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention and during a second term which he served in 1855, he was speaker of the house of representatives and filled the position with ability. In politics he was first a whig, and afterwards a republican until 1860 when he voted for Stephen A. Douglass, since then a democrat. Having been a resident here since 1836 he was a familiar figure in Ionia for many years. Four children survive him as follows: Mrs. Charlotte Ely of Rockford, Mrs. Mont Lyon of Holland, Mrs. Belle Downs and Mrs. A. W. Dodge of Ionia.

HON. WILLIAM SESSIONS.—Hon. William Sessions, one of Ionia's old and respected pioneers, died at his home near Vickeryville, Montcalm county, Thursday, July 19, 1894, from a stroke of paralysis. Wm. Sessions was born May 2, 1821, in Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y., and was the third of a family of four children. He came to Michigan at the age of 16 with his parents, who settled in North Plains in 1837. He remained with his father, Nathaniel Sessions, until 21 years of age, aiding in clearing and improving the farm which had been purchased, and upon attaining his majority purchased a farm for himself in North Plains, clearing the same, 240 acres. March 26, 1854, he was married to Miss Julia A. Jennings, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jennings of Ronald. Three children were born of this union, of whom two are living, Clarence and John. Mr. Sessions has held various county offices, and in 1872 was elected to the State legislature, serving one term. In 1871 he moved to Ionia, and was for many years one of its most honored citizens. He was always an active and industrious man. He was a trustee for several years of the First Presbyterian church of Ionia and prominent in church matters. He was also a member of the session of said church for a number of years after his removal from the city, which was about six years ago. Socially he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all his acquaintances.

Calvin Smith.—Another of Otisco's most esteemed citizens passed away Friday, April 26, 1895, aged 78 years. He was born August 17, 1817, in Washington county, N. Y. In his 19th year his parents removed to Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., the family consisting of six brothers and three sisters. In 1843 he married Miss Phœbe T. Harroun and the same year he moved to Smyrna, Mich. In 1847 he lost his wife. August 13, 1849, he married Miss Philira Northway of Smyrna, who survives him. Two brothers and one sister also survive him, Judge Sidney Smith of Chicago, Ill., Edward Smith of LeRoy, N. Y., and Mrs. Raymond Goodhue of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Smith sought farming for his occupation, in which he was successful. He was elected highway commissioner for three years, after which he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held up to his death making 46 years. He has also been a member of the township board during the above period. During the time he was justice of the peace, never was a case decided by him where it was carried to the higher courts and his decision reversed. Deceased had always enjoyed good health until October 13, 1894, and since that time he gradually failed in spite of the best medical aid. During his long and painful sickness never was he heard to complain in the least, but instead he expressed a willingness to leave all with his Savior in whom he believed and trusted. At the Baptist church the funeral took place April 28, Rev. D. E. Hills of Greenville, officiating. Text, 2d Timothy, 1st chapter, last clause of the 10th verse. The church was insufficient to accommodate all, it being one of the largest gatherings ever witnessed of its kind in the village.

Hon. John B. Welch.—Hon. John B. Welch, familiarly known as "Uncle John," after an illness of several weeks, passed away at his home cn East Washington street, Ionia, Tuesday night, February 26, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock. Although his death had been hourly expected for several days, when the end came and the news became generally known, there was an expression of sympathy and regret from all parts of the city. He was one of the good old pioneers who are gradually passing away, but one whose name will always live as a pleasant memory. He was a citizen loved, honored and respected by all. He came to Ionia to reside from his farm only a few years ago. His wife and five children survive him who with the relatives have the sympathy of the community. He was an active member and ex-president of the Ionia County Pioneer Society. John B. Welch was born March 21, 1816, at Petersburg Hill, Schoharie county, N. Y., being one of a family of ten children, his parents being Vine and Ruth Welch, natives of Vermont. When he was 9 years of age his parents moved to Herkimer county, N. Y., and in 1836 he came to Michigan, reaching Ionia May 22, accompanied by his brother Simon and brother-in-law Richard. Dye, and Philander Hinds who was also brother-in-law of Mr. Dye. At that time there were but three log houses in what now constitutes Ionia city. Upon reaching Ionia Mr. Welch's entire capital consisted only of seven dollars in money, an old shot gun, and an old watch which he sold for five dollars. Arriving in Ionia Mr. Welch found the family of Samuel Dexter who had moved here in 1833, and by whom he was cordially received. Here he parted with his brother and Mr. Dye who went on to Kalamazoo to enter their land. Mr. Welch found employment with Mr. Dye until October 1, in the butchering business, which at that time was rendered profitable by the location of the land office at Ionia. At about this time provisions became scarce in Ionia, owing to frosts in August, when crops were destroyed. In September, 1836, his father and brothers, Ezekiel and Vine, arrived, bringing with them three barrels of flour, and one of pork, which were soon consumed, and it became apparent that before navigation opened all would be short of provisions, and John was selected with others to go and make a trip to Detroit for the purpose of securing a supply. This was a hazardous undertaking owing to the severity of the weather, the swollen rivers filled with floating ice, etc., through which he was obliged to swim his oxen. However, he made the trip in safety in thirty days, receiving provisions. At this time Mr. Welch and his brother, Vine, late of Keene, began preparing a home for the reception of the remainder of the family, their arrival occurring the following May. In June, 1837, Mr. Welch purchased land from Col. Roberts in Ionia township, three and one-half miles northeast of Ionia city, where he has spent most of his life since that time. In 1839 he returned to New York where he was married on October 8, 1840, to Marcia V. Wilson, daughter of Eliphalet and Matilda Wilson, and sister of the late Dr. Wilson of Grand Rapids. December 10, 1840, Mr. Welch returned to Ionia and began the work of preparing a home for himself and wife, and in September, 1841, revisited New York for the purpose of bringing his wife here. By this union three children were born, Eliza M., now a resident of Ionia, and Ruth K. and Eli. Ruth died at Pleasant Hill seminary, Penn., and Eli when six months of age. Mrs. Welch died in 1846, and in 1848 Mr. Welch was married to his present wife, the widow of Amos N. Roberts, and daughter of Selden Morgan, of Ilion, N. Y., who survives him. By this marriage there were four children, Marcia, wife of John H. Hamilton, Mary, wife of K. R. Smith, and Darius and Amos, all residents of Ionia. The principal occupation of Mr. Welch has been that of farming, which he always conducted with success. He also dealt largely in wool. Mr. Welch was a member of the legislature of Michigan during the sessions of 1863-4-5, and was a candidate for the eastern district of Ionia county in 1886, being defeated by Hon. A. J. Webber. In politics he joined the republican party upon its formation, later affiliating himself with the greenback, and later with the people's party. When the war broke out Mr. Welch raised men for the 3d Michigan volunteer infantry, and was afterwards commissioned by Governor Blair to raise volunteers for the 21st Michigan infantry which he did. This was an Ionia county regiment and rendezvoused at Prairie Creek before going to the front. At the annual reunions of the regiment of late years, Uncle John has always been in attendance; he was always an honored and esteemed guest. He was under sheriff of Ionia county for 8 years, and held the office of supervisor for 2 years. At the age of 44 years he became a devoted and earnest member of the church of Christ and contributed generously towards the erection of the house of worship. Although somewhat odd in his way he was a good, kind and honest man, loved and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and noted for his philanthropic and generous spirit. He was active in life up to the time of his last sickness, and one of the best acts of his life, showing his noble and energetic traits of character, was the building of the north and south roads leading into the city of Ionia. They with others will long remain as a monument to remind future generations of the good work of a faithful and loyal citizen, who always had the interests of his people in mind. Sixty-six of the old residents of Ionia whose total ages amounted to 4,320 years and averaging 65½ years each, were in attendance at his funeral. Their total residence in the county was 2,971 years, an average of 45 years each.

THOMAS WHITE.—Thomas White, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Portland, was called from labor to reward Tuesday, February 26, 1895, at the ripe age of 86 years, 9 months and 26 days. He was born in Covington, Genesee county, N. Y., June 4, 1808. He came to Michigan in May, 1830, and settled in Macomb county. He was married to Miss Lucy Young in Oakland county, November 2, 1834, and for over 60 years he passed along with dignified, steady and faithful pace beside the noble and devoted woman whom he had chosen; and, like Isaac and Rebecca, they lived faithfully together in perfect love and peace and kept the vow and covenant between them made in the firm and peaceful bonds of mutual affection. In the fall of 1835 he removed to the township of Portland, where he has since resided. Three children gladdened his home, William White, Mrs. Harvey Knox and Mrs. Dr. Hugg, all of Portland, and who, with his aged companion, mourn his loss. He was converted to God in 1840 and united with the Methodist Episcopal church in which he served as class leader and steward for years and of which he continued a faithful member and most liberal supporter to the close of his earthly career. The years of his early manhood were years of trial and comparative privation, the common lot of those who encountered the difficulties of pioneer life. When he came to this town there were less than half a dozen houses in what is now the flourishing village of Portland, while the surrounding country was a dense forest; but with push and energy he took off his coat and began to add his strength to that of his neighbors to develop and bring these beautiful farms to their present perfection. As a result in a few years he found himself in possession of a magnificent property; but material success in life he accepted with gratitude, not in pride, and he used his abundant means according to the higher spirit of the parable of the talents and was always ready to extend a helping hand to a friend, to aid the church of God and to relieve distress. As to Christian character he was a man of unquestionable piety. The evidence to which the scriptures attach the highest importance, that is a life devoted to the service of God and regulated by the precepts of the gospel. His Christian faith exhibited itself as a steady, active, holy principle and his genuine goodness was something that words cannot quite measure. The true philosophy of religion was a great while ago expressed in these words: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom." This was the life habit of the deceased. He was diligent getting riches but did not neglect his spiritual interests. His experience was a good embodiment of Paul's aphorism, "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Firm in his convictions as to duty, his constant aim was to be truthful and just and so he was to the end. What others might do from policy he did from principle. The moral principle which actuated him was as permanent as the faculties of his soul. This trait in his character was so manifest that it raised him above suspicion. In fact from his circumspect example and the whole development, public and private, which he made of his character, it was abundantly evident that he walked with God. His was a life that will bear to be examined and that deserves to be copied. His death was not unexpected as he had been gradually failing for at least two years and more than once in the past few months a friendly angel has been sent to accelerate his journey and to give greater and repeated warnings to his friends to be prepared for his removal. Death resulted from complete exhaustion of the vital forces and as it came upon him it threw gently over him the veil of deepest sleep under which he lay for hours and breathed his life peacefully out upon the bosom of his God. The funeral services were conducted at his residence by his pastor Thursday at 2 p. m., after which the body was placed in our beautiful cemetery where it sleeps beneath the silent dust over which the flowers of spring will soon bloom; but he is living in the Father's house above and death for him has forever passed away. W. P. F.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

BY HENRY BISHOP.

Date of death.	Name.	Age.	Date of death.	Name.	Age.
1894.			1894.		
June 6	Charles Underwood	79 years.	Dec. 16	John Hartman	67 years.
28	Calvin Benedict	85 "	21	Charles M. Wheeler	84 "
July 21	Margaret Downey	89 "	25	David F. Laine	73 "
Aug. 1	Peter Kakabaker	54 "	1895.		
10	William T. Collins	92 "	Jan. 10	Oliver C. Atwater	83 "
11	Lucy Towsey	87 "	15	Azro Healy	81 "
19	Roswell P. Churchill	76 "	26	Rockwell May	95 "
21	Mrs. John Batey	79 "	29	Lydia S. Shakespeare	81 "
24	Philip Bohner	78 "	Feb. 10	Elizabeth Hoch	80 "
26	Jeremiah Williams	82 "	19	George Torrey	66 "
Sept. 3	Charles Bell	80 "	25	Joseph Merriman	85 "
6	John Van Vlick	82 "	28	Abby Ralston	93 "
9	Silas Hubbard	82 "	Mar. 1	Mrs. William Humphrey	76 "
11	Mrs. Malvira Goodrich	78 "	1	Mrs. John McKee	71 "
14	Magaret Baker	74 "	3	Lewis Johnson	75 "
14	Sarah Hudson	84 "	10	Margaret C. Allen (widow of Capt. Amos D. Allen.)	76 "
15	Charles Marten	82 "	10	Mrs. James G. Talmadge	85 "
20	Mrs. Zila Vickery	85 "	26	George Wright	76 "
25	Lucy Combs	86 "	April 3	Eliza A. Walbridge	67 "
Oct. 16	Anson Jones	80 "	3	John Miser	90 "
26	Mrs. Charles Underwood	75 "	20	Mrs. Wm. A. House	72 "
Nov. 14	Mrs. Sophia S. Stuart	82 "	20	Ruth Elwell	77 "
15	Matilda Boyd	69 "	22	Mrs. George Hunt	83 "
23	Laura Moore	86 "	27	Alonzo Osborne	84 "
Dec. 1	William Maud	83 "	May 1	Geo. W. Townsend	76 "
5	Edward Leonard	79 "	19	Frederick E. Woodward	83 "
14	Cynthia Joy	88 "	21	Orren Johnson	89 "
15	Mrs. Halstead	86 "	22	Thomas Burnes	78 "

ROCKWELL MAY.—Deacon Rockwell May passed quietly away at 4 o'clock a. m., January 26, 1895, at his home, 447 West Walnut street, Kalamazoo, in his 96th year. He was one of our best known citizens and the oldest resident of the city at the time of his death. Deacon Rockwell May, as he was generally spoken of, was a pioneer of Kalamazoo county. He was born in Sheffield, Mass., June 20, 1799, and came from the best puritan stock, being a descendant in the seventh generation from John May who came from Sussex, Eng., in 1640, and settled in

Roxbury, Mass. When 14 years old the subject of this sketch removed to Sandisfield, Mass., whence he removed to Michigan in 1834. At the age of 22 years he was married to Celestia Underwood, also of puritan stock and a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. She was a woman of great energy and force of character and was his companion for 68 years, until her death December 2, 1889, in her 90th year. In 1834 Mr. May with his wife and five children settled in Richland township on the east line of Gull Prairie. He had previously purchased 340 acres of fine prairie and opening land, besides 120 acres in Allegan and Kent counties. He came clear from Massachusetts in his own conveyance. His household goods were sent by the Erie canal and the lakes. For 15 years he lived on his farm, enduring all the privations of those early days. In 1849 he sold his stock and farm and built a store at Richland. His son-in-law, Frank Little, of Kalamazoo, was his partner and they conducted a general business. In 1855 the firm sold out and removed to Kalamazoo, engaging in business on Main street, west of the Burdick house, under the firm name of Rockwell May & Co. The store building was burned and he at once reerected a handsome brick block. He went into the house on the corner of West and Walnut streets where he lived for 40 years until the time of his death. From the natural decline which comes in the course of nature Mr. May had lived a quiet and retired life for many years and for the past two or three years had been very feeble. The passing of such a man as Mr. May merits the regret of all, as his character merits observation for the sake of its example. He was a remarkable man in many respects and worthy of esteem and praise. He belongs to that class who mold opinions and form the characters of communities. Never forward or self-assertive, he took in his modest way a deep interest in the affairs of church and State and in all of the private duties of good neighborhood and good citizenship. For over 70 years he was a member of the old orthodox church of New England, a constant attendant, as long as age permitted, and an active worker. He was an officer in the First Congregational church for many years and was at his post, rain or shine, until he was nearly 90 years old. He was elected deacon by his church in 1866 and deacon emeritus, that is, for life, in 1880. Deacon May was one of the earliest movers in the temperance and anti slavery agitations. He was the marshal of a big delegation from the northern and eastern portions of the county at the great Washingtonian temperance celebration in Kalamazoo in May, 1842. The deceased cast his first vote for James Monroe in 1820. He voted with the whig party for John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and General Harrison in 1840. He marshaled a great whig delegation which filled all the Richland roads at the memorable Tippecanoe celebration in Kalamazoo, July 4, 1840. He rode at the head of the procession on a powerful bay horse, with a broadaxe on his shoulder, cutting down the forest trees and hauling them with ox teams to build the famous log cabin where the Chase block now stands and where the whigs that day buried thousands of "wild cat" bills. Deacon May joined the small and despised abolition party and voted for its candidate for president in 1844. He remained an abolitionist until that party merged into the republican party in 1854. He was one of the patriotic assemblage under the oaks at Jackson when the party was formed and remained true to the time of his death, voting for all its candidates from Fremont to Harrison. Deacon May yielded slowly to the encroachments of time. He never used tobacco and abstained from strong drink. He was temperate in all things. Added to these qualities, which promoted his longevity, he came of a long lived family. His father died by an accident, but his mother reached a venerable age and his four brothers lived to be beyond 80 years of age. Personally it was the nature of the deceased to speak truly, to do right and to wish everybody well. He was charitable toward his fellowmen and a good neighbor. His sympathies were readily enlisted for the assistance of those in suffering or distress. He had quick wit and loved the humorous. He had a reputation for spontaneous repartee and loved his jest as his meat. In his long life he illustrated the value of character. Seeking no high place and filling only a private station he wielded a steady influence on the side of right, justice, temperance and good order. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. May only two are living, Hon. Charles S. May and Mrs. Frank Little (Cornelia Elizabeth May). General Dwight May and Rev. Frank W. May died in Kalamazoo in the year 1880. They were the elder sons. Colonel Gordon A. May, the youngest son, died in Chicago in 1892.

GEORGE TORREY—Tuesday morning, February 19, 1895, there passed away from among us one of our citizens, and a veteran journalist, who will be greatly missed and most sincerely mourned, George Torrey, a late valuable member of the editorial staff of The Daily News. No face has been for 40 years more familiar to the inhabitants generally of Kalamazoo than that of George Torrey. Everybody knew him, and hundreds of people spoke of him as one would speak of a brother or son in the family. As "George will do this or that for us," or "George will write it up, I know he will for us," whenever any public or philanthropic enterprise was on hand. He was a man in requisition for many things and no man was more ready to oblige in the kindliest manner than George Torrey, who can but be greatly missed. He had been very much out of health for more than a year, liable to very severe attacks that threatened sudden death, and as expected, his death came with little warning, preceded with the usual convulsions to which he had been subject when seized with these attacks. He had long faced death very closely and he did not look upon it at all as an enemy, but rather as a friend, though he was not weary of life nor inclined in the least to think there was nothing to live for, but to say rather and think, that whatever is, is right and best. He was an optimist in theory and practice. George Torrey was born in Salem, Mass., December 26, 1829. He was the son of George Torrey and grandson of Dr. Charles Torrey, of Salem. He was descended from a most honorable ancestry, directly from Manassah Cutler, who was the personal friend of Benjamin Franklin and well known in the early history of the west for his efforts to secure the northwest territory against the introduction of slavery. Indeed the name of Torrey is associated with anti-slavery movements from the first. His mother was Eunice Bowker of a very fine family, also of Salem, a woman of education, intelligence and refinement, but little used when she came west to the roughness of pioneer life which she did not long endure, for she died in less than 6 years after she came west to live. George Torrey was also a nephew of Professor Torrey, of Vermont University, well known in the history of that institution, celebrated for his scholarship and one of the foremost men in his department of study in the state. George Torrey, the elder, came to Gull Prairie in 1835 and engaged first in mercantile business. His wife died there in 1841, leaving three sons, of whom George was the youngest. His brothers, Joseph Torrey of Boston, Mass., and the Rev. Charles Torrey, survive him. Upon the death of his mother little George found a home with Dr. Upjohn, in what is now Yorkville, Gull Prairie. Dr. Upjohn remembers him in his boyhood with great affection, as a boy loving cheerfulness and seeing the best side of things always; remembers him as greatly loving music and cheerful songs, delighting greatly when a little boy in the song which begins:

"Sing high, sing low,
You must not grieve
For the good old times
Of Adam and Eve,"

which called forth the prophecy and scare to George that he would be caught up for one of the choir boys sometime. George Torrey, the elder, came to Kalamazoo in 1843, bringing his son George with him. He became connected with the Telegraph editorially and in part proprietor in 1844, which position he retained until 1850, when his son, George, had worked into his father's place. The following paragraph we copy from the 50th anniversary issue of the Telegraph, which must be as correct as anything that could be said of him: "Mr. Torrey has been connected with The Telegraph ever since, filling every position from devil to editor and business manager. He has held a number of public offices. His contributions to local history have been valuable and voluminous, and during the past 15 years he has been secretary of the Kalamazoo Pioneer Society, one of the most successful societies of the kind in Michigan. A large number of his writings are to be found in the State

Pioneer Collection. Mr. Torrey is a ready writer, and possesses a fine descriptive style. His genial wit and hearty good nature makes him an ever welcome guest. He has accumulated considerable property and has an accomplished wife and daughter, Mrs. Walter A. Bennett of Jackson. But few persons in this county are more widely known or more popular. Mr. Torrey is always a prominent figure at pioneer gatherings and every man, woman and child greets him as a friend. He lives in a pleasant home on South street."

HON. CHARLES E. STUART.—Hon. Charles E. Stuart was one of the pioneer lawyers of western Michigan. He was born in Columbia county, state of New York, November 25, 1810. Soon after the war of 1812, his father, Dr. Charles Stuart, removed from Columbia to Seneca county, N. Y., and there Charles Edward Stuart lived and labored on a farm from boyhood to man's estate. His education was limited, consisting only of a training in the simplest rudiments of a common English schooling. At 19 years of age he commenced the study of law with Birdsell and Clark at Waterloo, N. Y., and was in time admitted to the practice of his profession at the bar of Seneca county. He came to Michigan early in the year 1835, locating at Kalamazoo, where he formed a law partnership with Epaphroditus Ransom. In the following autumn, he returned to Waterloo and was there married on November 3, to Sophia S. Parsons, and in 1885 they celebrated their golden wedding and a half century of life in Michigan. With the exception of one session in the legislature, Mr. Stuart devoted his attention exclusively for 12 years to his profession and gained an enviable eminence as a trial lawyer. In 1847 and again in 1850, he was elected to represent his district in congress and in 1853 was elected as United States senator, serving 6 years. In politics Mr. Stuart was a democrat and as such was a delegate to the memorable convention held at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and which was adjourned to Baltimore. Two years later he was commissioned by Governor Blair to raise and equip the 13th regiment of Michigan volunteer infantry. In 1866 and 1868 he served as a delegate to his party convention at Philadelphia and New York. About that time inflammatory rheumatism, which resulted in heart disease, compelled his gradual withdrawal from public affairs. His last case in the courts was tried in 1873. He suffered from disease for 15 years, but retained full possession of his mental faculties to the hour of his death, which occurred on the evening of May 19, 1887, at the age of 76. His great qualities as a jury lawyer, eloquence as an advocate, and profound knowledge of legal principles, drew around him a large circle of ardent admirers. Those who knew him but little deemed him cold, but his early comrades knew him affectionately as Charlie Stuart and held him in fond friendship. At the time of his death he left a wife and two children, a son Charles, living in Chicago, and a daughter, who is wife of William Austin of Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Charles E. Stuart.—Mrs. Sophia S. Stuart was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., March 22, 1812. She came to Michigan in November, 1835, and settled in Kalamazoo, which has since been her home and where she died November 14, 1894, after a residence there of 59 years. The death of this venerable lady removes from our midst another social landmark and stately living presence long familiar to our people. It is an event which is worthy of more than passing comment. Mrs. Stuart was one of the pioneer women of Kalamazoo and her nearly 60 years of prominent identification with Kalamazoo's society and history would of itself command interested attention. It is the history of a life almost coeval with the life and growth of our city and filled to the full with the various duties and responsibilities which fell to the lot of a woman in her high social position. But aside from this, Mrs. Stuart, as all her friends and acquaintances will testify, was herself a strong and decided character, a woman of the old school, of plain, straightforward speech, but attached to her family and her friends and fond of society to the last. In these characteristics, and in her strength and decision of will and purpose, she was worthy to be the wife of her distinguished husband and to share with him in that history which took them through the rough experiences of pioneer days, the many after seasons of work and trial and sickness up to the social height of a senator and a senator's wife in the capitol of the nation. In all these positions she was never found wanting. Her later years after her husband's retirement from public life, have been agreeably and happily spent in social and family duties, and since his death, 7 years ago, she has made her home with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Austin, where she has been provided with every comfort and received every filial attention. Recovering, apparently, from a recent serious illness, she had lately, notwithstanding her advanced age, been out making calls and visits with her friends, a pleasant informal company of whom passed with her the last evening she was to spend on earth. Then came the solemn but gentle midnight messenger and painlessly the strong will and the stately form yielded and she passed beyond.

Mrs. Zila Vickery.—Zila Stanley was born July 12, 1809, at Smyrna, Chenango county, state of New York, emigrated to Michigan in the fall of 1831, and first resided at White Pigeon. She was married to Stephen Vickery at Kalamazoo in April, 1838, and commenced married life on a farm on Gourdneck prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Vickery passed through all the hardships of a pioneer life, where they resided for nearly 20 years, and, becoming used to the necessary economy that had to be practiced by the pioneer settlers, were enabled to accumulate wealth where the modern farmer now finds it difficult to keep up with the times and make both ends meet. They had born to them five children, and to give them better opportunities to obtain an education they removed to the village of Schoolcraft in the spring of 1857, where Mr. Vickery died in December of that year. Stephen Vickery held a good many public offices in this county. He was the second county clerk and register and was many times elected to represent the county in the State legislature. He had become so favorably known throughout the State as to be nominated by the whig party for governor. He failed of an election for two reasons, the party was at that time largely in the minority and he invested no money to procure office. Mrs. Vickery, after being left a widow, managed to keep her five children with her until all had received a good education. She was an indulgent, kind mother and all her children united in trying to make up for the loss of their father. All died before their mother. Her oldest son left two daughters and the oldest daughter three children. Only one granddaughter retains the name of Vickery and when she finds some other name that pleases her better the name of Vickery so far as that family is concerned will be no more. The families that commenced the pioneer life in this county as did Stephen and Zila Vickery, have passed from life. It is not desirable or necessary that people should now live as the early settlers had to, but it is desirable that the example they set of livng a sober, industrious, honest life should still be more fully followed. Mrs. Zila Vickery died at her home in Schoolcraft September 20, 1894, highly respected by all who knew her. She was Mrs. Henry Weimer's aunt, the latter being the only relative left her in this State except five grandchildren. H. B.

KENT COUNTY.

BY WM. N. COOK.

John Dean Alger.—John Dean Alger died at 2:30 a. m. on Friday, February 22, 1895, at Newaygo, Mich. He was 85 years of age. He was born in West Bloomfield township, Ontario county, N. Y., August 30, 1809. He removed to Michigan November 20, 1854, and settled on a farm in Paris township, Kent county, near the city of Grand Rapids. His wife, who was Polly Steel, died March 8, 1892, at Benton Harbor, Mich. The following of their children are yet living and were present at the burial: Maria P. A. Crozier of Ann Arbor, born February 23, 1834; Carrie E. Hewett of Hillsdale, born June 10, 1837; John L. Alger of Petoskey, born January 1, 1840; Marcius C. Alger of Benton Harbor, born September 17, 1842; Corydon M. Alger of Newaygo, born September 14, 1844. They had also three girls and one boy who died in infancy. There are now living sixteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Michigan was a wilderness when Mr. Alger came here. The journey was made overland in covered wagons, as no railroads then ran to Grand Rapids. That city was then little more than a village. He lived a long, happy and prosperous life, and was dearly loved by all who knew him. The death, three years ago, of his beloved wife with whom he had lived in complete happiness and devotion for nearly 60 years was a terrible affliction. He was a man of unblemished character, universally respected, loved by all his friends and never had an enemy. Memory of his noble life is the cherished inheritance prized above all else by his children. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, Rev. C. W. Gardner officiating. The remains were taken to Benton Harbor for burial.

GEORGE M. BARKER.—George M. Barker died Wednesday afternoon, May 8, 1895, at his home, No. 455 West Bridge street, Grand Rapids. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this locality. He was born in North Adams, Mass., March 3, 1814, was married to Cornelia Frazer January 20, 1839, came to Grandville in 1835 and to Grand Rapids in 1845. He worked his farm on West Bridge street until about 15 years ago, devoting the major share of his time, however, to his invalid wife, to whom he was always a devoted husband. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Association and was one of the pillars of the Swedenborgian church. He has many friends among the old settlers and others, and his death will be widely mourned.

MRS. JANE BEECH COFFINBURY.—Mrs. Jane Beech Coffinbury died March 4, 1895, at 5 a. m., in her 90th year, after a five days illness of la grippe. She was the wife of our former citizen, Capt. Wright L. Coffinbury, and survived him nearly 6 years. She was born June 1, 1805, in Washington county, Pa. Her father moved to Ohio in 1806 and settled near Mansfield, O., in 1815, one of the sturdy pioneers who made a home and farm where the red man and wilderness had been the only abiders. She was the oldest of twelve children, but two now remaining, and in those early days of home-made cloth and clothing, the task fell to her to prepare the wool and flax and weave the same for family use, and through her deft fingers the web and woof was prepared for many a garment and household article until superseded by later methods and improvements. She came to Grand Rapids June, 1846, which has been her home since, and three children survive her, Andrew B., Rebecca J., and Julia F. Coffinbury. She was a very quiet, domestic person, but of the most kind and sweet disposition, ruling her home by love, and the more tender chords as a neighbor or friend, beloved by all who were blessed with her acquaintance, and all who ever appealed to her for counsel, sympathy or more substantial aid departed with well filled baskets. She was a constant reader of the substantial authors, an ardent admirer and cultivator of choice flowers and plants, a devoted lover of music and student of astronomy, calling the morning and evening stars by name as familiar friends. She was raised and lived for years a Presbyterian, but later embraced a part of the beautiful truths of spiritual pentosophy and endeavored to live what she believed a pure, true and faithful life.

GERRIT DEGRAAF.—Gerrit DeGraaf, one of the old Holland residents of the city, died suddenly in his home, 208 Cherry street, at 2:30 Monday afternoon, March 4, 1895, of heart disease, at the age of 76 years. He was apparently in his usual good health when he ate his dinner, but soon afterwards he sat down and began to act strangely and talk incoherently. His wife called in his daughter, Mrs. Peter P. Steketee, living next door, and summoned Dr. Sinclair. Before he arrived, however, the stricken man had breathed his last. Coroner Best was notified and after inquiring into the facts of the case and viewing the remains, decided that death was caused from heart disease. Deceased was born in the Netherlands, February 11, 1819. He came to this country in 1848 and for 8 years resided in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1856 he came to Holland. He was a skillful mechanic and made a specialty of the building of stairs, windows and doors and inside wood work. Soon after coming here he started with others the DeGraaf, Vrieling & Co., manufacturing plant, and was interested in that up to the time of its embarrassment and subsequent forced sale. His first wife died about a year ago, the first death in the Holland Old Settlers' Association. About six weeks ago he married again, his children all being grown up with families of their own. He was very fond of flowers and spent much of his later years in cultivating them on a small scale at his residence and caring for his lawn and shade trees. Besides his wife, four children survive him, John, Richard and Gerrit H. DeGraaf, the alderman, and Mrs. Peter P. Steketee.

MRS. J. B. FOLGER.—Mrs. J. B. Folger, of 85 Broadway street, Grand Rapids, died suddenly Friday morning, June 8, 1894, of neuralgia of the heart. She had been a resident of the city since 1875, and has a wide circle of friends who will sincerely mourn. She was an earnest worker in St. Paul's church from the organization of that society, and was active in charity. She was born in London, England, April 17, 1828. She married Mr. Folger in New York in 1849. Her husband, J. B. Folger, and three sons, Erwin D., Wilbur B., and Charles E., survive her. She, with her husband, was a member of the Grand Rapids Old Settlers' Association.

REV. DR. SAMUEL GRAVES.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Graves, formerly pastor of the Fountain street Baptist church, died of rheumatism of the heart at 3:30 Thursday afternoon, January 17, 1895, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. P. Eddy of 55 Paris avenue, Grand Rapids. Dr. Graves and wife came here from Atlanta, Ga., where he had served during the last 9 years as president of the Atlanta Baptist seminary, an institution for the education of colored people. Upon arriving in the city they took up their residence with Mrs. Eddy, where they have since lived. He had been in fairly good health until a few days before he died when he was attacked by articular rheumatism. His condition did not become alarming until the day of his death. He became worse Thursday morning and the disease attacked his heart with fatal results later in the day. He leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. L. P. Eddy and Dr. Schuyler C. Graves of Grand Rapids, William C. Graves of the Chicago Tribune, and Mrs. D. E. DeGolia of Springfield, Mass. He was born at Ackworth, N. H., March 25, 1820, and was educated at Lyndon academy, Vermont, and the Madison university of Hamilton, N. Y., graduating in theology in 1846. The year he took his degree he was married to Miss Mary Preston of Paterson, N. J. He then accepted a pastorate in a Baptist church at Ann Arbor and after 3 years of successful work there he resigned to accept the chair of Greek in the Kalamazoo Theological seminary. He proved himself a valuable instructor and for 8 years he labored incessantly in the interest of the institution. At the end of this period he resigned to accept the pastorate of the Central Baptist church at Norwich, Conn., where he remained 10 years. In January, 1870, he accepted a call to the Fountain street Baptist church and for 15 years he watched over the destinies of the church with a master mind. Within that time he witnessed the building of a new church edifice and a wonderful growth in the number of his congregation. In 1885, on account of failing health, he resigned his pastorate in Grand Rapids and took the presidency of the Atlanta Baptist seminary. He was the author "Outlines of Theology," a work extensively used through the south. A manuscript of 14,000 words was found in his desk after his death, ready for the printer, entitled "Outlines in Homiletics, or How to Prepare a Sermon." In his desk was also found a history of his life, written for the benefit of his children only.

Mrs. Elizabeth McLean McPherson.—Mrs. Elizabeth McLean McPherson died Saturday, December 1, 1894, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Asa W. Slayton, corner of Ives and Diamond streets, Grand Rapids, in her 81st year, having been a resident of Kent county since 1842. She was buried in the Bailey cemetery in Vergennes beside her husband, William McPherson, who died in 1876. Mrs. McPherson, nee McLean, was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., March 23, 1814, and was of a Highland Scotch family. In 1838 she married William McPherson, also a Highland Scot, moved to Gault, Canada, and 4 years later the young couple came to Michigan, and in 1842 took up 160 acres of land in Vergennes, Kent county, then a wilderness. On this farm Mrs. McPherson lived until 1890, since which time her home has been with Mr. Slayton's family in Grand Rapids. She was a woman of keen intellect, great force of character and highly respected by all who knew her. She kept up her love for the Gaelic tongue till the last, and only a few hours before her death discoursed fluently in it, evidently recalling in her semi-unconscious state her early days. She leaves six children, Mrs. C. B. Van Dusen, Mrs. A. W. Slayton, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. William H. Wood, of Manistee; Mrs. Ben Ponting, of Grand Rapids; and Mrs. Harry Hettle of Ada.

ELIZABETH MORGAN MCREYNOLDS.—Elizabeth Morgan McReynolds, wife of Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, died at the home of her son, B. F. McReynolds, 325 Madison avenue, Grand Rapids, December 5, 1894, at the ripe old age of 84 years. Death came painlessly and peacefully and she was conscious up to within a few minutes of the end. She was born on January 7, 1811, in Worthington, Mass. She was a direct lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, who came over to this country in the Mayflower. Her father, Jonathan Brewster, was a prominent statesman of Massachusetts and served about 25 years in the legislature of that state. An uncle, Major Brewster of the continental army, served in the war of 1812 and had served in the body guard of General Washington. Elisha Brewster, a cousin, was a member of the governor's counsel and served several years in the state senate of Massachusetts. Col. and Mrs. McReynolds were married in Worthington in August, 1834. They came to Grand Rapids in 1859 from Detroit, where they first met. For the past 3 years they have been living with their only son, Benjamin F. McReynolds, secretary of the board of police and fire commissioners. Her husband and two daughters, Mrs. Charles H. Dean of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Fred A. Nims of Muskegon, also survive her. Col. McReynolds is 87 years of age and has been a constant companion and helpmate to his wife during her long illness. Mrs. McReynolds was a devoted wife, a kind and patient mother, beloved by all who knew her.

JUDGE JEFFERSON MORRISON.—Judge Jefferson Morrison, an honored pioneer of Michigan, and first judge of probate of Kent county, died at his home, 101 Fountain street, Grand Rapids, Thursday afternoon, May 30, 1895. Had he lived until July 15 he would have been 90 years old, having been born in Milton, a small hamlet on the Hudson river in Saratoga county, N. Y. His father was a native of Rhode Island and operated a saw mill on the Hudson, where he lost his life while engaged in running logs. Deceased was then but two and one-half years of age. Judge Morrison was reared to manhood in his native state, receiving his early education in the district schools and subsequently attending an academy at Castleton, Vt. When young he learned the tanning trade and was engaged in that business at Galway, Saratoga county, until 1831, when he went to western New York and a short time thereafter removed to Detroit, entering the employ of Judge Ingersoll as clerk in his leather manufactory. In 1834 he was appointed inspector of leather for Wayne county by Governor George P. Porter of the territory of Michigan and the following year was commissioned justice of the peace for Kalamazoo county, which then included Kent county, by Governor Stevens T. Mason. In the spring of the same year he came to Grand Rapids and established a trading store at the foot of Monroe street on what is now known as Campau square. This was the first general store opened in Grand Rapids and for several years he did a thriving business. He did the greater part of the trading with the Indians, of whom he was a firm friend. His Indian name was Poc-to-go-nin-ne, which means "man of the rapids," and he was known to all the tribes in the State by that name. In 1836 Judge Morrison brought his wife from Detroit by stage, but when they reached Middleville the Thornapple river was flooded. The judge borrowed two canoes from some Indians of his acquaintance and placed his wife and trunk in one with two squaws, while he went ahead in the other one to look after some land he had previously purchased at Cascade. While crossing the rapids the canoe containing his wife filled with water and her trunk floated down stream. The squaws managed to land Mrs. Morrison safely. They spent the night at Rix Robinson's trading post and finished their perilous journey the next day. The same year Judge Morrison entered land and laid out the villages of Saranac and Cascade. In 1837 he started on a prospecting tour with Chicago as the objective point. In company with Rix Robinson he went down the river to Grand Haven in a canoe and from there they rode to the mouth of the Kalamazoo river on ponies and were piloted along the lake shore in canoes by an Indian and two squaws, finally reaching St. Joseph where they got passage on a schooner for Chicago. The real estate market there was much excited and the judge disposed of one lot in Grand Rapids at a profit of $300, returning to Detroit on an Indian pony. In 1852 he transferred his business from Grand Rapids to the forks of the Muskegon river in Newaygo county, where he laid out the village of Croton. He was afterward appointed postmaster of the village. Two years later he sold out and returned to Grand Rapids, where he entered in the grocery business on Monroe street, which he continued until 1866, when he sold his interest and from that time had not been engaged in any active business. He was married to Caroline, daughter of Abram Gill of Detroit in 1836. Five children were born to them, of whom two survive him, Dr. Walter B. of Muskegon, and Mrs. Sarah Porter of Alton, Mich. His wife died about 1848 and two years later he married Wealthy M. Davis. Three of five children born to them are living, Mrs. A. H. Webber of Cadillac, James Morrison of Buffalo, and Ellen, who resides with her mother. Judge Morrison platted the Morrison addition bounded by Jefferson avenue, Cherry street, Madison and

Wealthy avenues. He was a public spirited and enterprising man and during his long life passed through many trials and hardships. He was the first senior warden of St. Mark's Episcopal church and took an active part in establishing the church here, the first meeting being held in his store.

HON. LYMAN MURRAY.—Hon. Lyman Murray, one of the pioneers of Sparta, died in that village Thursday night, April 18, 1895, aged 75 years. He was born in 1820 in New York, and had been a resident of Sparta since 1847, representing his district in the legislature from 1867 to 1869 and was elected to the senate in 1875. He was also a member of the constitutional convention in 1867. He was a prominent member of the prohibition party and well known in Masonic circles.

HON. WILLIAM H. POWERS.—Hon. William H. Powers died February 25, 1895, at his home 107 Court street, Grand Rapids. He was the only son of the Hon. William T. Powers. He was born in Troy, N. Y., April 7, 1841, and came to Grand Rapids with his parents in June, 1847. He received a common school education, and at the age of 18 entered the employ of his father as clerk and bookkeeper, in which position he continued until 1863, when his father closed out his furniture business. In the spring of 1862 he was elected city clerk, with the Hon. C. C. Comstock as mayor, in which position he served one year, his office where the city business was transacted being with that of his father. At the conclusion of his term of office, he, in company with the late D. H. Waters, secured from the city the contract for grading, graveling and paving the gutters of Lyon street from Canal street east to Union street; and subsequently they also secured the contract for grading Kent street from Lyon to Bronson and Ionia from Lyon to Hastings. At that time this was the heaviest grading contract ever let by the city. These contracts afforded a fair profit, and this was the business starter for Mr. Powers. From this he went into manufacturing having rented from his father the old furniture factory with its machinery on Erie street, where the office and steam fitting shop of A. Leitelt now are. He did a small amount of business at job work, turning, planing and sawing, employing two or three men, running the machines principally himself, wood turning and scroll sawing being his forte. After operating in this way for some time, with but fair profit, he put in shingle machinery and operated one winter on contract for Powers & White, cutting out bolts, which were run down from Rouge river and pulled out at the head of the rapids. In 1866, in company with E. M. Ball, he purchased the interest of the George Whittemore estate, and subsequently the remaining interest of his father, in the steam saw mill on the west side of the river at the head of the rapids, and they commenced manufacturing lumber, continuing the business with reasonable profit until 1868, when they sold their mill to A. B. Long & Sons. They then invested their means in a water power site on the, then new, west side canal, upon which they erected a planing mill and sash and door factory, where the Powers & Walker Casket Company's works are now situated. Mr. Powers was the principal stockholder and president of the Powers & Walker Casket Company, whose business was founded in 1875 and which is classed among the largest manufacturing concerns of the valley city. In 1885 Mr. Powers, in company with his father, purchased the plant known as the Michigan Iron Works at the foot of Louis street, and he at once assumed the management of the machine shop and foundry comprising this plant, giving the business his personal attention and operating it with marked success. Mr. Powers was interested in many other manufacturing enterprises and filled many positions of trust of both business and public nature. He was president of the Powers & Walker Casket Company, president of the Wolverine Chair & Furniture Company, secretary of the Grand Rapids Brush Company, secretary and treasurer of the Rouge & Grand River Log Running Company, secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids Electric Light & Power Company, president of the Martin Middlings Purifier Company and for 15 years manager of Powers' opera house. Among the public positions which he filled were those of city clerk, alderman, member of the State legislature, member of the board of police and fire commissioners, to which position he was first appointed in 1881, being one of the original members named in the act of the legislature creating the board. He was also an active member of the board of trade, having been a member of its first board of directors. He was one of the charter members of Mystic lodge of the Knights of Honor, and filled all the chairs in that order to that of grand dictator. Mr. Powers married February 8, 1865, Sarah L. Bradford, daughter of Durfee T. and Hannah M. Bradford of Walker township. They have had seven children of whom they have buried three. The four now living are Frederick W., Frank C., Carrie L. and Gertrude B. Powers. It will be seen that he leaves a record of a busy life marked by energy, industry, enterprise, sagacity, integrity and thrift. His work and the positions accorded him show, better than mere words could, his standing as a man and citizen and the place he won in the public esteem.

MRS. SARAH A. RAMSDILL.—Mrs. Sarah A. Ramsdill died Tuesday, January 15, 1895, in Alpine township, aged 75 years. She came from New York state with her husband, the late Moses R. Ramsdill, and settled on the farm where they died, in 1854, 40 years ago. She leaves two sons and four daughters, Mrs. John Ramsdill and Mrs. J. N. Loucks of Grand Rapids, O. E. Ramsdill of South Dakota, Moses R. Ramsdill, Jr., and the Misses Jetta and Belle, who live on the old homestead.

NATHANIEL RICE.—Nathaniel Rice, sheriff of Kent county, after battling with typhoid fever for three weeks, died February 23, 1895. He was a Canadian by birth and was 54 years of age. Thirty years ago he came to Kent county and settled in Plainfield township where he acquired a valuable property, and gained the good will and respect of his neighbors. For 9 years he was their choice for supervisor and he has received their support in all of his political undertakings. As an office holder he was counted as a careful, competent man. As sheriff, nothing had marked his short administration with the stamp of an executive officer of unusual ability, but nothing has arisen that necessitated his exercising unusual command. It was his friends' belief that his administration would be an unusually successful and clean one and that he would have made a record had he been permitted to live, that would have been a source of honor to himself, to the republican party and to his friends. For a number of years Mr. Rice was secretary of the Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, which position he left to take upon his shoulders the mantle of official duty as sheriff. A wife and three children are left to mourn his death. Throughout the city there were many evidences of mourning. Flags were placed at half mast and his death was the prevailing topic of conversation in the public places, on the streets, and, in fact, all public places. In the county building the sheriff's office was draped in somber black and evidences of regret were displayed in the county jail.

JAMES A. ROGERS.—James A. Rogers who died May 25, 1895, was born in Cabot, Vt., June 30, 1833, and came to Michigan in his 10th year. He returned east in 1857 and married Miss Ellen Gilbert Chapin, returning to Michigan and settling in Grand Rapids in 1860. He read law in the office of Thaddeus Foote and soon became one of the most successful lawyers at the Kent county bar. He was a member of the firm of Miller & Rogers for 8 years and for many years previous to 1882, when impaired health necessitated his retirement from active practice, he was senior partner in the firm of Rogers, Clay & Sliter. Mr. Rogers leaves a wife and three daughters, Ellen C., a teacher in the central grammar school, Katherine, a student at the Michigan University, and Mrs. C. C. Follmer of Grand Rapids. He also leaves two brothers, Edward C. of Massachusetts, and C. L. Rogers of Grand Rapids.

ADOLPHUS L. SKINNER.—Adolphus L. Skinner died March 4, 1895, at Great Falls, Mont., where he had spent most of the past two years with his two sons. He was born in Pierport, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1834, and came to this State in 1840, residing in Jackson county until 1854, when he came to Kent county, settling in Oakfield township where he purchased 280 acres of land from the government in 1855, when he was 21 years of age. He cut a road through the woods to his land, cleared up his farm, which was heavily timbered, and resided thereon for 10 years. He was elected supervisor of Oakfield for 9 successive years. In 1865 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in the insurance, real estate and war claim business. He served two terms as a member of the board of review and equalization and was chairman of the board of supervisors during that time. He was register of deeds for this county 1891-93. Though in active business up to the expiration of his term of office, he had suffered from ill health for several years and the end was not wholly unexpected by his family. Mr. Skinner was known as an industrious and thoroughly reliable man and accumulated considerable property. He owned a large amount of real estate in Grand Rapids and also in Great Falls. His wife preceded him in death several years ago. He leaves two sons, Harry J., who is cashier of the Neihart State Bank at Great Falls, Mont., and Mark Skinner, who is connected with the First National Bank at Great Falls. Burial at Grand Rapids.

LEONARD SNYDER.—Leonard Snyder, ex-sheriff of Kent county and ex-city marshal, died in Grand Rapids at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Snyder, No. 80 Brainard street. Mr. Snyder would have been 90 years old next June 13, and the old settlers were preparing to give a reception in his honor at that date had not his sudden death interferred. He was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., June 13, 1805. His father was a farmer and he received a good common school education and learned the trade of a mason and plasterer at Schoharie, where the family removed when he was 12 years old. The death of his father threw him on his own resources when he was quite young and he remained in New York until 1838, when he came to Ann Arbor and entered into contract mason work, marrying Mrs. Lewis, widowed sister of Lewis and Robert Davidson of Grand Rapids. He came to Grand Rapids in 1842 and went into business as a contracting mason, but he was soon after elected constable and held the office for several years. He was appointed a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Dewitt C. Shoemaker for 1847-8, and was himself sheriff during the years 1851-4. He was elected city marshal on the democrat ticket in the years 1859, 1861, and 1862. He was twice married, his second wife dying eight years ago, and he leaves four daughters, Mrs. Almira Gould, Mrs. Sarah Snyder, Mrs. Amelia Currier and Mrs. Helen Crissman. Mr. Snyder was a man of strict integrity and truthfulness, and he bore an unblemished reputation as a charitable and public spirited man.

MRS. AARON B. TURNER.—Sarah C. Turner, the venerable wife of the Hon. Aaron B. Turner, died at the family residence, 113 Sheldon street, Grand Rapids, at 5:20 o'clock Thursday morning, August 23, 1894. She had for several years been a sufferer from bronchial troubles and her death was from an acute attack which medical science could not relieve. She was born in Clinton county, N. Y., December 7, 1824, and, with her parents, came to Grand Rapids, then a little settlement in the woods, at the age of 9 years. Her father, Capt. Willard Sibley, was the first to run a steamboat on Grand river, and played an important part in the early history of the city. On April 3, 1843, 51 years ago, she married Mr. Turner, and their long married life has been full of domestic happiness and peace. Of the nine children born to them seven still survive. They are Mrs. Ellen E. Wilson, Mrs. F. S. Milmine, Aaron B. Turner, Jr., Willard S. Turner and Mrs. T. J. Mosher of Grand Rapids; Mrs. George L. Jocelyn of Hannibal, Mo.; and Mrs. George Milmine of Toledo, O. There are twelve grandchildren. For 60 years Mrs. Turner lived here, and during her life the city developed from a hamlet to a metropolis. Amiable and kindly, all the old settlers will mourn her death, and her family will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in the loss of a true wife and a loving, affectionate mother. Burial in Fulton street cemetery.

DR. WILLIAM WOOD.—Dr. William Wood, the well known physician, died at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, January 13, 1895, aged 56 years, at his residence, 86 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, of paralysis. He was born in Elgin county, near St. Thomas, Ont., August 17, 1838. He remained with his parents on the farm during his youth, receiving a fair common school education. In 1856, when 18 years old, he entered the grammar school at St. Thomas, a school in that country intermediate between the high schools and the university of Toronto. From 1856 to 1860 his time was occupied with teaching school and attending the grammar school, which may be said to have mainly completed his preliminary education. October 1, 1860, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he remained two years, being graduated in medicine and surgery in the spring of 1862, and receiving his diploma in the departent of applied chemistry in June of the same year. He then began practice as a physician and surgeon in the village of Sparta, Ont., remaining there until he removed to Grand Rapids, June 4, 1864. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession there. He was president of the Grand Rapids Medical and Surgical Society in 1875, and was one of the charter members of the Michigan State Medical Society organized in 1866. He married Miss Louisa Kipp while living at Sparta, and leaves a widow and three children, Mrs. William Douglas of Chicago, Mrs. William Zeiss of Grand Rapids, and William Wood, Jr., of Denver, Col.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

BY ALBERT TOOLEY.

Name.	Residence.	Date of death.	Age.
Giles Ayers	Howell	Sept. 28, 1894	79
Mrs. Emma Brown	"	Sept. 10, 1894	71
Lynus L. Carpenter	Brighton	Jan. 11, 1895	51
Robert M. Davis	Handy	Feb. 10, 1895	......
Mrs. Sarah Davis	Howell	Jan. 22, 1895	83
Henry Hartman	Genoa	Oct. 15, 1894	72
Robert Holmes	Howell	Jan. 30, 1895	64
Mrs. Rebecca Hubbard	"	July 16, 1894	84
J. M. Jenks	Brighton	Dec. 30, 1894	76
Giles Lee	Green Oak	Sept. —, 1894	60
Mrs. Thomas Love	Howell	Oct. 24, 1894	80
George Nickerbacker	Handy	Nov. 14, 1894	......
Mrs. Sarah Palmer	Howell	Jan. 26, 1895	83
Mrs. G. Pearson	Brighton	Jan. 7, 1895	61
Robert Sloan	"	Aug. 21, 1894	90
George Steadman	Genoa	Nov. 8, 1894	......
Mrs. Matilda Sweet	Handy	Jan. 27, 1895	......
Benjamin F. Tuttle	"	Aug. 15, 1894	......
Mrs. Lydia A. Whitney	"	Nov. 9, 1894	......
Mrs. Lucretia A. Williams	"	June 7, 1894	......
John Wilson	Brighton	June 25, 1894	70
Samuel T. Younge	Howell	July 1, 1894	85

EX-GOV. EDWIN B. WINANS.—As the sun was sinking in the west on the evening of July 4, 1894, the life of ex-Governor Edwin B. Winans went out at the hour of 4:30, from an attack of pneumonia. The news of the death of Gov. Winans cast a feeling of sadness over the entire circle of his numerous acquaintances. In public and private life Mr. Winans had been known as a man of sterling integrity and good judgment. He had served the public in many ways officially, and from the town office to congress and the governor's chair, he had not been found wanting in standing by the principles he fearlessly and earnestly advocated. The people of Livingston county by the death of Mr. Winans have lost one of the highest types of manhood, and a man who, no matter how bitter the spirit of partisanship might grow, yet even his most bitter opponent respected him as a man of integrity of purpose, and of progressive aims. The people of Livingston county will ever miss this eternal exodus of an illustrious citizen. Edwin B. Winans was born at Avon, N. Y., May 16, 1826, and when 8 years of age was brought to Michigan by his parents, locating at Hamburg. There his father died while he was still young and the young Winans was early forced to work, learning the trade of cloth maker in the Hamburg woolen mills. He saved enough money to enter Albion college when he was 20 years old, intending to follow up with a law course at the University of Michigan. The outbreak of the gold fever in California in 1849 led him to go with a party of young fortune hunters to the Pacific coast, the young men making the journey across the continent on foot. He tired of mining, started a bank, prospered, grew homesick, came back to Michigan and then returned to California, where he remained until 1858, when he sold out all his California interests and came east. He settled on a 400 acre farm in Hamburg, where he resided at the time of his death. In 1861 he was elected to the legislature, serving two terms. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention, in 1877-81 judge of probate, and from 1883 to 1886 was a member of congress. In 1890 he was elected Governor by a plurality of 11,000 over James M. Turner, being the first Governor elected on a straight democratic ticket since the war. Gov. Winans was a clear headed, modest man, who possessed to an unusual degree the confidence of the agricultural and business interests of the State. In politics he was an uncompromising democrat, and in his public declarations he has always been an advocate of tariff reform and the free coinage of silver. Gov. Winans was married in 1855 to Elizabeth Galloway, whose parents were Livingston county pioneers. Mrs. Winans, two sons, George G. and Edwin B., and many friends survive the departed one.

MACOMB COUNTY.

BY GEO. H. CANNON.

Calvin Davis died April 30, 1895, aged 63 years. He was born July 27, 1832, on the homestead where he died. His father came to Michigan in 1824. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Macomb County Pioneer and Historical Society. A useful and honored citizen.

Augustus M. Hovey, born November 27, 1810, in Warsaw, Genesee county, N. Y., died February 14, 1895, aged 85 years. A resident of the township 70 years. Settled on section 2, in 1825.

Archibald M. Leod died March 25, 1895, aged nearly 85 years. He was a soldier in the civil war, a useful and highly respected citizen.

Mrs. Dexter Mussey died at her home in Armada village, March 15, 1895, aged 83 years. She was the wife of Hon. Dexter Mussey, who died several years ago. Mr. Mussey will be remembered by many as a member of the legislature and speaker of the house of representatives during the administration of Gov. Blair.

Catharine Wild Nye was born in Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., June 22, 1806. Married to Marcus Nye April 18, 1825, and came to Michigan the following month, residing in this county ever since. She died March 10, 1895, aged nearly 90 years. An older sister survives her. Her husband and her three children having been dead for many years.

Milton Nye died March 31, 1895, aged 68 years. A resident of Washington township all his life. Mr. Nye had done considerable surveying on the public lands in this State, Minnesota and Dakota.

Susan Perry was born February 21, 1802, united in marriage to Mr. Norman Perry in the spring of 1825 at Covington, Genesee county, N. Y., and moved directly to Macomb county. Mr. Perry was one of the early supervisors of the county. Mrs. Perry was a woman of a large and well balanced brain. Many of her pioneer neighbors would call on her for advice. She commenced her new married life right in the woods nearly 70 years ago, remaining on the same farm until her death, which occurred July 3, 1894.

Jacob T. B. Skillman died March 19, 1895, aged 75 years.

L. G. Sperry died February 11, 1895, aged 74 years.

Edwin Starkweather died February 7, 1895, aged 64 years. His whole life had been passed on his farm or at his home of late years in Romeo village. A man of blameless life.

John A. Tinsman, born in Hope, Warren county, N. J., April 2, 1809, died in Romeo, Mich., September 16, 1894, aged 85 years. Mr. Tinsman had been a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than 60 years. A man greatly respected by all who ever knew him. A resident of Macomb county 51 years.

Elijah Wilson died February 12, 1895, aged 64 years. Owner of the old homestead bought by his father in 1821 of the government, where he was born, lived and died.

John B. Youngs, born September 1, 1824, died May 19, 1895, aged 70 years. A resident of Macomb county 44 years.

MONROE COUNTY.

Mrs. Sylvanus Wright Curtiss.—Saturday evening, December 1, 1894, about 9:15 o'clock, while surrounded by her entire family, Mrs. Sylvanus Wright Curtiss passed peacefully to rest. She had been ailing for 3 years past, but her final illness, with blood poison resulting from cancer, lasted but one week. The deceased's maiden name was Miss Emily Anna Howe. She was born in New York state, November 15, 1830. At the age of about 8 years came with her parents to Michigan; and after spending a year or so at Wayne, they moved to Monroe, where she spent the most of her life. On November 5, 1854, she married Major Sylvanus W. Curtiss, who survives her with three of their four children, Walter Clark, Mary Harriet, and Sylvanus W. Curtiss, Jr. Mrs. Curtiss joined the M. E. church at an early age and has been a consistent member ever since. She was a good friend and neighbor, kind and generous to the deserving, and a model wife and mother, devoted to home and family.

Henry Heck.—Tuesday evening, December 11, 1894, at his residence in the first ward, occurred the death of Henry Heck, from ulceration of the stomach. Mr. Heck was born in Baden, Germany, July 15, 1832, and at the age of 14 arrived in Monroe, and for nearly half a century has been a constant resident, making for himself a name for honesty and good citizenship, admired by all who knew him. November 7, 1854, at St. Michael's church, Monroe, he was married to Miss Apolina Imhoff, also a native of Baden; and to them were born thirteen children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Heck began life as a butcher and followed the business until about one year before his death, when on account of failing health, he transferred it to his sons. During his long residence here he never held a political office but once, and that was in 1862, when he was elected collector of the first ward. Among the farmers and stock raisers of Monroe county and southern and western Michigan Mr. Heck was well and favorably known.

Lucien B. Miller.—Lucien B. Miller was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 6, 1831, and died at his home in Lasalle township, Friday, December 7, 1894. Funeral was held at the "White church" the following Sunday morning, Rev. Phillips officiating. The immense attendance upon the occasion was a tribute of personal affection and splendid memories of friends and neighbors. Mr. Miller was a pioneer citizen who spent all but one year of the 63¾ years of his life in this county. It was the "wild west" when his parents brought him here, but he lived to see its wilderness and swamps converted into thriving cities and villages and productive farms. He lived to see railroads substituted for the stage coach, and the telegraph and telephone pass away as scientific wonders to take their place as the lackeys of men. At the age of 21 he was united in marriage to Miss Lorain B. Johnson, whose parents had a few years previous come from York state and settled in Lasalle township. The result of this marriage was seven children, four sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living. The oldest died while in infancy; the other, the youngest daughter, died about 2 years ago. The surviving children are Clarence L., merchant and postmaster at Lasalle; Clifford I., of Morenci, Mich., clergyman of the U. B. church; Mrs. Fred Heck, Mrs. Orban; Munson and Lucien B., Jr., who still reside at home; all of whom were permitted to be in attendance at the bedside the last few days of their father's illness. His death was not unexpected, for he had been a constant sufferer for nearly a dozen years, the result of a serious illness at that time. Although deprived of health and sick in body, his mind retained the vigor and force which made him a leader socially and politically. As a man and citizen he needs no eulogy. A lifetime lived and spent in the interest of his fellows has left its impress upon the town in which he has lived so long and so diligently labored. He was an untiring worker and despised the shame of idle hands and useless living. His kind-heartedness was as wide as want, and his hand and home were ever open in private and public charity. Neither the wandering mendicant or the church building committee ever applied to him in vain, and church spires of all denominations within a radius of many miles stand a monument to his philanthropy. In early life Mr. Miller entered the democratic whirlpool of political vicissitudes, and was known a democrat, upright and conscientious, and was always a strength in the council chambers of his party. He was supervisor of his town for a number of years, and also justice of the peace; he also discharged the duties of representative in the State legslature for two successive terms (1877 and 1879), and through his efforts some of the most important game laws were enacted. Mr. Miller leaves an honorable name and an honorable family to enjoy it.

MRS. MARY OHR.—Another one of the first members of Trinity Lutheran church has answered the final summons, at the ripe old age of 88 years, 1 month and 11 days. On Saturday morning Mrs. Mary Ohr, mother of Fred G. and George Ohr, died at the residence of the former, with whom she had made her home since the death of her husband in 1855. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 27th, 1806 and married John Michael Ohr at Breitnau, Bavaria, in 1836. They emigrated to America in 1846 and settled south of Monroe in the town of Monroe. One year after the death of Mr. Ohr they moved to Monroe where she has since resided. The deceased leaves two sons, twenty-two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

BY HENRY H. HOLT.

James H. Lobdell.—James H. Lobdell, the first sheriff of Muskegon county, died at his home in Trent in this county, on the 19th of September, 1894. Mr. Lobdell was born in Fairfield, Vt., September 6, 1818. He settled in Chemung county, N. Y., in 1835 and engaged in freighting on the canal, being the owner of a boat. In 1843 he settled at Eaton Rapids, Mich., moving to Lansing in 1849, and to Muskegon county in 1857. He brought the first stock of goods to Casnovia. Muskegon county was organized in 1859 and on April 4 of that year Mr. Lobdell was elected sheriff, thus becoming Muskegon county's first sheriff. He was rich in reminiscences of those pioneer days, a man well known to more than one generation, especially throughout the eastern portion of this county. It was such men who brought this section through the vicissitudes of pioneer perils, making possible the greater prosperity of today. Mr. Lobdell had those qualities which distinguished so many of the early settlers, and among them was a familiar and conspicuous example of what sturdy application and persevering industry could accomplish.

Captain William Mees.—William Mees, the oldest captain on the lakes, died at Muskegon, Thursday morning, February 14, 1895. Two weeks before he died he gave a sketch of his early experiences at the request of ex-Lieutenant Governor Holt. He was born in Somersetshire, Eng. in 1826. His father was an officer in the English navy. At 12 young Mees embarked on a small craft and sailed for Quebec. He arrived in Chicago eight months later and began his perilous career on Lake Michigan. At 23 he took command of the "Roberts" running between, Muskegon and Chicago, in the pioneer lumber days. There had been no improvements made on the Muskegon harbor at that time, and navigation was extremely dangerous as the harbor would allow of but seven feet of water. In 1855 he went on the Algoma where he remained two years, then took charge of the new tug, Martin A. Ryerson, on which he stayed 9 years. During all this time there was no life saving station and Captain Mees assisted at least a dozen vessels in distress, and very many times it was through his fearlessness of danger that lives were saved. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. O. C. Tompkins of Lansing, and Mrs. Robert Foster of Muskegon.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

BY CHARLES F. DAVIS.

WILLIAM E. HATCH.—William E. Hatch, born August 10, 1818, in the township of Grattan, Tompkins county, N. Y., died September 14, 1894. Mr. Hatch came to Michigan, July 5, 1841, and located in the township of Salem, Washtenaw county, and devoted considerable of his time at carpenter labor, this being his trade. Mr. Hatch came to Elmira township and located the east one-half of southeast one-quarter of section fifteen, and the east one-half of the northeast one-quarter of section fifteen, built thereon a dwelling and lived with his son Charles and family up to the time of his death. He built one of the largest frame barns in this section, doing the entire work himself and not a mistake was made. Mr. Hatch was a member of the Presbyterian church, a straightforward, upright man and had many friends in this section. We lost a good neighbor, a friend and a Christian. He leaves one heir C. L. Hatch, with whom he lived and died.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

BY CHAS. W. GRANT.

SAMUEL ALLEN.—Samuel Allen, an old resident of Saginaw, died December 10, 1894, at Ludington, from an accident while at his work, aged nearly 74 years. It appears that Mr. Allen was at work as a ship carpenter on the F. & P. M. steamer No. 4, at Ludington. He went to his work on the boat about 6:45 in the morning, and because of a misstep fell through the open hatchway down into the hold of the vessel. The accident was not witnessed by any one, and it was not until half an hour afterwards that the unfortunate man was found lying in the hold. He lived but a few minutes after removal. Deceased was a skilled mechanic and evidences of his handiwork are to be found in many a home in Saginaw. He was nearly 74 years of age, though of strong and robust constitution. His wife and two daughters, Mrs. William T. Markey of Saginaw, and Mrs. W. P. Brown of Ludington, survive him. Mrs. John Weller of Saginaw is a sister of the deceased. Mrs. Markey is a daughter by a former marriage.

FERD A. ASHLEY.—Ferd A. Ashley, city controller, and one of the best known citizens of Saginaw, dropped dead suddenly of heart disease shortly after 4 o'clock p. m., March 16, 1895. Mr. Ashley was just going up the steps of the Turkish bath establishment of William H. Lavigne, on North Jefferson avenue, when the shock overtook him and ended his life like a flash. Thus was suddenly removed from earth's busy scenes, in the midst of his usefulness, one who has for years been prominently identified with the municipal affairs of Saginaw. A more capable, faithful and obliging public official never lived, and his sudden death is a great loss to the city, to whose service he had given some of the best years of his life, and whose interests he had guarded so zealously. Ferd A. Ashley was born January 6, 1841, at Ypsilanti, and was therefore 54 years of age. In his youth he removed to Detroit where he studied law in the office of Buell & Morrow, and on completing his studies was admitted to the bar in that city, being obliged to wait a few months until he attained his majority. Shortly afterwards he enlisted as a private in the 23d Michigan infantry, in which he served during the war. He was promoted to lieutenant and when mustered out was acting captain of his company. At the close of the war Mr. Ashley returned to Detroit and soon thereafter removed to Saginaw, which has since been his home. He did not take up the practice of his profession as a lawyer, although he pursued his studies and passed examinations until he was qualified to practice in the supreme court of Michigan and also in the United States supreme court. For a number of years he was in the office of Nelson Holland as bookkeeper, and on the formation of the board of water commissioners, in 1873, was made its first secretary. John G. Owen was president of the board and W. R. Burt treasurer. Mr. Ashley afterwards became city clerk, which position he continued to hold for 9 years, the value of his services in that responsible position being so recognized that he was reelected by the council on the expiration of his several terms. He was noted for his knowledge of parliamentary rules and rules of the council, and because of this was often enabled to give valuable counsel and assistance to the presiding officer as well as to the body itsef. He had been city controller for two years. For many years he was a resident of the fifth ward, and from 1872 until 1878 represented it in the council. His work was always well in hand, and whatever task he undertook was performed in a thorough manner. In politics he was an ardent republican. Mr. Ashley was a member of St. Bernard commandery, No. 16, K. T., of Saginaw lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., and other masonic bodies, also a charter member of East Saginaw lodge No. 24, A. O. U. W., and a member of Gordon Granger post, G. A. R. He was a prominent member of the East Side Club and has acted as its secretary since its organization. He was a keen sportsman, and since 1884 has made annual trips with Mayor Mershon and several chosen companions to the far west in the car City of Saginaw. He accompanied the party the season before his death to Dakota but because of ill health was obliged to stop with the car at Dawson, while his comrades journeyed on into the Bad Lands. For some years he had suffered from heart and lung trouble, and from November, 1893, made a stay of some weeks at Alma sanitarium. For some months his condition had grown worse, although he continued at his post. Three sisters survive him, Mrs. H. C. Ripley of Saginaw, Mrs. Oliver Goldsmith of Detroit, and Mrs. L. M. Miller of Chicago.

M. T. BAILEY, SR.—M. T. Bailey, Sr., an old resident of Saginaw, died September 6, 1894. He was born near Milford, Maine, May 2, 1821, and in 1854 became a resident of Port Huron, where he engaged in lumbering. In that city he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Holihan, who with their two chidren, Mrs. Ralph Loveland, and M. T. Bailey, Jr., survive him. In 1864 he removed with his family to Saginaw, where he continued in the lumbering business. Throughout his long residence in Saginaw he has commanded the respect and esteem of all.

HATTON M. BEACH.—Hatton M. Beach, an old and respected resident of Bridgeport, died at his home in that township Friday morning, May 17, 1895, at 2 o'clock, of kidney and liver trouble. He was born at Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y., August 11, 1818, and was therefore nearly 77 years of age. He came to this county in the fall of 1837, entering the employ of his uncle, the late Gardner Williams. In 1838 he moved to Springfield, near Pontiac, remaining there two years. In 1841 he settled on the farm where he died. He was married August 11, 1845, to Miss Mary Bow. She survives him, as do three children, M. S. Beach of Birch Run, Noah Beach and Mrs. E. C. Foote of Bridgeport. Deceased was an uncle of E. L. Beach and Controller Willard Shattuck of Saginaw. He was highly respected in Bridgeport.

MRS. SARAH I. BIRNEY.—Mrs. Sarah I. Birney, a resident of Saginaw for the last 41 years, died at her home, 521 North Harrison street, at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock Monday evening, July 9, 1894, of heart failure. The death of Mrs. Birney removes one more of the old residents of Saginaw, makes the little band of noble women who have labored together for years for every good work one smaller; brings to may homes the peculiar sadness that comes when old neighborly ties are snapped. Mrs. Birney, whose maiden name was Croffard, was born in Cincinnati, January 13, 1829. Her early life was spent there, and in August, 1845, she married the late Dr. Dian Birney, who died in August, 1863. In 1847 Dr. and Mrs. Birney came to Saginaw, where Mrs. Birney has since resided. She was a member of the Michigan avenue M. E. church, and had been a woman of unusual vigor. One son, Robert J. Birney, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Seymour, survive her. A sister, Mrs. Anna Kelly, lives in Ohio.

EDWARD R. BLOEDEN.—Supervisor Edward R. Bloeden, one of Saginaw's best known and most respected citizens, died at his home at the corner of Weadock avenue and Tuscola street, about 5 o'clock Monday evening, January 21, 1895. He had been sick but a little more than a week, having been stricken with paralysis at the court house on Friday, January 11. At that time he was just leaving the building after the morning session and the stroke left him helpless on the floor of the building. He was found soon afterwards and removed to his home, where he was cared for. It was known at once that he could not recover from the stroke and during the few remaining days of his life he was given the best care that medical skill and thoughtfulness could provide. Edward R. Bloeden was born in Berlin, Prussia, January 17, 1832, and hence had just passed the 63d year of his life. His father was employed in the postal service of the Prussian government but at the age of 18 Edward left the fatherland and came to this country arriving in New York April 12, 1850. Two years after he came to Saginaw, locating first in what was then called Lower Saginaw, being the west side. This was in July, 1852. In October of the same year he moved to the east side where he has since lived. For some years Mr. Bloeden was engaged in the restaurant business, achieving great popularity in this line by his courteous treatment and unvarying good nature. He conducted successively places in various parts of the city and built up a prosperous trade. For a time he was engaged as bookkeeper for a Bay City firm, though he lived in Saginaw all the time. On April 10, 1858, Mr. Bloeden was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Riegel, the ceremony being performed by Justice of the Peace Seth Willey, one of the oldest justices of the city. His wife still survives him, having been his companion for nearly 40 years. The couple were blessed with four children, G. A. Bloeden, now living in New York City, Mrs. Charles E. Pendell of San Francisco, Mrs. Louis Mautner and Mrs. R. P. Alden, both of Saginaw. Mr. Bloeden enlisted as a volunteer on August 14, 1861. He was mustered into the volunteer service in October at Grand Rapids, being a member of Co. M., 3d Michigan cavalry, Captain Thomas Saylor. He served honorably for 3 years and was mustered out in November, 1864. The deceased was a charter member of the Germania society, being connected with the Krenken Unterstuetzens verein, a branch of that organization. He was also affiliated with the G. A. R. in a prominent manner and with the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Bloeden was universally popular, having friends in all walks of life, and attaching himself to his acquaintances by his affability and open frankness of nature, as well as his unswerving fidelity to friendship. Mr. Bloeden has always been an enthusiastic republican, believing firmly in the soundness of the principles of the party. He first entered politics in an active way in 1866, when he was honored with the nomination for county clerk. He was elected by a large majority and after having served one term with faithfulness was reelected in 1868. He has also been supervisor of the third ward several times. He was discharging the duties of this office when his fatal illness came. He has been subject to similar attacks so that death was not totally unexpected.

J. E. CROSBY.—J. E. Crosby, aged 76, one of the pioneers of Saginaw county, died April 14, 1895, at his residence in Swan Creek. He drove the first team from Saginaw to St. Charles, and was born in Madison county, N. Y., and came to Michigan 40 years ago. He resided on the farm where he died about 30 years. Four daughters and two sons, all married, survive him. He was well known throughout the county, as he has been drawn as circuit court juror and held several offices in Swan Creek township, among which was that of justice of the peace.

PHILLIP DOYLE.—Phillip Doyle died at his residence, 914 South Harrison street, at 3:45 a. m., August 15, 1894, from paralysis, with which he was stricken on the 28th of January. Two weeks later he suffered a second stroke, since which time he grew gradually weaker day by day, until the end came at the hour stated. Mr. Doyle was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, June 22, 1824, and was therefore 70 years of age last June. In 1843 the family removed to Picton, Ont., where Mr. Doyle was married on May 4, 1844, to Elizabeth Crofts. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Doyle removed to Saginaw, where he has lived since. He soon became one of the most expert salt makers and had charge of the salt making at George F. Williams & Bros., for some 20 years prior to the time that firm went out of business. For the last five years he had not been engaged in active work. In 1877 Mr. Doyle joined the then popular red ribbon movement, and was a prominent figure during the life of the movement and a monument until the day of his death of the beneficent effects of that uprising. He was a man of strong character and high integrity. He was the father of thirteen children, eight of whom and his widow survive him.

DR. ARPHAX FARNSWORTH.—Dr. Arphax Farnsworth, the upright citizen, true friend and beloved physician, quietly passed away at 3 o'clock Monday morning, February 11, 1895, at his home, 303 North Jefferson avenue. Of him it can truly be said, "His end was peace." As the sands of life ebbed away he was unconscious, and in this condition he remained to the end. Death was due to an affection of the brain, and all that medical skill and loving care could do was unavailing to prolong life. Dr. Farnsworth had been a resident of Saginaw for over 35 years, and throughout its length and breadth he was known and universally esteemed. In the ranks of his profession he stood high, and in the many homes he has long been wont to visit as a physician he was also regarded as a trusted friend, his kindly and sympathetic nature endearing him to all. Dr. Farnsworth was born in Lewis, Essex county, N. Y., January 25, 1829. His father was a farmer, who settled in this country in 1810, and served in the war of 1812. Deceased received a good district school education, afterwards teaching school during the winter, and assisted in the work on his father's farm in the summer months. After attending the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, N. Y., for one year, he went to McGrawsville, where he entered the manual labor school, founded by Gerritt Smith. In 1856 he began the study of medicine, with Dr. Brown, of Hosmer, N. Y., and in 1857 attended the medical college of Cleveland, O., whence he graduated with honors in 1859. He shortly after removed to Saginaw, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, being the first to introduce homeopathy into this section of the country. Although the new system was not cordially received at first, his skillful treatment of diseases won confidence and gained for him an extensive practice. He held the positions of city physician and United States pension surgeon for a term of years, and was a member of the Royal Arcanum, St. Bernard commandery No. 16, K. T., and also of several other masonic orders. On October 20, 1858, he was married to Miss Hattie L. Niles, of Amber, N. Y., who together with his son, Dr. W. A. Farnsworth, survive him. The latter, who has resided at Petoskey for a few years, was with his father in his last hours. The hope and trust of Dr. Farnsworth, in a future life is beautifully set forth in an entry in a private memorandum book found after his death by his son, Dr. W. A. Farnsworth. It is as follows. "The defects and littleness of humanity pass away when we measure a Jesus Christ and count the upward steps of the human feet. Man need not fear death, for He who planned such a world as this, and such a human mind for such a world, must be fully trusted in man's last hour. If man is the only creature that ascends he must be the child and favorite of his Maker and in death will still climb up. Why should he climb so grandly unless at the head of the massive stairway he is to meet the open arms of his Father?" Funeral services were held at the house, Wednesday morning, February 13, at 10 o'clock, to which the intimate personal friends were invited. The remains were then conducted to the Masonic Temple, where St. Bernard commandery, No. 16, K. T., took charge, holding their impressive services at 11 o'clock a. m. At the conclusion of these ceremonies the public at large were permitted to view the remains, when they were taken to Forest Lawn cemetery.

ENGLEHART FEIGE.—Englehart Feige, one of the pioneers of Saginaw and a well known and greatly esteemed citizen, died at 12:30 Wednesday morning, April 24, 1895, of old age. He was born in Wald Rappel, Germany, May 21, 1811, and was therefore within one month of being 84 years of age. He came to this county in 1846, and to Saginaw in 1855. He leaves a wife and four sons, Henry, Charles, Ernest and George.

JEREMIAH FISHER.—The many friends of Jeremiah Fisher will learn with deep regret of his death which occurred Monday morning, February, 18, 1895, at his residence, 514 North Washington avenue, Saginaw, after an illness of four months of cancer of the liver. He was 60 years of age, and for years was one of the best known builders and contractors in the city. Mr. Fisher was born in Mt. Vernon, O., September 8, 1834, and moved to Saginaw in 1862. In his occupation as a builder he has done much in beautifying and adding to the welfare of the city. The Bliss block, Cross block, Crary school building, Hoyt school building, and a large number of stores and residences, with the Sage block at Bay City, speak well of his thorough methods of work. He served very acceptably two terms as alderman. In all his dealings he was honest and inspired confidence with those with whom he had business. He was of a generous nature, ever ready to aid according to his ability in all religious and charitable matters. He has been a faithful and efficient member of the Methodist church ever since he came to Saginaw, and has served in various ways to promote the spiritual and moral welfare of the community. Being of a genial temperament and social disposition he made himself a pleasing social or traveling companion. In the home circle he was tenderly loved. He leaves a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

MRS. ELIZABETH FUST.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fust died Thursday morning, July 26, 1894, at the residence of her son-in-law, Theodore Schwartz, 1227 Johnson street, Saginaw, of liver and kidney trouble, aged 68 years. She was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has been a resident of Saginaw 30 years. She leaves five children, three daughters and two sons.

MRS. JOHN A. GIBSON.—Mrs. John A. Gibson died at her home, 210 South Porter street, at 2:30 o'clock Friday morning, February 22, 1895, of heart trouble, which had confined her to her bed for several weeks. In her death Saginaw loses one more of those pioneers around whom memories cluster. This ever narrowing circle of early settlers sustained relations to each other from neighborly associations such as are not formed today. They were dependent on conditions that are past, conditions that made the community more nearly like the family. Mrs. Gibson came here immediately after her marriage at Ann Arbor, June 17, 1852. Those who have known her for the intervening 43 years must fully appreciate the true worth of the loyal, unassuming, ever faithful Christian life she lived. To them as well as to her immediate family her death brings a sense of personal loss. During her last illness she had been sensible of no serious suffering. Day by day the sands of life ebbed lower. Tuesday evening consciousness left her, and gradually she sank to her final rest. Mrs. Gibson, whose maiden name was Naomi J. Bedell, was born at Saratoga, N. Y., April 4, 1821. When she was a young child the family removed to Michigan. She was the mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy. A daughter, Mrs.

Kate McCullen, lives in Saginaw, and a son, Lewis J., is in business in Duluth. He arrived in Saginaw Sunday morning. To her children and aged husband the loss of a kind, loving mother and affectionate devoted wife will be irreparable.

MICHAEL G. KLEMM.—Michael G. Klemm died at Saginaw hospital at 3:45 Thursday afternoon, December 13, 1894, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Klemm had been in poor health since July, and for some time it had been known that he was suffering from appendicitis. Medical remedies failing, his physicians advised an operation, but Mr. Klemm would not consent until convinced that it afforded his only chance. He was taken to Saginaw hospital where the operation was performed. He rallied from the first effects but his constitution gave way under the strain and he died as above stated. He was born in Saginaw November 22, 1856. He was the son of Leonard Klemm, who survives him. On May 29 he was married to Miss Mary Flach in Detroit. He leaves beside his widow five children and three brothers, Conrad of Salzburg, John of San Francisco, and Adam of Saginaw. Mr. Klemm was an esteemed citizen and served the old city of Saginaw from the fifth ward from 1887 to 1890. He was a member of the Lutheran church of the Holy Cross.

WILLIAM MCBAIN.—William McBain, the well known insurance agent of Saginaw, died September 15, 1894, after an illness of a few days. Deceased was born at LaGuerre, Huntington county, Canada, February 3, 1823, and was therefore 71 years of age at the time of his death. He was married at Montreal December 18, 1849, to Miss Catherine McIntosh of that city. Mr. McBain moved with his family to East Saginaw in 1867 and engaged in the grocery and lumber business. In 1880 he concluded to change his business and founded the insurance firm of William McBain & Son, the business of which, owing largely to the enterprise and push of deceased, rapidly increased until it became one of the largest in the valley. He was the father of eight children, seven of whom survive him and five of whom are married. He also leaves three grandchildren and two sisters, Mrs. Alexander Young of Nanimo, B. C., and Mrs Alexander Walsh of Huntington, Canada; also two half brothers, John A. McDonald of LaGuerre, Canada, and Alexander McDonald of LaCrosse, Wis. The living children are Mrs. Alexander Charlison of New Westminster, B. C.; Mrs. W. T. Wood of Kammloops, B. C.; Mrs. H. P. Collins, of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Myrtie McBain of Saginaw; E. A. McBain of Omaha, Neb; H. A. McBain of New Orleans, and W. Fred McBain of Grand Rapids. His wife also survives him, but was not present when he died, being on her way home from British Columbia. In the message sent to her she was told her husband was very lonely and she was much needed, but she was not apprised of his death. Personally Mr. McBain was a pleasant and genial companion and had a large circle of friends to whom his death will prove a genuine affliction and the city can ill afford to lose such a sterling business man and upright citizen.

JOSHUA MCCULLEN.—Joshua McCullen died at his residence, 701 South Porter street, Saginaw, at 8:30 a. m., Tuesday, February 12, 1895, of uremic poisoning. He was born in Saginaw August 1, 1841, and was therefore over 53 years of age. He was married to Annie Burns November 28, 1869. He had lived in Saginaw all his life and was universally known and highly respected. He was deputy sheriff five years. He was a brother to Lawrence, Thomas, William, Frank and Norman McCullen, all of Saginaw. His sisters are: Mrs. Helen Barnes, of Indiana; Mrs. McSweeny, of Saginaw; Mrs. Metcalf, of Custer, Mich.; Mrs. Adams, of Wisconsin.

JOHN MCINTOSH.—The township of Taymouth lost a highly respected citizen on Tuesday, May 14, 1895, when the angel of death called away to a happier land the spirit of John McIntosh, and left only a body of lifeless clay. Mr. McIntosh was born in Blairathel, Perthshire, Scotland, 78 years ago, and came to America in 1852. In 1854 he located in Saginaw county and has always been one of the foremost citizens of Taymouth, where he has resided on his beautiful farm. He, with Mr. Andrew Leach, now deceased, and Mr. John Farqueheson, were the founders of the First Presbyterian church of Taymouth. He has been an elder and a member of this church ever since its organization, as well as one of its chief supporters. He has held positions as supervisor, treasurer, highway commissioner, and was a hard worker on the school board. His wife died five years before. He leaves two brothers in Taymouth, and a sister in Scotland. He was beloved by all and will be sadly missed both from his pew in his church, from which he was seldom absent, and at the old homestead, as well as by those to whom he has been both a father and a kind friend.

MRS. SAMUEL MCKENZIE.—Mrs. Samuel McKenzie died Saturday morning, October 27, 1894, after several months of weary suffering. Nancy Hearns was born in Ontario July 26, 1842. She was married October 31, 1866, at Belleville, to Samuel McKenzie. In the spring of 1867 Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie came to Saginaw, which has since been their home. Mrs. McKenzie was a consistent Christian woman, a member of the M. E. church, a warm friend and true neighbor. Many outside of the home circle will regret that her useful life has been closed. She leaves a son, Jason H., and daughter May, as well as a husband and mother, who has been with her for months.

JOHN MASON.—John Mason, aged 65 years, one of Saginaw's best known citizens, died Friday morning, July 20, 1894, at 1:20 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. J. Bauer, 443 North Second street, of dropsy. Deceased has resided in Saginaw since 1848 and witnesed the growth of the city from a village to its present metropolitan proportions. He bored the first salt well in this section and was known throughout the oil regions more epecially Petrolia, Ont., where he sunk many wells. He had accumulated a considerable competency and leaves a wife, four sons, Frank, Arthur, John and William, and one daughter, Mrs. W. J. Bauer.

HENRY MOILES, SR.—Henry Moiles, Sr., one of Saginaw's oldest citizens,died Sunday afternoon, July 22, 1894, at Remus, Mich., where he had been spending a few weeks with his son Henry. He was in his 90th year and his death was caused by old age rather than by disease, for up till within a few days of his decease he was hearty and apparently in good health. The deceased was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1804, and came to this country in 1855, first settling in Detroit. After one year's residence in that city he moved to Saginaw and has lived here ever since. He leaves seven children, all but one of whom are sons. They are Charles, Henry and Mrs. L. S. Laing of Saginaw, William of Washington, and George, James and John of Spanish River, Ont. The deceased will be missed by hundreds of others who were attracted to him by his kindness of heart and obliging manner. After sharing the trials and privations of pioneer days in the valley, he lived to take pride in the growth and prosperity of the city he had so long called his home. His end was peace, for of him it can truly be said, he has fallen asleep.

MRS. SARAH A. MORSE.—Mrs. Sarah A. Morse, one of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of Taymouth, died on Thursday afternoon, June 21, 1894, of consumption and old age, at the advanced age of 78 years. Mrs. Morse was one of the oldest residents in the county, settling on the farm where she died in 1837. She leaves five sons, James W., Archibald, Silas and Elias J. Morse, of Taymouth, and Nathaniel Morse, of Haley, Mich., and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Woodward of Taymouth.

THOMAS W. NEWRICK.—At 10 o'clock Friday morning, January 25, 1895, Thos. W. Newrick died at St. Mary's hospital, of creeping paralysis. Mr. Newrick was born in England about 60 years ago. When a mere lad he left home and went to Australia. When he returned, after several years, his people had gone from his old home, and he finally located them in Canada. Some 35 years ago he came to Saginaw and at one time conducted a ferry across the Tittabawassee river, not far from the State road bridge. In 1871 he engaged in the grocery business on South Porter street. This he conducted until about 10 years ago, when he went to Hemlock City, where he carried on a grocery, dry goods, boots and shoes, furniture and hardware business, the several branches occupying different stores. Two years ago his wife died. One daughter, Mrs. Nellie Keckler, is his only survivor. Mr. Newrick was an upright man and gave close attention to his business. In politics he was a consistent democrat, and discharged his full duty in the ranks, but never aspired to office. Some years ago he was secretary of the Saginaw County Agricultural Society. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal church and Saginaw Valley lodge No. 154, F. & A. M.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN.—Michael O'Brien died Wednesday morning July 18, 1894, at his home, 425 Carrollton Street, of heart disease, aged 60 years. He leaves a wife, two sons, William, of Saginaw, and James, of Washburn, also two daughters, Mrs. John Palmer, and Miss Anna O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien leaves also a mother and two brothers and a sister living in Paris, Ont. Deceased was a member of Penoyer post, G. A. R., and Zenith lodge No. 2049, Knights of Honor. He had been a resident of Saginaw 34 years.

DARWIN A. PETTIBONE.—At 2:30 Sunday morning October 14, 1894, Darwin A. Pettibone laid down the burdens of a long and active career at his home in the village of Bridgeport. He had been in failing health for two years, death resulting from paresis. Deceased was born at Clay, Onondaga county, N. Y., September 8, 1827, and removed with his parents to Ypsilanti when 4 years of age. His education was completed at the State University, Ann Arbor, and when he left he adopted the profession of surveyor, in which he had some practical instruction from his father as well as considerable experience. In 1852 he settled in Bridgeport, where he resided up to the time of his death. In the capacity of surveyor he surveyed and laid out Frankenmuth, Vassar, Caro, Cass City and other places, and also did some work on the western division of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad. He also was engaged in laying out and publishing maps of Saginaw county in the early days. In 1862 he built a shingle mill and erected salt works at Bridgeport, which were destroyed by fire in 1866. He was for many years prior to 1881 supervisor of Bridgeport township. Mr. Pettibone was engaged for a number of years in the real estate business, having an office on Genesee avenue in Saginaw. He was noted for his benevolent temperament and during his long life performed many deeds of charity that made the world better for his having lived in it. The last deed he signed was one donating the site of the M. E. church at Bridgeport to its trustees and the bell in the church tower, which was also one of his gifts, tolled a requiem to the memory of the departed when his death was announced. June 29, 1857, he was united in marriage to Adaline Lull, who with one daughter, Miss Marian, are left to mourn the loss of a good husband and affectionate father.

MRS. CAROLINE RIEGEL.—Mrs. Caroline Riegel, for 45 years a resident of Saginaw, passed into rest Thursday morning, May 2, 1895, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Bloeden, at the corner of Tuscola street and North Weadock avenue. Deceased was born at New Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, April 18, 1816, and was united in marriage with G. A. Riegel in Berlin in 1841. She emigrated to this country with her husband in 1850, coming direct to Saginaw. For two years they resided on the site of the present county jail and then removed to the east side of the river, owning the property long known as Bellevue hall, which after its destruction by fire some years ago was rebuilt and later on its name changed to the armory, upon its occupancy by the Saginaw Rifles. Mrs. Riegel had a bad fall about the time of the death of her son-in-law, Edward Bloeden, about three months before. She never recovered from its effects and on Monday she suffered a stroke of paralysis. Her daughter, Mrs. Edward Bloeden, four grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren survive her. Funeral at 2 p. m., on Sunday, from the residence.

ELEAZER ROUND.—Eleazer Round aged 61 years, died on Sunday, April 14, 1895, at the family residence in Tittabawassee township, of consumption. Deceased was born in New York, N. Y., and has been an esteemed resident of Saginaw county for the past 30 years. His wife, three sons and two daughters survive him.

NICHOLAS SCHMELZER.—Nicholas Schmelzer died at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, July 5, 1894, at his home, 1100 South Washington avenue, of cancer of the stomach, aged 67 years. He had been a resident of Saginaw 45 years and was one of the best known merchants in the valley. He was for many years a prominent grocer, doing business first at 1120 South Tilden street, and later at the corner of Sheridan avenue and Hoyt street. Of late years he has been engaged in the furniture business at the last named location. He leaves three sons, John, Frank and Joseph Schmelzer, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles Alber and Miss Libbie Schmelzer.

HORACE T. SLADE.—The death of Horace T. Slade, which occurred from old age at 4:15 Wednesday morning, August 29, 1894, at the residence of his son, George W. Slade, 317 South Sixth street, removes from earth's busy scenes one who for a little over 29 years has been a most estimable citizen of Saginaw. The deceased was born in Alstead, N. H., in 1809, and resided there until manhood and was married to Arella T. Holbrook. With his family he removed to Detroit in 1852 there engaging in the grocery business with Samuel H. Webster, now of Saginaw. The members of the firm made a prospecting trip to Saginaw in 1854, but returned to Detroit and continued in business four years longer. Mr. Slade then made Grand Rapids his home, where he entered the lumber business. He removed to Saginaw in 1865, again becoming associated with Mr. Webster in the lumber and salt business at Zilwaukee. In this he continued until he was no longer able by reason of advancing years to remain in business, since which time he gave himself up to the enjoyment of quiet home life. He came of a long-lived family, being the last of the family of Slades in his native place, of which his father and three brothers lived until their combined ages was 388 years. Mr. Slade was a good citizen in every sense of the word, and had many warm friends in the city that so long has been his home. He leaves four children, Norman H. Slade, George W. Slade and Lewis C. Slade, of Saginaw, and Mrs. H. R. Frazer, of Syracuse, N. Y., all of whom were at his bedside when he passed away.

JAY SMITH.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 20, 1895, Jay Smith started for his farm on the Gratiot road, about five miles from the city. Less than two hours later a telephone message announced that he was dead. The news spread with remarkable rapidity and soon it was the one thing talked about. Mr. Smith started for his farm without a full appreciation of the chilliness of the weather. He wore a light overcoat and had a light lap robe. When he reached his farm he was thoroughly chilled. His appearance alarmed his foreman, Martin Ingle, who suggested that he had better get into the buggy and drive Mr. Smith home. Mr. Smith said he was feeling badly but thought he would lie down for a few minutes and rest. There is no house on the farm and Buffalo robes were brought and a bed improvised. Shortly afterwards Mr. Ingle again suggested that he would take Mr. Smith home. His reply was that he was breathing with difficulty and perhaps he had better go. No time was lost in getting him into the buggy and then before Mr. Ingle could take his place beside him he fell over on the seat and was dead. He was taken to the home of G. W. Hudson as quickly as possible, but efforts at restoration only proved the truth of Mr. Ingle's fears. Mr. Smith had suffered from a heart trouble for three or four years, but it was only within the last few months that he had said anything about it. Last fall while at Higgins Lake he overexerted himself while chasing a deer in the water with a boat. Since that time his heart trouble has been more alarming. It is thought that his becoming so thoroughly chilled riding to the farm was the immediate cause of the fatal termination. Mr. Smith's career has been identified with Saginaw since 1851. He was an upright man of strong convictions, a high sense of honor, a thoroughly just man. He came to Saginaw from Genesee county in 1851 and purchased the only drug store in the Saginaw valley. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster and at that time he removed his drug store from the corner of VanBuren and Niagara streets to the corner of Niagara and Court streets. In 1869 or 1870 he built a brick store east of the First National Bank building. It is now a part of the Jerome block. A few years later he built the block that now bears his name, 413, 415 and 417 Court street. A few years ago his son, Dr. Fletcher S. Smith, became associated with him in the drug business under the firm name of Jay

Smith & Son. His active business life in Saginaw has been spent in the drug business. Last year he purchased a part of the Thomas Merrill farm, and it was to superintend work there that he drove out Monday. Mr. Smith's position in this community has been that of a loyal citizen. His public services were rendered as alderman, supervisor and member of the school board. In each of these positions he served for many years. The public school system of which the west side is justly proud, must always owe much to Mr. Smith. In the government of the old city of Saginaw, his influence as alderman was equally potent. Mr. Smith was born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1823. He was a son of Elisha and Sophia (Harding) Smith. He lived on his father's farm until 18 years of age and received a good common school education. He then taught school for 11 years in the same county. He came to Michigan in 1851, and shortly afterwards to Saginaw. He was married in October, 1852, to Susan W. Cochrane, of New York, who with six children survives him. His oldest daughter, Mrs. A. M. Marshall, died several years ago. The children are Dr. Fletcher S. Smith, Charles S. Smith, ex-city attorney, DeWitt Smith, Wallis Smith and Miss Winifred Smith of Saginaw, and Jay Smith, Jr., of Cleveland.

MRS. BELINDA SPAULDING.—Mrs. Belinda Spaulding, widow of the late Phineas Spaulding, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Barter, 1102 South Jefferson street, Saginaw, at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, January 22, 1895, at the advanced age of nearly 84 years, and in her death the circle of early pioneers are made one smaller, one more living link connecting the present with the early days of the county, is broken. Mrs. Spaulding was a daughter of the late Joab and Ruth Lull. She was born in Windsor, Vt., May 31, 1811. In 1833 the family removed to Saginaw, and December 29, 1834, she was married to Phineas Spaulding. The ceremony was performed by the late Hon. Gardner D. Williams, justice of the peace, and was the first marriage performed by him. The newly wedded pair settled in a log house on the Detroit Indian trail, in what is now the town of Spaulding. The house was eighteen feet square and is still standing. There it was that Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding endured the hardships incident to pioneer life and braved the dangers and privations that cannot be realized by people of today. Mr. Spaulding, for whom the town of Spaulding was named, died in 1878, since which time Mrs. Spaulding has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Barter, widow of the late John Barter. Mrs. Spaulding was a Christian woman of many sterling qualities. She had five brothers and two sisters, but only one brother, Augustus Lull, is living.

THOMAS TRAINER.—Thomas Trainer died at 2:30 a. m., April 23, 1895, at his residence in Fremont township, of heart failure. Deceased was born in Macomb county, this State, in 1828. He came to Saginaw county in the fall of 1871, and located on a farm in Fremont. He was the father of six children, five of whom, James, Edward and Henry Trainer of Fremont, Thomas Trainer of Lapeer, and Mrs. Mark Smith of Fremont, are living, together with his wife.

DR. JOHN BUELL WHITE.—At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, November 21, 1894, the life of Dr. John B. White went quietly out. A long and useful career closed. The hand and brain that had fought disease for others were set at rest forever. The energies that for 40 years had been devoted to a noble profession were relaxed. Only the empty tenement remained of what had been but yesterday an active, useful man. Dr. White, a prominent physician in Saginaw for the past 40 years, died in the harness. A week before the prospect of years of usefulness opened before him. Among his patients was one suffering from erysipelas of an aggravated form. He reached for an instrument that he wished to use from his case, and as he raised his head he struck the globe of an incandescent lamp. The point was sharp and pricked the scalp slightly. He put his hand to his head and discovered what he had struck, and thought no more of it. But the poison of the disease had been communicated to the slight wound and within 48 hours he was past the help of medical skill. The disease progressed steadily. Tuesday afternoon the comatose condition, towards which there had been a tendency since Sunday, became complete, and at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the heart ceased to beat; breath left the body and John Buell White was dead. Dr. White was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., January 13, 1826. He was the son of John and Clarinda (Safford) White, and sprung from a distinguished ancestry, both his parents tracing their lineage back almost to the Pilgrim fathers, and each finding worthies in the line. His mother was a descendant of the Buell family, whose name was given to the subject of this sketch. His father was a farmer, and the first 18 years of his life were spent on a farm. His early education was acquired at the country school and the village academy. He chose medicine for his profession and began the study of it with Dr. H. B. Moore, who was then the leading surgeon of Manlius, N. Y., in 1844. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and there became clinical assistant to the professor of surgery. The next year he graduated from Philadelphia college of medicine in July, 1852. In the spring of 1860 he received the *ad eundem* degree from the medical department of the Pennsylvania college. Soon after graduating he returned to New York, practicing his profession there with his old teacher for about 2 years. He was offered the appointment of demonstrator of anatomy in the college of dental surgery of New York in 1854, but a former schoolmate, J. G. Sutherland, subsequently judge of the Saginaw circuit court and now living in Salt Lake city, had located in Saginaw and he urged so strongly that Dr. White should come west that he gave up the eastern appointment and arrived in Saginaw July 1, 1854. This has since been his home and at the time of his death he enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest practitioner in the State north of Flint. The late Dr. M. C. T. Plessner, the late Dr. I. N. Smith, the late Dr. Newton D. Lee were his early associates here. Dr. Mitchell, Dr. J. H. Jerome, Dr. C. Watson and Dr. B. B. Ross were among the names with whom Dr. White had practiced and who have preceded him to the farther shore. For 25 years Dr. White maintained a foremost position among the general practitioners of this part of the State. Then with health somewhat impaired he attempted to devote his entire attention to gynecology, but the instincts of the general practitioner were so strong that he never entirely excluded himself from that field. In this specialty he gained a considerable reputation, and in it and in his general practice he enjoyed that degree of success that comes to the physician of good judgment, of experience and of studious habits. To the last Dr. White was a student. He was proud of his profession and jealous of whatever lowered its dignity. He was one of the organizers of the State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. He was esteemed by members of the profession generally, and in Saginaw had a large number of warm personal friends among the laity. Among the older families there are few homes where Dr. White had not at some time sustained the relation of family physician, where his memory will ever be cherished. In politics Dr. White was a democrat. In early days he served the city as alderman and in the offices of health officer, member of the board of health and coroner he served many years. Some 16 years ago, by virtue of his office of coroner, he became sheriff, a vacancy occurring in that office. His citizenship was of a high type and honorable. During his long career he was interested at different times in business ventures, but his personal attention was always given to his profession. He was for years connected with St. Mary's hospital. He was one of the promoters of the Saginaw hospital, and was connected with the Bliss Deaconess hospital and home from the time it was founded. Dr. White has long been a member of St. John's Episcopal church. In all the relations of life he was governed by the principles of strict integrity. On June 1, 1853, he was married to Harriet E. Mitchell, eldest daughter of the late Curtis Mitchell, of Manlius, N. Y. She died on the 24th of December, 1893. He leaves two sisters, Mrs. N. L. Williams, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Frank H. Sims, of New Woodstock, N. Y., and two brothers, Rev. G. S. White, who is supposed to be now in Colorado, and Edwin White, who has resided for years in Southern California.

George F. Williams.—At 5 o'clock Sunday morning, February 10, 1895, the Hon. George F. Williams answered the call that comes but once to all, and yielded in the unequal struggle with disease. Peacefully and quietly at last he went down to the dark river, and the noble heart that for more than 63 years had beat in unison with whatever made for honest manhood was still forever. His days and weeks of suffering were over. Henceforth he lives here by what he had been, by what he had done. The announcement that the end had come was not a surprise. The shock to the community was when it became known that Mr. Williams was a sufferer from Bright's disease, with heart complications in such a form that recovery was impossible. During the succeeding days hundreds of lips have expressed sympathy, have spoken words of esteem, have paid tributes to the generous, noble man, whose days were slowly but surely ebbing. Death came as a relief to sufferings that none but the truly great bear with the patience and fortitude he exhibited. For years Mr. Williams held a unique position in this community. His father, the late Gardner D. Williams, that sterling pioneer, whose name will ever be intimately associated with the early history of Saginaw, whose memory is revered by the older inhabitants who knew him, laid down the burdens of life while yet in manhood's prime, and left to the guiding hand of this, his oldest son, the enterprises so intimately associated with those forces which shaped the transition period in which Saginaw passed from a howling wilderness to a first place in the State as a busines mart. The lumber and salt interests, the railroad interests, the public policy which should make of Saginaw a city were shaped by a few men, among whom George F. Williams for more than a third of a century was a prominent figure. But to speak of his business achievements, his labor for the community, his upbuilding of a city is but to touch on the border of the real life of Mr. Williams. It was in the intimate relation of friend that his life work was done. The number to whom he stood closer than a brother was legion. No one ever appealed to him in vain for whatever assistance man can render to man and his open, generous nature was an invitation to all to ask and receive the helpful offices his noble heart prompted. Mr. Williams was never ambitious politically. He served the city for two years as mayor in 1871 and 1872, and for some 12 years as alderman and also served as supervisor. During the rebellion he was one of the noble group of Saginawians who did their full part in supplying the sinews of war and always kept the quota of men from Saginaw county full. Aside from doing his part with others he furnished a substitute who represented him at the front. As already stated Mr. Williams was the oldest son of the late Gardner D. Williams. His mother was Eliza (Beach) Williams. He was born in Pontiac November 24, 1831. He was brought to Saginaw when six months old, his mother and party making the journey on horseback, which occupied three days. His early life was that of a pioneer boy with few advantages and many hardships. His early education was obtained in Saginaw schools. At the age of 14 he entered the Pontiac academy, where a common school education was completed. Arriving at man's estate he engaged in the lumber business with his father. He and his brother, William A. Williams, took the lumber from the pioneer saw mill on a scow to the east side of the river for the construction of an office for the late Jesse Hoyt, which was the first frame building in the old city of East Saginaw. On the death of his father in December, 1858, the firm of George F. Williams & Bros. was formed, which was for years one of the leading lumber firms on the river. The company owned some of the finest pine in the country and were also largely interested in city real estate. Mr. Williams was one of the heaviest stockholders in the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad Company when it was first organized. He was also a stockholder for years in the City of Saginaw Street Railroad Company. He was among the enterprising men who helped to develop the Saginaw salt industry, and was for years connected with every public enterprise. Mr. Williams' family was among those who organized St. John's Episcopal church, and for some 35 years he was a member of the vestry and held the office of treasurer up to the time of his death. This church will miss Mr. Williams in its every enterprise. He was a regular attendant, and his vacant pew will suggest an irreparable loss. On February 15, 1858, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Cora I. Sabine, who died in December the same year. His nearest relatives are two brothers, William A. and Stewart B. Williams. He had always made his home with his brother William.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. WISNER.—The death of Chauncey W. Wisner, which occurred at his home in Bridgeport at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, July 26, 1894, removes from earth's busy scenes a man who for years has been one of the best known personalities in the Saginaw valley. The fact that he was so dangerously ill was not generally known among the friends of Mr. Wisner and the news of his passing away was received with surprise, and many were the expressions of regret that no more would his familiar form be seen going to and fro on the streets of the city that has for so many years been his abiding place. Chauncey W. Wisner was born in Mt. Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., April 26, 1835, and was therefore but 59 years of age. He came to Michigan with his father when a child, the family settling at Mt. Morris. He attended school in Genesee county until he was 16, and then attended college at Meadville, Pa., and graduated. Upon graduation he came to Flint, where he read law with the firm of Fenton & Newton; was admitted to the bar at the age of 21 years, and began the practice of his chosen profession. He was made city attorney of Flint, and in 1860 was elected prosecuting attorney of Genesee county. Three years later he removed to Saginaw, which has since been his home. Here he formed a partnership with the late J. B. Dillingham, under the firm name of Wisner & Dillingham, which continued for a time. He then turned his attention to business pursuits, mainly real estate and speculative, and acquired a competency. He became interested in business property and later built the Heavenrich block, which long bore his name. In 1877 he removed to his fine farm on the Bridgeport road, becoming as he was wont to say, a sturdy tiller of the soil. He afterwards removed back to the city, but in a year or two again took up agricultural pursuits. His farm is one of the largest and best in the county. It was as a politician that Mr. Wisner was best known, and in this sense his reputation was State wide. Soon after becoming a resident of Saginaw he evinced an interest in politics, serving the old city of East Saginaw as mayor in 1875–6, afterwards being again elected to the same honorable position. He served as representative of Bridgeport township on the board of supervisors for two terms. In politics he was a republican until 1872, when he attended the convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for president of the United States. The same year he was a candidate for congress on the Greeley ticket; since that time he has affiliated with the democratic party, and in the politics of the county has been a prominent factor. He was a member of the State senate three consecutive terms, from 1887 to 1892 inclusive, and was "promoted," as he facetiously termed it, to the house of representatives of 1893-4. He was a member of the senate judiciary committee during his three terms as senator and chairman the last term. He was sent as a delegate at large to the late democratic State convention, and took a prominent part in its deliberations. As a stump speaker Mr. Wisner excelled, having few equals in the State. His was a peculiar style, and in days gone by his street corner addresses were features of many a local campaign. He was a ready debator, witty and eloquent, and was ever zealous in his work for the interests of his constituents. As a wit and story teller Mr. Wisner was wonderfully apt and original, and when in good spirits his fund of anecdote was inexhaustible, and always ensured the attention and admiration of those with whom he associated. On the morning of his return from the late democratic State convention he looked out of the car window as the train was leaving Grand Rapids, and remarked to one who sat near, "I wish I was at home, where I could put my hand on a cow." His sense of humor was keen, and was illustrated when he returned from the squawbuck legislature and remarked to the writer, "Now I am going home and lead an honest life once more." His wife, daughter Mabel and son George, and sister, Mrs. Louis Penoyer, of Saginaw, survive him. Of the deceased the Detroit Journal thus speaks: "It is not alone for his peculiarities that the friends of Chauncey Wisner will remember him, for his abilities as an orator endeared him to the hearts of every legislator who sat during the last few sessions of the Michigan legislature. Seldom has there been heard a better oratorical effort from mortal lips than was made by Mr. Wisner on the 'fiftieth night' of the last session. He was down on the regular programme for an address on 'Uncrowned kings.' He was unaware that his name was to be on the programme until the printed list was distributed, and he was right near the top, too. After sparring for ideas for a few minutes, he suddenly seemed to grasp the situation and what was required from him. The tribute he then paid to the memory of the late James G. Blaine, whose portrait hung over the speaker's desk, brought forth the most tumultuous applause from both republicans and democrats probably ever heard in Michigan legislative halls. Mr. Wisner's seat was the last in the center aisle, where he sat continually with his feet on his desk, taking apparently little or no interest in the proceedings. On the occasion referred to he stood in the aisle beside his desk while making his preliminary remarks, but in referring to the life and accomplishments of Mr. Blaine he strode dramatically up the aisle and pointing his cane at the portrait, shouted at the top of his voice: 'And there, Mr. Chairman, hangs the portrait of one of the greatest of uncrowned kings!' "

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BY MRS. HELEN W. FARRAND.

THOMAS EMERY BARRON.—Thos. Emery Barron was the second son of Timothy and Susan Barron and was born at Bath, N. H., November 16, 1816. He was married May 24, 1841, to Mary B. Sanborn at Haverill, N. H., and moved to St. Clair, Mich., the same year, where five children were born to them. Mr. Barron held a lieutenant's commission in the St. Clair guards, a part of the State militia. He was elected register of deeds in 1848 and again in 1850, was under sheriff four years, deputy sheriff two years and superintendent of the poor for eight years. He moved to Lexington in 1875, where he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Chas. L. Messmore. He lived at various times in Marlette and Minden City and moved to Port Huron in 1890, at which place he died February 23, 1895. Edwin F. Barron, if living, is the only surviving child. He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife, two sisters, Mrs. Southard of Swiftwater, N. H., Mrs. Chapin of Brighton, Cal., one brother, Timothy Barron 2d of St. Clair and three grandchildren, Clara B., Fannie T., and Chas. B. Messmore. Mr. Barron was of a very social disposition and delighted in visiting with all who came to see him and had many friends both among old and young. He had a very retentive memory and always had the dates of past events in his mind, which made it very interesting to converse with him. Although not a resident of St. Clair for the past 20 years, he never lost his interest in the city nor its residents and it was his greatest pleasure to visit his early home. His remains were brought to St. Clair and the funeral services were held from the residence of his nephew, W. M. Barron, and he was buried in the family lot in the city cemetery.

MRS. ANN E. BOTSFORD.—Ann E. Botsford, aged 74, died at the residence of her son, J. E. Botsford, on Military street, December 12, 1894. The death of Mrs. Botsford removes another pioneer from Port Huron, she having resided in this county for nearly 60 years. She leaves three sons, J. E. and H. N. Botsford of Port Huron, and W. F. Botsford of California, also a sister to Mrs. Chase, and several other well known relatives. Her home was four miles from Sarnia, in Lambton, a native of the Isle of Man, Eng. Mrs. Botsford's maiden name was Huxtable and she survived her husband, John S. Botsford, who was one of Port Huron's earliest pioneers.

MRS. NANCY BRAKEMAN.—Mrs. Nancy Brakeman was born January 17, 1811, in the township of Moore, county of Kent, Upper Canada, and died November 9, 1894, at her residence on the river road, two miles south of Marysville. Mrs. Brakeman was the third of a family of nine children, five sisters and four brothers. She was of Scotch and English descent both on her father's and mother's side. Her parents, Capt. William and Martha Thorn Brown, were born in Detroit, then under British dominion. They settled in 1806 on land purchased of the Indians, generally known at the present time as the Sutherland place, on the St. Clair river, in the town of Moore, nearly opposite St. Clair city, where they remained until 1814, the year Gen. Procter issued his proclamation requiring all persons residing in Canada to take the oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain or leave the country. Her father preferred the latter and accordingly picked up what few movables he had and removed in a sail boat to Detroit. In 1816 he purchased a farm on the St. Clair river, in the town of Cottrellville, a part of which is at present Cherry Beach, two miles south of Marine City, and removed his family there the same year. There Mrs. Brakeman's young womanhood was spent, and there she learned the French and Indian languages. Although young at the time she remembered very distinctly the removal of the family from Canada and their settling in Cottrellville. She related the circumstance but a short time previous to her last illness to a little grandson, who was very fond of listening to grandma's olden time stories. She well remembered the Catholic priests who visited this section at an early day, and had frequently attended their meetings in the first church built in St. Clair county. She also remembered Judge Bunce's first arrival on the St. Clair river, in 1817. He was then a guest of her grandfather, Capt. Wm. Thorn; and again in 1827, when he brought his bride from New York city to the wilds of Michigan territory. They were guests at the time at her father's and 60 years after she was Judge Bunce's guest at the celebration of his 100th birthday. In her early days she had traveled on the St. Clair river during the summer season in sailboats and canoes, in the winter in carioles and French trains, on the ice. There were no roads here in those days. In that manner she, with others, visited at Fort Gratiot, Detroit, Mt. Clemens and other points along the river. May 29, 1832, she was married by John K. Smith, Esq., to the late Peter F. Brakeman, a native of the state of New York, one of St. Clair's early settlers, at the time residing and in business at Point du Chien, for some time prevous in the mercantile business, one of the firm of Peter F. Verhoeff and Geo. Jasperson, carrying on the largest business establishment between Fort Gratiot and Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Brakeman's first home after marriage was on what is at present known as the Geo. Harrow place, near Oak Grove, about two miles north of Algonac. During the first year of her marriage the cholera broke out among the soldiers at Fort Gratiot. They were disbanded by Major Thompson, the commanding officer, and traveled along the river, not knowing what to do or where to go, and she, though young at the time, assisted her husband in caring for several of them who had wandered down within a short distance of their home, taking shelter in an old log shanty. They all recovered. There are books in her family at the present time which the soldiers presented to them as tokens of appreciation of their kindness. While residing at Point du Chien their house was the home of the early Methodist ministers, as they traveled and preached through this section of the new territory of Michigan. She frequently spoke of those days and well remembered the ministers' names. Mr. Brakeman and herself were members of that denomination at that time. In 1836 they removed to Port Huron, then called Desmond. The inhabitants were mostly French and Indians. In 1847 they with a family of five children moved to Huron county, where is now Huron City, Mr. Brakeman entering into the lumbering business. After a residence there of six years they returned to Port Huron. The spring of 1855 they settled on the farm in St. Clair township where Mr. Brakeman and Mrs. Brakeman both died. In all their changes she stood by her husband, and it can be truly said of her that she was an earnest helpmeet, a thorough worker, having early acquired habits of industry, a good housekeeper, neat and economical. Their success in life was the result of their combined efforts. She lead a very active life until 12 years since, when she became blind. She was the mother of five children, two sons, John W. Brakeman, residing in the town of China; Charles W. Brakeman, residing in the town of Clyde; three daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sutton, residing in St. Clair City; Anna and Hannah, at the old home. Eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild survive her. They will remember her as a very kind and affectionate grandmother. One sister, Mrs. M. J. Cole, of

Sheboygan, Wis.; and two brothers, James D. Brown of Marine City, survive her. Mr. Brakeman's death, which occurred in 1874, was the only one in the famiy until her own. She was taken ill September 12, and during the eight weeks of her illness expressed herself as willing and prepared to leave this world and go to her heavenly rest. The immediate cause of her death was heart failure. She died trusting in the merits of her Redeemer. The funeral services were held at the family home, November 12, Rev. J. McEldowney officiating. Her remains were taken to St. Clair city and laid to rest by the side of her husband in the city cemetery to await the resurrection morn. A. B.

SAMUEL B. CARLL.—Samuel B. Carll died at his home, 1229 Fish street, Port Huron, Thursday afternoon, November 29, 1894, aged 83 years. Samuel B. Carll was born in Hancock county, Me., on March 14, 1811. He came to Michigan in 1829 and settled near Romeo, where he learned the blacksmith trade. In 1834 he came to Port Huron and worked at his trade for one year. In 1835 he went to St. Clair, where he resided until 1840. He then returned to Port Huron and carried on the blacksmith business for 25 years. When the war broke out Mr. Carll enlisted in the 2d Michigan cavalry and served two years, when he was wounded and taken prisoner during Kilpatrick's raid on March 1, 1864. He was in Libby prison for three months. On leaving prison he went back to his regiment and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Port Huron and for some time operated a shingle mill. For the past 20 years Mr. Carll has led a retired life. He was an enthusiastic member of Wm. Sanborn post, G. A. R., and took great interest in all matters pertaining to the post. Mr. Carll was twice married, both wives being dead. Two daughters and one son survive him.

SELDON A. JONES.—S. A. Jones, an old and respected resident of Port Huron, died at his residence on Military street, Friday afternoon, November 23, 1894, aged 77 years. Seldon A. Jones was born in Berkshire, Mass., on December 6, 1817. His father, Elisha Jones, emigrated to Ohio in 1825. The family came up the Erie canal during the month of June and met Gen. Lafayette just before reaching Buffalo. The family settled at Painesville, O. In 1830, when only 13 years of age, Mr. Jones commenced to support himself, and in 1832 began to learn the harness trade, and worked at the business for several years. Mr. Jones came to Michigan in 1837 and located at Newport, now Marine City. For years he was engaged in the wood business and knew the name of every vessel on the great lakes. In 1846 he came to Port Huron to superintend the building of the steamboat American, and after that engaged in the grocery trade and followed the business for years. He was also connected with the lumber and vessel trade for some years. During the seventies he was a member of the customs force and afterwards manager of the street railway company. For the past 20 years Mr. Jones has led a retired life. He had always enjoyed the best of health up to Sunday before his death, when he suffered a partial stroke of paralysis. He gradually grew worse and the physicians were unable to help him. He had been married 50 years and lived in the same house 43 years. Mr. Jones leaves a wife, three sons, Theodore J. Jones and E. H. Jones of Port Huron, and Frank A. Jones of East Saginaw, and two daughters, Mrs. Amelia A. Manwaring and Miss Mary M. Jones.

DAVID MONTROSS.—The Seattle Post Intelligencer gives the following particulars of the death of a former Port Huron man: "David Montross, a pioneer of St. Clair county, Mich., where the Montross family is one of the best known and most highly respected, died of dropsy in this city Saturday afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Chester Kinney, at 113 Eaton street, in his 86th year. David Montross was born July 4, 1808, in Nova Scotia, his parents being David Montross, Sr., and Margaret Montross, pioneers of that place. When David Montross, Jr., was a child his parents moved to St. Thomas, Ontario. There when a young man, Montross met and subsequently married Elizabeth Jackson, a daughter of Jas. Jackson, a first cousin of President Andrew Jackson. At the age of 27 years Montross made a trip to Port Huron, Mich., and three years later went there and settled. He was one of the pioneers, and his name is a household word throughout St. Clair county, in which Port Huron is situated. He first engaged in farming, in which industry he was like the New England farmer who always has his woodshed filled with dry wood piled up in apple-pie order. Later he went into the hotel business and there was not a man in the whole county that did not know his kindly face and have a good word for him. He was also interested in the stage line from Port Huron to Brockway Centre. In 1876 he suffered a severe attack of erysipelas, which resulted in the loss of an arm. During the year 1886 he came to this city to visit his daughter, Mrs. Chester Kinney, and soon became attached to the city. He returned to Michigan, but later came back and made Seattle his home. About two years ago his wife died here and was buried in Lake View cemetery. Mr. Montross leaves three daughters, Mrs. Chauncey Brockway, Mrs. John Inglis and Mrs. Chester Kinney, all of Seattle. He has a son, Benjamin Montross, who resides in Portland, Or., and Keats Montross, of Gate City, Wash., is his grandson."

PETER J. O'NEILL.—On Monday, August 6, 1894, Port Huron lost one of her most highly esteemed citizens, when Mr. Peter J. O'Neill, the pioneer merchant died at his home, 520 West Butler street, at the age of 83 years. Mr. O'Neill's demise was rather sudden, he having been confined to the house less than a week. Death resulted from general debility superinduced by an attack of nervous chills, from which he had not the strength to rally. Mr. O'Neill was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 7, 1811, and after acquiring an exceptionally fine education, came to New York at the age of 22, and remained there four years, going to Toronto, Ont., or Little York, as it was then called, where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business and was also largely interested in several manufacturing industries. While living in New York he had made the acquaintance of the family of Mr. P. Corrigan, brother of Sir Dominic Corrigan, the eminent physican of Dublin, and some years afterwards married Miss Clara J. Corrigan, who died November 2, 1883, beloved and mourned by a very large circle of friends, leaving nine children who reached maturity and who are all now living except Henry B. O'Neill, the second son, who will be remembered by many of our older citizens as an exceptionally bright, active business man. Mr. P. J. O'Neill came to Port Huron in 1861, and engaged in the grocery business on the east side of Huron avenue, about where Robt. Walsh's store now is. In 1867 he purchased the lot on the corner of Huron avenue and Butler street, and built what was then the finest business block in Port Huron. For a number of years Mr. O'Neill had associated with him in the firm of O'Neill Bros. &. Co., his two sons, ex-Mayor John G. O'Neill and Peter J. O'Neill, Jr. In addition to his two sons Mr. O'Neill leaves six daughters: Miss Clara J. O'Neill and Miss Mary C. O'Neill, who lived with him; Mrs. E. J. McDonnell and Mrs. James J. Lynn, of Port Huron; Mrs. M. W. Benzinger, of Chicago, and Madam Louie O'Neill, of the Sacred Heart convent, now at Clifton, near Cincinnati, O. With the exception of Madam Louie O'Neill all the children were at his bedside. Mr. O'Neill was a most industrious conservative business man. His success was a just tribute to his honorable business career. He would never tolerate misrepresentation or trickery in his establishment, and the result has been the high financial and honorable reputation of the firm. Mr. O'Neill was one of our heaviest tax payers, owning a large amount of business and residence property. The funeral took place on Thursday morning, October 12, at 9 o'clock at St. Stephen's church. The services were most impressive, and the pastor, Father McManus, after preaching a beautiful sermon explanatory of the Catholic services for the departed souls, speaking of the goodness and mercy of God and the glorious reunion of those who die in the Lord, paid a very warm tribute to the many sterling qualities of the deceased and extended his sympathy and consolation to the family and friends. The high altar was handsomely draped, the sanctuary filled with palms and the altar rail and casket covered with beautiful flowers, making a most impressive and beautiful scene. Among the relatives and friends who attended the funeral from out of the city were: Mr. Patrick O'Neill, of Chicago, Mr. P. J. O'Neill's only brother; Mr. James Olwell, of New York city, father of Mrs. John G. O'Neill, and a warm friend of Mr. P. J. O'Neill for over 60 years; Mr. Hugh J. O'Neill, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. O'Neill, of Toronto; Mr. John Plunkett, Mr. M. V. Benzinger and Mr. William McDonnell, of Chicago; Mrs. Kate A. Scully, and Mr. Walter Scully of Windsor; Miss Victoria C. Olwell, of New York city; Mr. Jos. F. Corrigan, and Miss V. A. Corrigan, of Ridgewood, N. J.; Mrs. Jennette, Mr. A. R. Schell and Miss Schell of Lexington. A very large procession followed the remains to Mt. Hope cemetery where the interment took place.

ARNOLD SAPH.—Arnold Saph died at his residence, corner of Beers and Michigan streets, Port Huron, on Sunday morning, October 28, 1894. Mr. Saph was born near Salisbury, Eng., February 3, 1808, and came to Montreal in 1831. During the next 17 years Mr. Saph lived in Prescott, Ont., Laporte, Ind., St. Joseph, Mich., Chatham and Sarnia, Ont., finally locating in Port Huron in 1848, where he has since lived. Mr. Saph was by trade a cabinet maker, but for a number of years after coming to Port Huron worked as a carriagemaker. From 1867 to 1870 he was deputy county treasurer, in the latter year being appointed superintendent of the poor, which position he held for 18 years.

FRANCIS HAMILTON SHAW.—At the Pioneer meeting on Tuesday, June 26, 1894, Mrs. Judge Wright, of Denver, Col., read the following paper of the life of her father, Frank H. Shaw, who died on June 11: "Francis Hamilton Shaw was born in Belfast, Ireland, on June 3, 1821, of a sturdy, honest, strictly religious protestant family. Two years later his parents crossed the ocean and made a home in the village of old Niagara, in Canada and the greater part of his boyhood was spent in sight and sound of the great falls. Eventually the family settled upon a farm in the neighborhood of Glencoe and there he lived a busy, active, happy life—a merry, whistling, farmer lad—serving a faithful apprenticeship as wagon maker, and finally becoming a skillful and most expert master of his trade. Growing tired of Canadian rule, and hoping to better his opportunities and find a broader field for working in his chosen line, he sought a home under the stars and stripes, and in 1845, in his vigorous, handsome, young manhood, he drifted to Port Huron, then a small and unpretending village. Here he worked at his trade till machinery revolutionized old systems, and so depreciated the value of expert work that it ceased to be a paying one, and he felt compelled to abandon it and seek other means of livelihood. For some time he worked as a lumberman, felling and hewing in the great pine woods that have since made Michigan so rich a State. Later at different times he filled various offices of trust in your county, and for a term or two was deputy sheriff. Whatever he undertook to do he did thoroughly, the patience learned in his long apprenticeship serving him always and well—with a sense of accuracy so fine, that whatever and however trifling the work in his case, he was never satisfied till that work was as complete and perfect as his skill and well taught hand could make it. For nearly half a century had he lived among you, a pioneer among pioneers. Here nearly half a century ago he formed ties of home and citizenship that were unbroken till within the month, having passed the three score and ten mile-stone. With mind alert, active, and clear as at its best, he was gathered like ripened grain by the Great Harvester. For nearly half a century he had been of and with you, a peace-loving, law abiding loyal citizen, a devoted husband, a loving father, a faithful friend. Almost morbidly sensitive, no sense of injury ever roused more than passing resentment, and though grieved and hurt his generous unselfish nature was quick to extenuate and forgive. His fondness for little children and all dumb and helpless creatures was remarkable. His horses, his cows, his cats, where petted and made almost human by his teaching and kindness. Perhaps nothing so rent his tender heart as what seemed injustice to one of God's little ones, and now that that loving heart has ceased to beat it may not be out of place to relate a little incident, characteristic of him, which occurred a few years ago. Passing along a street one morning he saw a woman cruelly beating, as seemed to him, a very little child. Troubled, yet hesitating to interfere lest the punishment might be greater for it, he passed by, but his sympathies overcoming his prudence he started back and with eyes full of tears for the helpless, sobbing child, with a pathetic voice said: "Madam, whip, or punish me in any way you like, but please, do please, spare that baby" Needless to say that the mother could not but heed an appeal put in such a way. His social faculties were strong and very seldom was his happy, exuberant, cheerful nature ruffled. With a keen sense of humor and pathos, few could tell a story better, and he had the rare faculty of being as good a listener. Gifted with a passionate love for music, an accurate ear and tuneful voice, almost constantly was he lilting some sweet air, and none can recall him without seeming to hear again the cheerful voice in song and greeting, always so ready and earnest. Very well, indeed, does the writer remember a day, not so many months ago, when the trouble that so soon struck him down began to rack and tear his straight and active form; a form that in spite of its many years, looked yet so fine, so full of vitality that it almost seemed that time had passed it by, and left no mark, save on the abundant, beautiful, white, curling hair and beard. Though in great pain, and awakened by a "bad night of it" as he said, a note or two from the piano roused him and he sang with scarcely an interval between, a score or more of the old Scotch and Irish melodies he loved so well, in a voice from which years had stolen neither strength nor sweetness. Thus it was to the very last months of intensest pain, with scarcely a moment's respite, suffering from weakness that must have been peculiarly trying to one who so loved an active life, he bore with a patience, a sweetness of resignation, a thoughtfulness for others, a gratitude for care and attention that was sublime. Though hating sham or pretence of religion, and perhaps over-critical and brusque now and then, most thoroughly he believed in an all-forgiving, loving God, in that universal fatherhood and goodness of God, that would let not one of his children suffer needlessly, in that Savior, as his broad and generous nature believed of all God's sorely tried children, and so he passed from among us, full of years, full of hope, full of faith.

O, heart sore tried, thou hast the best
That Heaven itself could give thee—rest,
Rest from all bitter thoughts and things!
How many a poor one's blessing went
With thee beneath the low green tent
Whose curtain ever unheard swings.

AARON SMITH.—Aaron Smith died at his home, 118 Fort street, Wednesday afternoon, March 20, 1895, aged 78 years. Mr. Smith was born in North Hadley, Mass., November 24, 1817. He came to Port Huron in 1852 and since that time has been constantly engaged in the lumber business with the Messrs. Hibbard and the late Henry Howard. Mr. Smith was one of the best known citizens in Port Huron. For 40 years he occupied the house in which he died. Two years before his death Mr. Smith's health began to fail, but he was able to keep up until Saturday before. On Wednesday he was around the house as usual and had a long talk with his son-in-law, E. C. Carleton at noon. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he had a violent fit of coughing which ended in death. In the death of Mr. Smith Port Huron loses one of its pioneers and a good citizen. He leaves a widow and three daughters, Mrs. D. K. Pike of Florida, Mrs. E. C. Carleton and Mrs. H. A. Dixon of Port Huron.

MRS. REUBEN SMITH.—Mrs. Reuben Smith died at her home in Cottrellville on Saturday, February 8, 1895. She was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, on September 10, 1818. She left Ireland on April 1, 1833, landed at Quebec, Can., lived there one year and then came to Detroit in 1834. She was married to Daniel F. Haley in June, 1835, in St. Ann's church, that being the only Catholic church in Detroit at that time. She came to St. Clair county in 1835 and settled on the Geo. Cottrell farm. Her husband, D. F. Haley, died in 1848. In 1850 she was married to Reuben Smith, of Cottrellville, St. Clair county, who died on January 9, 1876. Mrs. Smith leaves four sons and two daughters: James F., John C., Mary E. Haley, Mrs. Wm. Beers, Canon T. and Chandler O. Smith. She died on the farm on which she settled just 60 years before.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

BY HIRAM DRAPER.

MRS. EUNICE ALVORD of Mendon, died March 3, 1895, aged 82 years, 1 day.

MRS. CLARA L. ARMITAGE of Three Rivers, died July —, 1894, aged 62 years, 8 months and 8 days.

OLIVER PHILIP ARNOLD of Constantine, died May 20, 1895, aged 79 years, 2 months, 10 days. He was born in Otsego county, N. Y., and settled in Michigan in 1839. He was a member of the celebrated Hull and Arnold's band.

HENRY AULSBROOK of Sturgis, died January,—1895, aged 84 years, 4 months, 18 days.

MRS. WM. O. AUSTIN of White Pigeon, died December 23, 1894, aged 76 years.

ELIZABETH H. BARNES of Sturgis, died May 28, 1895, aged 75 years.

LUCINDA B. BASSETT of Three Rivers, died July 29, 1894, aged 71 years.

MRS. LYDIA BAUM of Three Rivers, died June 14, 1894, aged 71 years.

MRS. SARAH CATHARINE BETTS, wife of Charles Betts of Burr Oak, died in Burr Oak January 17, 1895, aged 70 years, 3 months, 12 days. She was a daughter Dr. John Watson Montross, who settled in White Pigeon in 1835.

MRS. LAVINIA G. BURGESS of Constantine, died November, 1894, aged 65 years.

CHRISTIAN BURK, of Sherman, died June 12, 1894, aged 80 years, 3 months, 15 days.

MRS. MARY CARLISLE of Nottawa, died March 14, 1895, aged 44 years.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN of Centreville, died August 21, 1894, aged 86 years,

JOSEPH CRAMER of Mendon, died September 6, 1894, aged 73 years.

MRS. NANCY CROSS of Centreville, widow of the late Judge Wm. H. Cross, died May 26, 1895, aged 81 years.

GEORGE I. CROSSETT of Constantine, died December 17, 1894, aged 70 years, 11 months, 12 days.

POLLY M. CUSTARD of Mendon, widow of the late Benj. M. Custard, died December 12, 1894, aged 77 years, 8 months, 20 days.

Hon. Wm. R. Eck of Three Rivers, died September 3, 1894, aged 85 years. He was born at Briar Creek, Pa., August 31, 1809, and came to Michigan in 1833, and located at what was then Bucks, now Three Rivers. He was a member of the legislature in 1867–9–70.

Mrs. Hester Montrose Foot of Mendon, died December 6, 1894, aged 78 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Girton of Fabius, died March 17, 1895, aged 82 years, 2 months, 23 days.

Mrs. James H. Gordon of Centreville, died November 25, 1894, aged 63 years.

Mrs. Margaret Grannis of Constantine, died September 7, 1894, at Grand Rapids, aged 66 years. Interment at Constantine.

Maria Keech Gregory of Centreville, died November 28, 1894, aged 54 years.

Aaron Hachenberg of Park, died August 5, 1894, aged 57 years.

Mrs. Charles Harmon of Sturgis, died March 5, 1895, aged 77 years.

John Hawkins, died in Cass county, Mo., June 19, 1894, aged 92 years. He was born in Poppleton near York, England, April 29, 1802, and settled in St. Joseph county in 1833.

R. J. Hazen of Colon, died May 16, 1895, aged 75 years, 8 months, 23 days.

Charles Hiney of Sturgis, died September 26, 1894, aged 74 years, 2 months.

Stephen D. Hutchinson of Park, died June 24, 1894, aged 57 years.

Andrew Johnson of Constantine, died September 30, 1894, aged 66 years.

Fordyce Johnson of Mendon, died November 17, 1894, aged 87 years.

Mrs. Magdalene P. Johnson of Constantine, widow of the late Daniel H. Johnson, died July 24, 1894, aged 74 years.

Samuel Klady of Nottawa, died April —, 1895, aged 88 years, 10 months 20 days.

Mrs. Harriet A. Kline of Three Rivers, died December 24, 1894, aged 56 years, 2 months, 3 days.

Mrs. Mary Kneff of Sherman, died September 25, 1894, aged 87 years.

Mrs. Mary Laird of White Pigeon, died January 5, 1895, aged over 86 years.

Chapin Legg of Three Rivers, died April 3, 1895, aged 80 years.

Alfred Lewis of Leonidas, died September 26, 1894, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Mary Macomber of Three Rivers, widow of the late Charles Macomber, died September 13, 1894, aged 89 years, 6 months, 6 days.

William P. Morrison of Fabius, died September 10, 1894, aged 68 years. He was a resident of the town nearly 60 years.

Maxwell Olney of Mendon, died April 18, 1895, in the 65th year of his age.

Mrs. John Peek of Mendon, died May 23, 1895, aged 65 years.

J. Judson Peek of Mendon, died December 11, 1894, aged 73 years. Interment in Peek cemetery, Florence.

Miss Rebecca Prentice of Sturgis, died March 2, 1895, aged 90 years.

Charles H. Putnam of Sturgis, died May —, 1895, aged 66 years. He was traveling auditor of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and was in the service 38 years continuously.

Mrs. Francis Putnam of White Pigeon, died September 20, 1894, aged 63 years, 7 months.

S. N. Rawson of Burr Oak, died May 14, 1895, aged 70 years.

Ezra Roberts of Leonidas, died July 27, 1894, aged 85 years.

Henry E. Root of Constantine, died February 16, 1895, aged 81 years, 2 months, 11 days.

Casper F. Runyon of White Pigeon, died July 5, 1894, aged 66 years, 5 months, 20 days.

Mrs. Clarissa Sherman of Leonidas, died March 11, 1895, aged 80 years.

Mrs. Simon Steininger of White Pigeon, died March 24, 1895, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Electa Thompson of Mottville, died August 16, 1894, aged 83 years.

Mrs. Betsey Ann Tisdel, the oldest resident of the township of Fawn River, died July 31, 1894, aged 75 years.

Hiram O. Tuttle of Sturgis, died April 9, 1895, aged 84 years.

Mrs. Jane Van DeMark of Mendon, died May —, 1895, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wait of Sturgis, died September 10, 1894, aged 63 years.

Zebina Wallace of Sturgis, died April 11, 1895, aged 73 years, 2 months, 28 days.

Mrs. Emory Warren of Mendon, died January 18, 1895, aged 90 years.

Sylvester Wood of Three Rivers, died March 15, 1895, aged 79 years.

Mrs. W. L. Worthington of Centreville, died March 6, 1895, aged 54 years.

Mrs. Catherine Yauney, a resident of Centreville since 1841, died June 26, 1894.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

BY ALONZO H. OWENS.

Isaac S. Barnum.—Isaac S. Barnum was born in Delaware, N. Y., August 17, 1827. At the age of 9 he, with his parents, moved from New York state and settled in the township of Burns in 1836, being among the first settlers of this then very new country, living most of the time upon the farm contiguous to the one where his parents first located, one mile south of the village of Byron, until the spring of 1892, at which time he removed to the village. Mr. Barnum was one of the scholars in the first school taught in Lee township by a lady named Malinda Brown. At the age of 25 the gold excitement of California overtook him and soon after this he was booked on board a vessel to double Cape Horn, on a perilous and tedious journey of six months to the land of gold. On his arrival in California he at once commenced the work of mining for gold, and continued his work for about two years, when he concluded to return to Michigan with the money he had obtained in the far west, and start out in life's work in the chosen occupation which he has so successfully followed for over 40 years on the same farm, one mile south of Byron. After returning and obtaining the farm referred to, he renewed the acquaintance of Miss Amelia Crawford, of Burns, daughter of Robert and Sally Crawford, who were among the first settlers in this new country, and in June 1855, was joined in holy matrimony with her, by Rev. R. C. Crane. Three children were the result of this union: Ella Barnum-Barnes, May Barnum-Smith and Osmun S. Barnum. His wife and one daughter, Mrs. Barnes, survive him. He died May 22, 1895. The funeral was held at the M. E. church, under the management of the Masonic order. Short addresses were made by the Revs. Currey and Benson.

Allen Beard.—Allen Beard was born in Ontario county, N. Y., January 11, 1810, and died February 12, 1895, aged 85 years, 1 month and 1 day. He was the oldest of nine children and was educated in the district schools, with two years in an academy at Penn Yan, the county seat of Yates county, N. Y. In the year 1832, being then in his 22d year, he took a trip down the Alleghany river to Pittsburgh and thence down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. He returned home by way of Lake Erie. In 1833 he rented a farm for one year and in November, 1834, he started with a team of horses and wagon, family and household goods for Ohio, arriving at what is now called Willoughby. Remained there until April, 1836, when he set out with his family for Michigan. Arriving in the Wolverine State, he left his family and team at Lodi, in Washtenaw county, while he came on prospecting into Shiawassee county. He finally selected his present farm and going to the land office in Detroit filed his application and in time received his patents, signed by President Van Buren. Building his log shanty, covering it with bark peeled from black ash trees, and bringing his family he became the lone settler of Antrim township for miles around. He had traded his horses for three yoke of oxen. One yoke he sold to obtain money enough to purchase the first 80 acres of land. He had to cut his way through the woods, felling trees and wading through bad swamps and bridging good sized streams in order to get through with his two yoke of oxen, wagon and family. Deer, bears, wolves and other wild game were abundant. Indians used often to come to exchange venison for flour. He became familiarly acquainted with many of the red men. He cleared a small spot and plowed it, the first plowing done in the township, which he afterwards helped to organize in the year 1841. Other families soon followed him and as soon as he had raised products enough from his new farm he went to Detroit to market what he did not need for his family and to supply the demands of new settlers, which soon became numerous. He has cleared and improved some 300 acres of land. He had at one time a tract of land comprising about 900 acres, but having made generous provisions for his children he had reduced it to 300 or 400 acres. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson and when Lincoln was a candidate he voted for him and he admired his administration so well that he named one of his sons after him, but he has since voted with the democratic party. He always took a deep interest in all of the affairs of his town and county, but never became an office seeker. For several years he filled the offices of postmaster, school inspector, and justice of the peace. He was one of the charter members of the Old Settlers' Society of Shiawassee county, also a member of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and always present at their annual meetings until the past two years, when on account of poor health he could not attend. He has seen the pioneers of Shiawassee county dwindle from year to year and has stood by the graves of most all of his compatriots of pioneer days. His funeral was held at his late residence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of February 14, and he was interred in the cemetery which was originally a part of the first lot of land located by him. In 1832 he married Miss Hannah Arnot, also a native of Ontario county, N. Y. Four children graced this marriage: Martha, the wife of G. W. Tyler, of Morrice; Byron, also of Morrice; Charles F., who was a member of the 23d Michigan infantry and was killed in the engagement at Campbell's station, being the first soldier killed that went from Antrim township; and Mary E., who is also deceased. His wife died in August, 1843. His second marriage was in 1848, to Miss Charlotte Thomson of Woodhull, who survives him. She became the mother of five children, viz.: Abraham L., ex-county clerk, now banker at Morrice; Elmira, deceased; John, a farmer near Morrice; Sarepta, the wife of George Honecker; and George W., also a farmer. Mr. Beard was a familiar and conspicuous figure in all public meetings, and always manifested good judgment founded upon just and moral principles. He passed through all of the trying degrees of deprivations and trials incident to a genuine pioneer, and nobly did well his share of the pioneer work. The pioneer society has lost one of its most faithful friends, and his bereaved family a good counselor. The world is better for his having lived in it. A. H. Owens.

Ellsworth Solon Burnett.—Ellsworth Solon Burnett, whose funeral was held at the Congregational church, in Bancroft, Tuesday afternoon, February 5, 1895, was born at Green Oak, Livingston county, Mich., June 4, 1837, and died at his home near the village of Bancroft on the morning of February 2, 1895. The early part of Mr. Burnett's life was spent on his father's farm and he received the foundation of his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of 18 he commenced to teach school himself. For a period of 20 years he continued to teach in the district and graded schools of Livingston and Shiawassee counties, combining this work, characteristically, with farming during summer months, developing brain and muscle at the same time. In 1857 he moved to Iowa and Illinois, spending about two years in these states afterwards returning to Michigan. In April, 1863, he was married to Eliza M. Crane, at Stockholm, N. Y. His wife and their four children survive him, and, with his four sisters and one brother, greatly mourn his loss. In 1871 he purchased the farm near the village of Bancroft which, with characteristic energy, he brought to a high state of cultivation. Not only has this been a home to him and his but it has also been a missionary center from which he, and in later years his son, have propagated the principles of scientific farming. Since the first organizing of the grange in this part of the State he has been one of its active members. He was earnest in his support of all societies having for their object the encouragement of intelligence, morality and self-reliance among the men of the community. For many years he was president of the county agricultural society, and greatly interested in the local society at Bancroft. He was also president of the Shiawassee County Mutual Insurance Co., and assisted to place that company upon a reliable business basis and gain for it the confidence of the people. In the winter of 1867 and 1868 he was converted and became a member of the M. E. church at Hartland, Livingston county. After moving to his late home he was for 13 years superintendent of the Sabbath school at Knaggs bridge, and during this period he joined the Congregational church in Bancroft, and was a member of that church at the time of his death.

RICHARD E. CHIPMAN.—Richard E. Chipman was born in Owosso, Mich., April 13, 1844, and was the only son of Anson B. and Mary A. Chipman. His boyhood days were spent in his native town, amid the primitive scenes of a pioneer village, and with other youths of his age attended the public school and spent his vacations hunting the game which was plenty in those days, and angling for fish in the Shiawassee river. In fact his fishing rod and gun were his favorite companions in many happy hours of his entire life. At the early age of 17 he left school to become a clerk in the First National Bank of Owosso, but after a year spent in the bank he found the close confinement irksome and left it to take the position of express messenger on the railroad, then known as the "Ramshorn," now the Michigan Central. In 1868 he became the railroad agent at Owosso, and in 1869 was married to Mary E. Nichols in Oakland county, and made his home in Owosso, where he was well and favorably known by a large circle of friends both socially and as a business man. In 1876 he severed his connection with this road and went south with Gen. Minty with whom he was connected in several successful railroad enterprises, spending nearly 8 years in Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and other states. In 1883 he returned to Owosso to make a home and entered the employ of L. E. Woodard, as bookkeeper and cashier, which position of trust he held until compelled by ill health to retire from active work. The last 4 years of his life he devoted to agricultural pursuits until his final demise on April 5, 1895. Mr. Chipman was a staunch democrat although never an active politician. In his religious views he was a Unitarian and had been a Mason for 30 years. He was also a Knight of Pythias.

JOHN D. EVANS.—John D. Evans was born in Royal Oak, Oakland county, June 4, 1835, and died at his home in Owosso, September 27, 1894, aged 59 years. His father, John D. Evans, was a native of Wales, and his mother, Mary Barton Evans, was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland. Both emigrated to America with their parents at an early age, met and married in Oakland county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He was the second son and the third child born of this union. Born in Michigan, he resided all his life within her borders. Up to his 40th year he lived in his native county and had the advantage of such schools as the county afforded at that time. When about 14 years of age he began earning his own way in life; at first as a raftsman, boatman and fisherman, spending the most of his time upon the waters of Lake Huron. Sixteen years were thus spent. In 1865 he abandoned the water and began dealing extensively in live stock, purchasing large quantities of horses, cattle and sheep, and shipping to eastern markets. In this business he was eminently successful. In 1868 he removed to Owosso, Shiawassee county, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He owned and operated a large livery stable and continued in the business of buying and selling stock. In 1863 Mr. Evans was married to Miss Susan A. Wiley, at Birmingham. Mrs. Evans was a daughter of Adam Wiley and formerly lived in Vermont. Two children were born to them, a son, Barton G., being the older, who has for many years been in the government employ as postoffice clerk, and later as railway mail clerk; a daughter, Harriet I., who became the wife of George T. Campbell, editor of the Evening Argus, Owosso. Politically Mr. Evans was a life long democrat. He believed in the principles of the party but was not a partisan. He held for years the position of under sheriff, deputy sheriff and was city marshal of the city of Owosso as long as he cared to hold the office. His affiliation with the party that was in the minority alone prevented him from being honored with higher offices. For many years he was an esteemed member of the Corunna commandery No 21, K. T., Owosso chapter No. 89, R. A. M., Owosso lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., and he was a charter member of Owosso lodge A. O. U. W., and of Owosso Council National Union. Personally Mr. Evans was one of nature's noblemen, honest in every particular, true to every trust, faithful and fearless in the performance of every duty. His was a jovial soul, a warm heart and a ready hand. He was one of the best known men in the county, and commanded the respect of all with whom he was associated.

Hiram L. Lewis.—After many months of sickness and suffering Hiram L. Lewis, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Owosso, passed quietly away to his long rest on Saturday noon, February 9, 1895. Mr. Lewis was born in Malone, N. Y., April 13, 1833, and came with his parents to Owosso in 1855, and has resided here continually since. His early life was spent on a farm summers and teaching winters. Coming to Owosso at so early a date, railroads were not very plenty so the emigrant wagon was used, taking the lakes Ontario and Erie and using the wagon at each end of the journey. After reaching Owosso, he soon entered his uncle's store (C. M. Mores, who was one of the leading merchants at that time) as clerk, in which capacity he remained until he entered into business for himself. At the early age of 15 years he joined the Congregational church at Malone, afterwards becoming a member of the Owosso church and all through life took an active part in the Master's work, being one of the deacons for 6 years. In the every day affairs of life he was ever to be found on the right side doing all he could to promote the welfare of the community. He had served in a number of official positions, representing the first ward for 6 years in the council, making a record which was greatly to his credit. He was married in 1859 to Miss Cordelia M. Drake of Birmingham and commenced housekeeping in the old homestead, which is still the family residence. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born nine children: Mrs. T. W. Smith, Mrs. W. E. Kreher, Mrs. Elmer Cheney, Miss Mary and Fred Lewis, of Owosso; Walter H. Lewis, of Saginaw; and Mrs. Charles Howe, of Linden, together with Mrs. Lewis, survive him, two children having died in infancy. Of Mr. Lewis' own family his sister, Mrs. C. L. Waldron of Yonkers, N. Y., and Horace D. Lewis of Manitoba, Canada, are still living. In fraternal affairs Mr. Lewis was active; for years he had been one of the leading members of Owosso lodge No. 88, I. O. O. F., filling all the chairs, also in the encampment. He was charter member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. No brother ever appealed to him in vain for aid, indeed his generosity came to be almost a failing. The funeral services were held at the family residence attended by a large number of people, including the members of both lodges of Odd Fellows, the Daughters of Rebekah and United Workmen. Many beautiful floral pieces testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held.

David Newberry.—David Newberry of Shiawassee township, a son of the late Wm. Newberry deceased, and Mary Newberry, who still survives, was born January 6, 1856, on the homestead of his parents in Shiawassee township, where they settled about the year 1836. He was accidentally killed by a falling limb while felling trees in the woods on March 8, 1895. He was therefore a little more than 39 years of age at the time of his death. The most of his years were spent on the farm of his father, except a short time in which he attended the school at Corunna and visiting the south and west in pursuit of an opportunity for establishing himself in a business, but being unsuccessful in these ventures he returned and lived on the farm, after his father's death, with his brother John. At the age of about 18 he was converted and united with the Baptist church of Vernon and maintained a Christian life through the remaining years of his life.

Albert T. Nichols.—Albert T. Nichols was born in Farmington, Oakland county, Mich., August 30, 1832; entered into rest June 27, 1895. He was the eldest of five children, four boys and one girl. His father, Truman Nichols, was born in Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., in the year 1812, and his mother, Hannah (Allen) Nichols, in Clarkstown of the same county, in 1814. They moved to Oakland county, Mich., in 1831, where they bought a farm of wild unimproved land, paying the government price, $1.25 per acre. They went to work with energy of purpose and in a few years broad and waving fields of grain gave evidence of their industry. Albert T. Nichols being the eldest of the family assisted his father in clearing and improving the farm. He received a thorough common school education, attending during the winter season, as was customary among the early pioneer families, and later attended the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, where he fitted himself for a teacher. He afterward accepted a position as teacher in the district school at his native place in the very schoolhouse where he had learned his letters years before. In 1856 he bought a farm adjoining his father's and commenced agricultural pursuits for himself. In 1860 he engaged in mercantile business in the village of Farmington, which he conducted for a few years in connection with farming. In 1865, when the First National Bank of Corunna was organized, Mr. Nichols became a stockholder and director and in 1871 he was elected cashier. He then disposed of his interests in Farmington and removed to Corunna and was in discharge of the duties of the bank office up to the time of his death. No other cashier in Shiawassee county has had so long a term of service in that capacity. In Farmington in 1865 he was married to Angeline E. Mills, a resident of the same place, and this marriage has been blessed with two children, Ella M., who was born in Farmington, and Harry G., who was born in the city of Corunna. He was always a republican but took an interest in politics only to the extent of working to put good citizens in office. He was a member of the school board for years and at the time of his death, its treasurer. In 1889-90 he served the city as mayor, and has served more than 15 years as alderman, having been elected to represent the first ward at the last city election. In every position to which he has been called whether of a financial nature or municipal relation, he was honest and faithful. He was born and educated in the Baptist belief of which church he was a regular attendant and supporter up to the time he removed to Corunna. Since that time he has attended and contributed to Christian societies of various denominations, thus helping to build up the cause of religion in his locality. Mr. Nichols was well known and greatly loved by a large circle of acquaintances and will be long remembered for his devotion as a husband and father, for his firmness in friendship, his integrity in business, and for his kind and gentle life. Mr. Nichols was past eminent commander of the Knights Templar and belonged to Corunna commandery No. 21.

JOHN STEWART.—John Stewart was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in the village of Romulus, March 15, 1825. In the same year his father, David Stewart, removed to Washtenaw county, Mich., where the subject of this sketch lived until 1850, being engaged in farming operations. His educational advantages were limited to the district schools and two winters at the Ypsilanti schools. Moving to Owosso in 1850 he formed a partnership with T. D. Dewey, which partnership was in existence at the time of his death. These gentlemen erected what is known as the

Owosso flouring mill, increasing their capacity as the surrounding country was cleared up. The firm became extensive owners of farming property and raised stock and horses on a large scale. The firm still own "Louis Napoleon" and raised "Jerome Eddy," selling him for $25,000. Mr. Stewart was married January 16, 1853, at Owosso, to Mary A. Thomas, a native of Oakland county, who died March 3, 1893. He has held public offices in the city of Owosso and has always been a staunch republican. His career of usefulness was ended by death, April 13, 1895. He leaves two daughters, Alice L. Stewart and Carrie J. Stewart Schaub, and one brother, Matthias L. Stewart, a banker of Owosso.

ALONZO WRIGHT.—Alonzo Wright died suddenly of paralysis, December 5, 1894, at his home on Mack street, Corunna, aged 75 years. He was born in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., December 3, 1819. When he was a small child his parents moved to Ohio from whence he came to Michigan in 1837 and settled in Vernon, where he resided until about 1880, when he removed to Corunna where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a most exemplary citizen, kind neighbor and loving husband. His wife survives him. He was buried in the Vernon cemetery.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

BY W. A. HEARTT.

JAMES VANTIFFIN.—Died at Denmark, June 8, 1894, of apoplexy, James VanTiffin, aged 78 years.

JOHN L. RICHARDSON.—Died at Tuscola village, June 15, 1894, of consumption, John L. Richardson; resident of the township for 50 years.

WM. DONNELLY.—Died at Indian Fields township, July 3, 1894, from the kick of a horse, Wm. Donnelly, aged 46 years.

JAS. H. SIMPSON.—Died at Vassar, July 6, 1894, Jas. H. Simpson, aged 51 years; resident of the county since 1864.

ALEXR. MCDONALD.—Died at West Bay City, July 6, 1894, Alexr. McDonald, aged 79 years; resident of Tuscola county since 1886.

MRS. SENECA STURGES.—Died at Fostoria, Mrs. Seneca Sturges, aged 63; resident at Vassar since 1872.

VIVALDA DOTY.—Died at Vassar, August 2, 1894, Vivalda Doty, of heart trouble, aged 84 years; resident in town of Tuscola and Vassar since 1866.

JOS. GAGE AND GEORGE S. GAGE.—Died at Gagetown, August 11, 1894, Jos. Gage, about the first resident of the township, and at date of August 21, 1894, Geo. S. Gage, brother of Jos. Gage, and early identified with the business of the place.

DAVID HEMERICK.—Died at Caro, September 12, 1894, David Hemerick, aged 48 years; resident of Caro for 27 years.

MRS. CHARLES. R. SELDON.—Died at her home, two miles north of Vassar, September 12, 1894, Mrs. Chas. R. Seldon, of consumption, aged 59 years. Born in Vermont, resident of Michigan 53 years, and of this county since 1852.

REV. ISAAC SANTEE.—Died at Pontiac, September 16, 1894, Rev. Isaac Santee, buried at Akron, this county, and long time resident of same.

DR. LEWIS C. DAVIS.—Died at Vassar, October 13, 1894, Dr. Lewis C. Davis, of cancer, aged 61 years. Moved to Oxford, Mich., in 1839; was conscripted into the southern army at Port Lanaca, Texas, and served one and one-half years as physician and surgeon; taken prisoner by the union forces at Kansas post January 11, 1863; brought to Springfield, Ill.; took oath of allegiance and located at Vassar in August, 1864.

JOHN DONNELLY.—Died at Garden Bay or vicinity, November 11, 1894, killed in woods from falling limb, John Donnelly, brother older of Wm. Donnelly, killed July 3, same year.

ROWLAND T. GAGE.—At Rowena, South Dakota, November 12, 1894, drowned, Rowland T. Gage, aged 21 years; nephew of Jos. and Geo. S. Gage, heretofore mentioned herein, a native of Tuscola county.

MRS. THOMAS MORRISON.—Died at Caro, November 20, 1894, Mrs. Thos. Morrison, nee Graham, aged 54 years; resident of place 28 years.

MRS. EMELINE HARMON.—Died at Tuscola, November 25, 1894, Mrs. Emeline Harmon, wife of Daniel W. Harmon, aged 60 years, of heart disease. One of the earliest settlers of the county.

N. R. SCHEMERHORN.—At Mayville, December 3, 1894, found dead in bed, N. R. Schemerhorn, an old resident of county.

HIRAM LAMBERTSON.—Died at Caro, December 6, 1894, Hiram Lambertson, aged 67 years; old time resident of Rochester, Mich., where he is buried.

MRS. GEORGE W. WARREN.—Died at Caro, December 8, 1894, Mrs. George W. Warren, of paralytic stroke, aged 42 years.

JONATHAN OMANS.—Died at Caro, January 6, 1895, Jonathan Omans, aged 72 years, buried at Ortonville, Mich., of which place he was a resident since 1830. Died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Markham.

HENRY BIRDSALL.—Died at Juniata, January 8, 1895, Henry Birdsall, aged 77 years. Moved from state of New York, Genesee county, to Fenton, Mich., in 1848.

JOHN HOLLIDAY.—Died at Tuscola, January 21, 1895, John Holliday, aged 53 years, of asthma; born near Kingston, Ont., resident of Tuscola county since 1858.

AMOS DAVIS.—Died at Tuscola, January 25, 1895, Amos Davis, aged 79, of Bright's disease; born in state of New York, a resident of Tuscola since the early forties.

MRS. ELLEN MOORE.—Died at Vassar, February 6, 1895, Mrs. Ellen, wife of Lewis Moore, aged 57 years; resident of county since 1861.

JAS. GAUNT.—Died at Gilford, February 24, 1895, Jas. Gaunt, aged 82, born in Lincolnshire, Eng.; resident of county since 1853.

MRS. ANNA C. POTTER.—Died at Vassar, February 20, 1895, Anna C., wife of Elwood A. Potter, aged 46 years, of consumption, step daughter of Sanford Richardson.

MISS CLARA E. STONE.—Died at Juniata, March 5, 1895, Miss Clara E. Stone, daughter of W. F. Stone, aged 23 years, of pneumonia.

WM. M. GIBBS.—Died at Caro, March 26, 1895, Wm. M. Gibbs, of Bright's disease, aged 36; life long resident of the township of Indian Fields.

MRS. ANNIE J. DIAMOND.—Died at Tuscola, March 30, 1895, Annie J., wife of G. W. Diamond, daughter of Frederick Johnson, aged 31 years; native of county.

MRS. MARY WOLFE.—Died at Millington, Mrs. Mary, or better known as "Polly" Wolfe, aged 89 years. Born in Pennsylvania; lived in New York state from 1825 to 1856, since which time her home was in Tuscola county.

J. I. CALKINS.—Died at the residence of his son-in-law, B. F. Eayrs, Caro, April 18, 1895, J. I. Calkins, aged 78 years; born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia; moved to southern Michigan at an early day; resident here since 1889.

MRS. RACHEL SMITH.—Died in town of Tuscola, April 1, 1895, Mrs. Rachel Smith of paralysis, aged 81 years; resident of county since 1851.

MRS. JNO. DACY.—Died at Vassar, May, 1895, Mrs. Jno. Dacy; born at Utica, Me., September 30, 1829; resident at Vassar since 1854; long time sufferer from rheumatism.

MRS. OLIVE BLACK.—Died at Caro, May 19, 1895, Mrs. Olive, widow of Jonathan Black, aged 68; settled in Juniata, Tuscola county in 1853.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

JOHN GILBERT.—John Gilbert, a pioneer and one of the most prominent residents of Ypsilanti, died at his residence on Grove street, Tuesday morning, September 4, 1894. John Gilbert, Jr., as he was more generally known, was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., on January 6, 1820. His father, Major John Gilbert, was born in Lennox, Mass., on the 16th of March, 1774, and in 1792 he accompanied his father, Capt. Job Gilbert, to western New York, for the purpose of surveying a part of what is known as the Phelps & Gorham tract, near the present city of Rochester, Monroe county, in which purchase his father was associated with Gen. Hyde and others, residents of Lennox. He afterwards returned to his native place and remaining there until 1799, again returned to western New York and settled in Onondaga county, where in company with his father he built the Onondaga furnace, which was the first in western New York. In 1803 he was married to Miss Susan Haskins, daughter of Capt. Wm. Haskins, one of the oldest residents of the county. During the following year he in connection with his brother, Thomas J. Gilbert, were quite extensively engaged in the salt works at Salina, then in their infancy. In the war of 1812 he served under Gen. Wilkinson as quartermaster with the rank of major in the regiment of United States dragoons, commanded by Col. Lucker. At the close of the war he settled at Oswego, where he resided until 1818, when he took large contracts upon the Erie canal near Syracuse, Rochester and Lockport, and finally after the completion of the canal settled in Rochester, where he remained until 1830, when he removed with his family to Michigan, having in 1824 visited the west, at which time he accompanied the commissioners in laying out the present Chicago road and made large purchases of wild lands. At the time he removed his family to Michigan in December, 1830, they came through Canada in their own conveyance and experienced the usual pioneer difficulties, traveling over roads blocked with snow and crossed the Detroit river in a birch bark canoe, leaving their horses to come on afterwards by the one-horse ferry. They stopped for some time at "Uncle" Ben Woodworth's hotel in Detroit, reaching Ypsilanti, their future home, in January, 1831, where Major Gilbert had previously located large tracts of land. September 1, 1834, Major Gilbert was one of eight citizens to subscribe the sum of $500 to the Detroit railroad committee for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses of a route for a railroad from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Joseph river. After the money had been collected, and forwarded to the receivers, Wm. A. Burt, one of the pioneer surveyors of the west, began the work of running a line and leading the route between Detroit and Ypsilanti. About three months were required to complete the survey and immediately after, active preparations began to push forward the then difficult task of constructing a railroad. A private company, chartered in 1831, with a capital of $1,500,000, commenced the work, but nothing of account was done until 1837, when the State purchased both the road and the chartered rights of the company. It was known as the Central or Detroit & St. Joseph railroad. From Detroit to Ypsilanti the work was finished and the first train passed over the road on June 11, 1838. Major Gilbert having built what is now known as the Huron Mills and having a large supply and feed store it was at this time his son, John Gilbert, Jr., became connected with the road by furnishing supplies to the parties who were building the road, and he saw the first train pass over it on the above mentioned date. Major Gilbert was interested in much of Ypsilanti's business enterprise and instrumental in the creation of much of the property here in earlier years. The closing years of his life were clouded by protracted illness and he died at the ripe age of 86 years, January 19, 1860, at the residence of his son, the subject of this sketch. In 1830 John Gilbert, Jr., accompanied his father to Michigan and resided in Ypsilanti until 1846. In May, 1844, he was elected captain of the Ypsilanti guards of the 6th regiment in the militia of Michigan, and received his commission from Gov. John S. Barry. His home being in Detroit for several succeeding years and he having become a Mason, he was in January, 1851, one of the charter members of Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T. In 1876, when the commandery celebrated its 25th anniversary he received a special invitation by telegram urging his presence at the banquet, stating that he was the only living charter member. Sickness in his family prevented his acceptance of the invitation. The year 1857 was an eventful one in his life, as on January 15 of that year he was elected in Detroit as the first grand commander of the grand commandery of Michigan. In June he removed to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the general commission business with Mr. James Bailie, under the firm name of John Gilbert & Co., and on November 11 of the same year he entered into another copartnership, that of holy matrimony, with Miss Harriet A. Heartt, youngest daughter of Mr. William Heartt of Ypsilanti, formerly of Troy, N. Y., which partnership was not severed until his death. In 1861 he removed to the east side of the river and occupied his late home, where they had ever since continued to reside. Like his father, he was a staunch democrat and in 1863 was elected supervisor of his district, continuing to serve until 1868. In 1865 he became a member of the executive committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society and remained on the board for 12 years, acting as chariman of the business committee for a large portion of the time and enjoying the pleasant comradeship of Messrs. Adair, Sterling, Barker, Baxter, and many others, nearly all of whom had passed on to the far country before him. Mr. Gilbert had a double right to belong to the Sons of the Revolution as both his grandfathers were captains in that army. His mother being a daughter of Capt. William Haskins, and his father the son of Capt. Job Gilbert, who was one of the small band of provincials which under the command of Washington, covered Braddock in his defeat and led his broken column to a place of safety. By an unfortunate accident Mr. Gilbert lost an eye after having had a successful operation upon it for cataract, and it not only deprived him of his sight, but wrecked his nervous system almost completely, so that for more than two years his life had been one of suffering. He had hoped for a more successful result of an operation upon his remaining eye, but it was not to be, and a short but severe illness proved too much for his weakened system and he passed peacefully away from the sorrow and suffering of this life to the joys of the better land, leaving a widow and three children, two daughters, Alice H. and Margaret E., and one son, William H. Gilbert of Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Luna Lyon.—Entered into rest at the old farm homestead near Ann Arbor, February 24, 1895, Mrs. Luna Lyon, the beloved consort of the late Lorenzo M. Lyon, of old age, in her 84th year. She was born in Binghamton, Broom county, N. Y.; came to Ann Arbor in 1830, and in 1832 was united in marriage with Lorenzo M. Lyon, and to whom eight children were born, seven of whom survive their mother, being Daniel and Arthur, of Scio, Washtenaw county; Charles W., formerly of St. Johns and now of Petoskey; Robert G., of Vassar; Theodore H., of Eaton Rapids; Mrs. C. B. Thomas, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Jennie C. Carr, of Charleston, W. Va. Helen J. died when at the age of 15 years. Every child was born on the old farm in Scio, which was bought second hand from Uncle Sam, and upon which the deceased mother had a continuous residence to the date of her death. During this long period she was known far and near as a consistent and faithful Christian lady. In 1830 she united with the M. E. society, which had no regular house of worship, but held their services under the oak trees when the weather would permit. She bore the proud distinction for at least five years next preceding her death of being the oldest member of the M. E. church of Ann Arbor. The five sons were present at the funeral, but it was impossible for the girls to be present. In this death truly a pioneer has gone to rest after a well spent life, and her children rise up and call her name blessed.

Mrs. Susan Schaffer.—Died at her residence, 209 Oak street, Sunday morning, September 3, 1894, Mrs. Susan Schaffer, at the advanced age of 89 years and 5 months. The deceased was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and for a number of years was a resident of Canoga Mills, Seneca county, N. Y. Settled in Ypsilanti in June, 1850, and four children survive her: G. F., Milo B., and Mrs. E. Keyser of Ypsilanti, and Mrs. R. Beecher of Toledo. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Funeral services were held Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

WAYNE COUNTY.

BY J. WILKIE MOORE.

Detroit, May 24, 1895.

To the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

In accordance with the custom heretofore maintained, we submit our report of the deaths which have occurred during the year ending at this date. It is a duty recognized by the law of civilized humanity, that we give kind thought and expression to the memory of those with whom we have associated in this life, and though the occasion may cause sadness, because of the severance of ties which are dear, yet the consciousness that the separation is but temporary and imposed by one wiser and more just than ourselves, affords a sense of trust and reconciliation and in this spirit we today bear in remembrance our departed friends. The names and record are as follows:

May 24, 1894, Samuel R. Mumford, was born at Newport, R. I., December 7, 1834. He settled at Detroit in 1856. For a number of years he had charge of young men's library. At his death he was cashier of the Michigan Savings Bank. None who knew him but will join with us in the sentiment, that a man in every sense pure and good, has left us and gone to his reward, due to an exemplary life while here.

May 25, 1894, James A. Hinchman, aged 72 years. He was a brother of Hon. T. H. Hinchman and long associated with him and Hon. John Owen in the drug business.

June 6, 1894, Geo. S. Hommel, aged 74 years, an old and respected citizen.

June 7, 1894, Mrs. Emily Stoughton Chaffee.

June 12, 1894, Wm. Leverett Woodbridge, who was born and had lived all his life in Detroit. He was a son of Governor William Woodbridge. He was educated at Ann Arbor. He married Miss Mary Hurd in 1848. She died in 1863, and one year afterwards he married Mrs. Margaret Hurd, widow of his brother-in-law, Charles L. Hurd. His children who survive are John T., Mrs. Burgina Hay, Mrs. Julia T. Hochgraef, Leaveret E. Woodbridge, Mrs. Estella W. Teats, and a stepson, John E. Hurd. Mr. Woodbridge was of a retiring disposition, a great student and of exemplary habits.

June 12, 1894, Mrs. Martha Watson, widow of the late Geo. Watson, artist.

June 12, 1894, Frederick A. Hussey, aged 81 years.

June 14, 1894, Rev. Wm. Maskill, aged 77 years. Long a minister of the M. E. church.

June 17, 1894, Mrs. Martha Frances O'Brien, wife of M. W. O'Brien, president of the People's Savings Bank. She was a daughter of James Watson of Bay City, Mich.

June 18, 1894, Mrs. Mary A. Cook Harsha, widow of the late Wm. Harsha and mother of Walter S. Harsha, clerk of the United States circuit court, aged 84 years.

June 19, 1894, Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, aged 82 years. Mother of Mr. Frank Walsh.

July 7, 1894, Mrs. Cornelia Patchin, aged 90 years. Mother of the late Judge Patchin.

July 8, 1894, Fanny L. Egerton, aged 74 years. July 13, 1894, Aldrich C. Ellis, aged 79 years, the husband of Mrs. Anna Ellis and mother of Mrs. Lizzy Irving.

July 13, 1894, Martz Melchior, aged 80 years.

July 21, 1894, Francis X. DeMay, aged 73 years.

August 13, 1894, Mrs. Frederica Dorothy Serlaff, aged 87 years.

August 24, 1894, Mrs. Mary Fairbairn, widow of the late Thos. Fairbairn, aged 86 years.

August 25, 1894, Mr. Phillip Erlenbach, aged 81 years.

August 27, 1894, Mrs. Julia Martin, aged 86 years, widow of the late Edward Martin.

August 29, 1894, Dr. Henry James Brown, father of Rev. Henry J. and Frederick Brown. He was a learned man, a close student, honored in his profession and as a citizen.

September 10, 1894, Mrs. Isabella Stevens Diack, aged 93 years, widow of the late Alexander Diack.

September 13, 1894, Timothy J. Donahue, aged 80 years.

September 16, 1894, Mrs. Eliza Purcell, aged 72 years.

September 16, 1894, Peter Thomas, aged 85 years.

July 17, 1894, Samuel A. Plummer, was born at Meredith, N. H., May 30, 1832, and came to Michigan in 1865. Mr. Plummer was a modest but enterprising citizen, alive to all matter pertaining to education and the general good of humanity. He left one son, John, and a wife to mourn his death.

September 22, 1894, Mrs. Anna Stonehouse, aged 80 years, widow of the late Geo. Stonehouse.

September 3, 1894, Captain Joseph Leonard Heath aged 81 years. He was at one time proprietor of the old Eagle hotel on Woodbridge street West. Mrs. Dr. McLean is his only daughter.

September 2, 1894, Captain John W. Keith, aged 75 years. He was the father of Mrs. William Hanna. He was born in Detroit June 5, 1819, and as his father had done before him for a number of years, owned and commanded different vessels on our lakes. He was a high minded, honorable and generous man and his life was full of good deeds and kind acts.

October 15, 1894, Benjamin B. Bates, aged 97 years, and his wife, both died within two hours of each other on the same day, her age was 87 years. They were the parents of Mrs. Wm. Kennell, 454 East Congress street.

October 24, 1894, at Wyandotte, Mr. Moses Widner, aged 80 years.

October 24, 1894, at Flat Rock in this county, Mrs. Nancy Van Riper, at the age of 86 years. She had lived in the State over 60 years.

October 24, 1894, Mrs. Amanda Briggs, aged 81 years.

October 24, 1894, Mrs. Lucy Edson, aged 87 years.

November 25, 1894, Mr. Willard Parker, aged 79 years. He was born in Lower Canada February 20, 1816, and came to Michigan in 1836 and located first at Ann Arbor, where he followed merchandising for a time. Subsequently came to Detroit and engaged largely in buying and packing pork. He was well and favorably known among the business men of Detroit and the State.

November 25, 1894, Mrs. Christian Savarain, aged 72 years.

November 25, 1894, Henry Borneman, aged 70 years. For many years, yes for nearly a half century, Henry Borneman's face has been familiar to the Detroit public. Nearly 25 years he was the money carrier of the American Express Company and lately has filled the office of deputy sheriff. He was born in Germany and came to Detroit in 1836. In all positions occupied by him he proved faithful, honest and efficient, and while at times he has been called upon to perform unpleasant duties, he invariably discharged them acceptably to his superiors and with a due regard to the sensitiveness of those who were the subjects.

October 3, 1894, Elias S. Woodman, at Northville, aged 78 years. Mr. Woodman was the son of Dr. Joseph Woodman, who was born in Salsbury, N. H., March 5, 1785. His mother, Sally Wright, was born at Deerfield, Mass., September 6, 1796. His parents were married at Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 6, 1816, where Mr. Woodman first saw light October 16, 1816. With his parents he came to Michigan in the fall of 1837 and settled in the township of Novi, Oakland county. His father died in Novi, August 13, 1838, and his mother at Keene, Ionia county, Mich., March 7, 1862. In 1840 Mr. Woodman married Miss Mary A Hungerford, who died on December 3, 1868, leaving four sons and one daughter. August 11, 1870, he married Mrs. Lavina Stillwell, a widow and sister of his first wife. Mr. Woodman was a man of great force and determination, self educated attorney, and was admitted to the bar without going through the law schools. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1850 and served on the committee with J. D. Pierce and Isaac E. Crary, which reported the homestead exemption provision and our free school system. The late Senator Z. Chandler in a public address gave Mr. Woodman the credit of making the first war speech in Michigan. Mr. Woodman was frank, open hearted and genial, but firm in his convictions.

November 11, 1894, James Craig, aged 71 years. Mr. Craig was born December 2, 1823, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., and settled in Detroit in 1847. His brother, Wm. H., had preceded him to Michigan and had settled in Plymouth in 1840, but in 1847, they joined in business at Detroit. Wm. H. died in Colorado in 1893. James Craig was a stirring man of business; what he undertook he performed and spared no effort in making it a success. He was a faithful friend and while firm in his convictions was nevertheless willing to be convinced if wrong. He gave the same liberty of opinion to others which he demanded for himself. The only public office he ever held was as a member of the State legislature of 1875. While in this position he did much to secure legislation for the protection of the fish of our lakes and rivers and also to establish educational institutions for the masses, and to provide for the poor unfortunates and feeble minded of our State such relief as their condition demanded.

November 29, 1894, Michael Kuhn, aged 72 years.

November 22, 1894, C. B. Hutchins, aged 80 years. Mr. Hutchins was born at Bath, N. H., in March, 1814. He was the inventor of the Hutchins refrigerator car and at his death was president of the company incorporated. He was a member of the M. E. church and was much esteemed by the members thereof.

December 2, 1894, Mrs. Conrad Schlitt, aged 94 years.

December 6, 1894, Phelong Chamberlain, aged 91 years. He was the father of ex-Mayor M. H. Chamberlain, at whose residence he died.

December 6, 1894, Captain John Pridgeon, aged 64 years. Captain Pridgeon was a self made man; born on a farm in Lincolnshire, Eng., he emigrated at the age of 7 with his father, who settled first on a farm in Greenfield. From the date of his arrival in the United States he began the work of life on his own account, all the education he ever received was obtained by close observation and experience. He was a wonderful judge of character and early scrutinized the manner and methods of successful men, whom he chose for his models in the operations of life. He was generous, but was careful in the dispensation of his gifts and first learned the use that was to be made of them. His employes were always treated justly, but were expected to perform their part honestly. He was the father of ex-Mayor John Pridgeon, Jr.

December 7, 1894, Thomas H. Levering, aged 63 years. Mr. Levering was the inventor of the railroad advertising case or rack which are found in all hotels. He was one of the best known railway advertisers in the union.

December 8, 1894, Henry Ten Winkle, aged 76 years. Mr. Ten Winkle was born in Prussia in 1818 and came to America in 1848. He was one of the first letter carriers when the service was adopted in 1864, and was appointed by Hon. Wm. A. Howard, and performed service until a few weeks prior to his death. He left eight children, all grown to man and womanhood.

December 16, 1894, Thomas H. Armstrong, aged 73 years. This genial, whole souled and generous man was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 13, 1821, and came to Detroit in 1838, and has been a continuous resident of this city from that time until one year ago, when he joined his sons at Chicago where he died. He was open hearted, active in business, and in enterprises of a charitable character. In his dealing with men he was frank and just. There was no guile in his nature. He was a 32d degree Mason and a member of other benevolent orders. His remains were brought to Detroit and interred with Masonic honors.

December 15, 1894, Theodore I. Beaubien was born in Detroit, May 10, 1840. He was a member of one of our oldest French families in Detroit, who were contemporaries of Cadillac, the founder of Detroit. Mr. Beaubien, at the time of his decease, was the commercial agent and traveler of a New York firm. He enjoyed a large circle of acquaintances and friends, by all of whom he was highly esteemed.

December 17, 1894, Mrs. Fannie Roth, aged 80 years. She was the mother of Mr. A. W. Roth.

December 18, 1894, John Earl, aged 68 years.

December 17, 1894, Mrs. Gertrude Machin, aged 81 years.

December 18, 1894, Rodger Harman, aged 82 years.

December 17, 1894, Reuben Mendleson, aged 74 years.

December 25, 1894, Mrs. Francis Marshall, aged 82 years.

December 13, 1894, Mrs. Catherine Healey, aged 80 years.

December 12, 1894, Mr. Wm. Livingston, Sr., aged 82 years. Mr. Livingston was born in Lanark, Scotland, in 1812. He came to Detroit in 1849 and established transportation business on our lakes. Hon. Wm. Livinsgton, Jr., was his only son and child living, at whose residence he died. His wife died four years since. The characteristics of Mr. Livingston were those of careful business habits, geniality of temperament, a due regard for the rights of others, and an intelligent simplicity in manner and speech, which inspired the confidence as well as sincere friendship of all who knew him.

December 28, 1894, Hon. E. C. Walker, aged 74 years. Mr. Walker was born at Butternut, Otsego county, N. Y., July 4, 1820, and came to Detroit first in 1837. After due preparation he entered the junior class at Yale in 1840, from which he graduated in 1842. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Joy and Porter, at the end of three years, one of which he spent at Cambridge law school, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of law in Detroit, which he continued till stricken with his fatal illness. Mr. Walker was primarily educated in the Quaker faith, but early in youth united with the Presbyterian church of which he was an honored and efficient member when death overtook him. Mr. Walker was one of the regents of the Michigan University for 14 years and member of the State legislature in 1867–9. As a member of the church, as a citizen and attorney he ever held the respect and confidence of all with whom he held intercourse. He leaves one son, Bryant, who succeeds him as law practitioner, and one daughter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliff.

December 8, 1894, Mrs. F. Frankenstein, aged 108 years. She was the oldest person in Detroit and perhaps the oldest in the country. She had a distinct recollection of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom she saw during his campaigns in Germany and Austria in 1810.

January 5, 1895, Louis D. Harbaugh, aged 55 years. He was a son of the late Hon. David Harbaugh, long and favorably remembered as an attorney and police justice of Detroit.

January 6, 1895, Mrs. Margaret Young, aged 83 years.

January 7, 1895, Louis St. Aubin, aged 79 years. He was a descendant of one of Cadillac's companions, a family which is said to have had kingly blood in their veins. One of the avenues of Detroit bears his name.

January 8, 1895, at Martinsville in Wayne county, Erastus Anderson, a native of the county and whose ancestry figured prominently in the early history of Michigan. His age was 73 years.

January 9, 1895, James Forsythe, of Dearborn, aged 81 years.

January 10, 1895, Mrs. Geo. Beadle, aged 83 years. She was the widow of the late George W. Beadle, who for over 33 years was a prominent merchant tailor at No. 162 Woodward avenue. He died January 10, 1889, at the age of 77 years and is succeeded by his son in the same locality.

January 14, 1895, George W. Latimer, aged 74 years. Mr. Latimer was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1820 (December 4), came to Detroit in 1839. He had served at printing in New York and took up engineering after coming to Detroit, and ran a locomotive on Michigan Central railroad for a long period, and was noted for making the fastest time of any engineer on that road, up to the time of his leaving, without meeting with a single casualty. He then purchased the undertaking establishment of J. H. Farwell and up to the period of his death followed that business. He was a kind, frank and honest man, with hosts of friends who loved and honored him until death.

January 14, 1895, Julias Stoll, aged 66 years. He was born in Germany and settled in Detroit about 1850. He occupied a prominent position among the German residents for a number of years, during which time he held the office of justice of the peace.

January 19, 1895, Henry Wilson, aged 88 years.

January 20, 1895, Mrs. Sarah Patterson, aged 81 years.

February 11, 1895, Judge Charles I. Walker, aged 81 years. Judge Walker was born at Butternut, April 25, 1814. He first came to Michigan locating at Grand Rapids in 1836. He was a member of the convention at Ann Arbor called for the purpose of fixing the boundary between Michigan and Ohio, pending admission as a State. In 1840 was elected a member of the legislature; in 1841 removed to Brattleboro, Vt., to complete his law studies. In 1842, having been admitted to the bar engaged in the practice of law inVermont, and in 1851 settled in Detroit where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1867 Governor Crapo appointed him judge of the Wayne county circuit to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge B. F. H. Witherell. He resigned this position at the end of ten months to resume active practice, which he continued up to two years prior to his decease. He had held several other public positions of honor and responsibility. In all of which he rendered services almost invaluable to the public interests represented. It is in evidence that as a private citizen he always took a deep interest in all moral reform and educational enterprises, never withholding his hand or efforts to aid the needy or give practical form toward bettering the condition of humanity. As a lawyer he in his practice demonstrated the axiom of Lord Bacon, "True ethics are a handmaid to divinity and religion."

February 13, 1895, Frederick Chambe, aged 92 years.

February 12, 1895, Miss Anna Gardner, aged 82 years.

February 17, 1895, Mrs. Catherine McNamara, aged 84 years.

February 20, 1895, Robert Marsh, aged 87 years.

February 25, 1895, Mrs. Mary Shannon, aged 92 years. Mrs. Shannon had lived in Detroit over 60 years; for 45 years during that period she had been a widow, her husband dying with the cholera in 1850-1. She lost a son in the war of the rebellion. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Buerly, 172 Brigham street.

March 16, 1895, Patrick McGrath, aged 84 years.

March 16, 1895, Mrs. Anna Besto, aged 85 years.

March 16, 1895, Mrs. Irene Burr, aged 78 years.

March 24, 1895, Mr. James Battle, long connected as chief with the fire department.

March 26, 1895, Rev. Dr. Philo Hurd, of the Congregational ministry.

March 28, 1895, Dr. J. H. Farnsworth, aged 78 years. Dr. Farnsworth first established his dental office in Detroit in 1832 and continued his practice until a few days prior to his death. He was well known in this and other states as one well skilled in his professon and as a genial and cultivated gentleman socially.

April 1, 1895, Mrs. Jane Bell Stewart, aged 74 years. Mrs. Stewart was the wife of an old and respected citizen, Duncan Stewart.

April 4, 1895, Czar Jones, aged 86 years. Mr. Jones was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and a fine speaker and genial in temperament. He came to Michigan in 1833, visited Lake Superior and made the first discovery of several of the famous iron mines of that region, and having learned the trade of blacksmith, was the first to work the iron mined in that region, which he did upon the spot where found.

April 9, 1895. Mr. Amos Stone, aged 84 years.

April 9, 1895, Mrs. Aurilla Burns, aged 75 years. Mrs. Burns was the widow of the Hon. James Burns, who died some years since. She was an estimable lady and all who knew her will cherish her memory for her good works while living.

April 10, 1895, Mr. Wm. S. Fish, aged 83 years. He was a native of Boston and came to Michigan in 1834, locating at Royal Oak, having charge of the finances of the Detroit & Pontiac railroad then in process of construction.

April 10, 1895, Harry Conant Tillman, aged 44 years. Mr. Tillman was born in Detroit March 9, 1851. He was the son of the late James W. Tillman and a grandnephew of the Hon. Shubael Conant and grandson of Dr. Harry Conant of Monroe, Mich. Mr. Tillman was a man full of activity and pursued every undertaking with energy and perseverance.

May 12, 1895, Theodore Henry Hinchman, aged 77 years. Mr. Hinchman was born in Morris county, N. J., March 6, 1818. He came to Detroit in 1836 and engaged as clerk in the drug business with the firm of Chapin & Owen. In 1842 he became a partner in the firm styled John Owen & Co. In 1853, on Mr. Owen's retirement, he purchased and continued the business under the firm name of T. H. & James H. Hinchman. In 1868 he admitted his sons as partners and the house assumed its present style of "T. H. Hinchman & Sons." September 8, 1842, he married Miss Louisa Chapin, daughter of Dr. Marshall Chapin. During his life he filled to the satisfaction of the public and with honor to himself the following positions: Fire commissioner, water commissioner, commissioner of sewers, and represented Wayne county in the State senate. He was also member of the board of control of the State Industrial School, president of the Merchants' Exchange, and president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. Latterly he had devoted much time to the study of finance and was the author of a valuable work on banks and banking. As a business man Mr. Hinchman was practical and methodical, never overreaching nor undertaking more than he felt certain of accomplishing. Kind and courteous, somewhat reticent, but respectful to all whether high or low, rich or poor, and of unquestionable integrity. Few men were better read in the current literature of the times, or in past history of nations. His death has left a blank in the old time business circles as most of his contemporaries have gone before.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, the founder of the "Old Ladies' Home," died March 19, 1895, aged 87 years. Her maiden name was Mary Burbank, and was born in Dearborn in 1808. When she married David Thompson over 60 years ago, and with him settled upon the farm known as "The Thompson Farm," Detroit had about 3,000 inhabitants, and the farm which is now in the center of the city almost was nearly covered with woods, north of what is now Fort street. "The Old Ladies' Home" is not the only evidence of her beneficence. "The Home of the Friendless," "The Industrial School" and the "Protestant Orphan Asylum" were also the recipients of her generous gifts. She had no children, but the memory of her good deeds to those of others will long remain green and fresh in their recollection.

May 19, 1895, Hon. William Adair, aged 80 years. Mr. Adair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815, where he received his education at the parish schools. He came to America and settled at Detroit in 1834. He had learned the carpenter's trade from his father and for six years after arrival in Detroit followed that business. In 1840 he established a nursery and from that period until his death followed gardening and horticulture as a business. In 1861 he was chosen State senator and was reelected four successive times thereafter. From 1891 to 1893 he was president of the school board. He was also a member of the old fire department and of St. Andrew's society of which he was president for a number of years. Mr. Adair was of a generous, high minded character and of more than ordinary intellectual ability. As a public man he never permitted partisan affiliations to control his action or influence his judgment. As a citizen he was a promoter of all enterprises having for their object the growth of the city in morals and in material improvements. Socially he was genial and tolerant and careful not to wound the feelings of any. While he maintained with energy his own views, he recognized the rights of others to assert their's. He was just in all his dealings and his word was as good as his bond. Mr. Adair was never married and has no relatives in this country.

May 15, 1895, Mrs. Sarah A. Carpenter, aged 84 years. Mrs. Carpenter was the mother of Mrs. Geo. H. Stephens, at whose residence she died. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. M. Hickey was at one time her pastor.

PAPERS READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF 1895 AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

RISE OF OUR UNIVERSITY.

BY ANDREW TEN BROOK.

No local institution can be accounted for without going back beyond the time and theater of its origin. In this sketch I shall go back to movements in Massachusetts, Virginia and New York. The war of the revolution closed, so far as fighting was concerned, with the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, and the terms of peace were settled in 1783; but the people were left impoverished and restive. They desired to be on the move. The war had made them acquainted with the geography of the country, so that they could act intelligently. Indeed, the way of action was prepared in North Carolina and Virginia even before the war; but this was done chiefly by small parties, or individual persons, who acted simply as explorers, of whom the indomitable Boone was chief. But such a mania did the reports of explorers create that the people were quite wild; a Baptist minister in Virginia is said to have crowned the climax of a picture of the glories of heaven with the words, "It is a Kaintuck of a place." This is indeed a floating rumor without a responsible name; but certain it is that in September, 1781, about a month before the surrender at Yorktown, an organized Baptist church of about 200 members, with enough others who cast in their lot with them to raise the number to between 500 and 600, set out from Spottsylvania county, Virginia for Kentucky. The spiritual and ecclesiastical head of this enterprise was the Reverend Lewis Craig, a name excelled by none in the history of dissent in Virginia, and standing among the very first in the religious annals of Kentucky. Such was the sensation created by this movement that neighboring ministers of his faith omitted their own services, and they and their congregations prepared an entertainment on the grounds about the Upper Spottsylvania church, to be served after the religious and farewell discourses of the day. The scene was such as has had no real parallel on our continent. A few words will hint the conception. Perhaps fifteen hundred people are on the ground. More than five hundred of these, their Virginia homes already broken up, have brought with them their portable goods on pack-horses, or on horned-cattle, some on wagons, indeed, which could go but a short distance, since, after leaving the farms of Virginia, there was only a bridle-path. The goods were on the grounds about the church; the animals were feeding near; their bells on various keys keeping up their tinkling, while the immense throng of people, gathered around the rude stand of the preachers responded in sobs to the farewell addresses. Then all sat down on the grass, with eyes reddened and tear-fountains exhausted, to the farewell meal.

This picture hints one scene only, but perhaps the most impressive, in that series which transferred beyond the mountains to Kentucky so large a portion of Old Virginia's population. The migration had also a military organization, of which Captain William Ellis, who had fought through most of the war, was head. I leave imagination to follow this cavalcade by its bridle-path to its place of settlement in central Kentucky which they reached near the mid-winter of 1781.

The migration to Kentucky was without any previous legislation providing for schools. I will sketch now another series of scenes of different import. That important section of our country enclosed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the great lakes, known as the Old Northwest, and now forming the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was a part of New France and was ceded in 1763 to Great Britain. Its scattered French settlers took no part in our revolutionary war, so that this section would naturally have remained a part of Canada and a British possession. But Patrick Henry, as governor of Virginia, had given to George Rogers Clark a lieutenant colonel's commission, and a small force with which he took possession of this region with its French settlements. Great Britain paid no attention to the government of the people settled on this territory, although it was her own, so that when the peace of Paris was concluded in 1783 there seemed to be no alternative but to give it to the new confederation, since Virginia had conquered and occupied it for four years, having organized it into a county called Illinois. But the confederation had never owned a foot of land, and did not really own this. Virginia claimed most of it and had at her own expense saved the whole. Three other states had claims upon it, that of Connecticut was largest; the claims of New York and Massachusetts were insignificant. What should be done? Virginia magnanimously suggested an answer to this question by offering to cede her claim to the confederation; the other three states followed—I enter not into the long process—and the new confederation had now an extensive territory for the government of whose population she would be responsible. The consequences of this state of things one may faintly conceive. It formed the first step towards the expansion of the republic to the Pacific; for it seems most probable that but for this, our country would have been little more than a narrow strip between the Atlantic coast and the Alleghanies; for the southwest would have gone to Spain, and this to Great Britain.

The first movement towards a government for the Northwest was made in 1784 by Thomas Jefferson. I notice it no further than to observe that if his bill had become a law and had gone into effect, the disaster would have been irreparable. He was, indeed, an anti-slavery man, and his bill provided against the permanency of slavery in the territory; but it permitted its existence for sixteen years, and none will even suppose that it could have been dislodged after so long a sway.

On the next movement were also suspended consequences in like manner defying the power of human conception. I refer to the so called ordinance of 1787, now known to have been the work chiefly of Reverend Manasseh Cutler, fifty-three years pastor of the church in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Mr. Cutler was acting as agent of the New England Ohio Land Company, most of whose members designed to become actual settlers upon the lands they proposed to purchase, but were unwilling to take this step until congressional legislation should have given them the constitution under which they were to live. To bring this about Dr. Cutler visited New York where congress was then in session. He found a rude draft of a bill in the hands of Nathan Dane, chairman of the appropriate committee, but no disposition was apparent to act upon it. This was put into his hands, because he was there as the authorized agent of a company that desired to purchase some millions of acres of lands in the territory, and he was requested to frame a bill, to suit the purchasers whom he represented. This he promptly did.

There were two separate bills as finally enacted. One was a compact between the congress of the confederation and the people who should settle upon the lands. Two articles, the third and the sixth, are memorable. The *third* has in it these words: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." The *sixth* has the following: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The compact was enacted July 13, 1787. Fourteen days later was passed an act by which congress sold to the company 1,500,000 acres of land, making reservations within the tract as follows:

"Two townships of good land for a university. Lot number sixteen in every township for schools. Lot number twenty-nine in each township for the purposes of religion."

The action here indicated has been observed as a precedent in all subsequent legislation organizing territorial governments, except that for religion, which remains still an unfulfilled legislative promise.

The school system thus provided for was in Ohio a failure. It was too early. Medieval ideas were not yet extinct. Referring only to the Ohio university, with its two townships of land, it is enough to remark that interest on the value of this land, then fixed at $1.75 an acre, would at six per cent yield less than five thousand dollars a year. Those who held the leases would allow no higher valuation, since they could obtain land at even a lower price, and when a revolution was proposed, it could not be effected. These men could plead that their own labors had given the land its higher value, and either this plea, or something else defeated the proposed revolution.

Dr. Reed, then president of the university of Missouri, called upon me at Ann Arbor in 1875. He had been a professor in the Ohio university at Athens, where, as he said, he had occupied the best house in the place, paying upon it a tax of 50 cents a year, which was all that could be assessed upon it without a revaluation. He refused to remain in an institution which was condemned by such a policy to remain perpetually stationary. The plan, stated in a word, was this: The university was to be located upon the original reservation, which was to be held in perpetuity for its use and, as already indicated, the attempt made more than three-quarters of a century later to effect a higher valuation failed of success.

Let us now trace to Michigan the system thus inaugurated in Ohio. The first settlement in Ohio better combined a high intelligence, with the other elements which go to make up a well organized community than any other at that time in this country. We have Washington's testimony to this effect.* He knew many of the men personally. Among the settlers were several generals, with more each of colonels, majors and captains, who had served in the army. Dr. Cutler, who had led in the preparatory measures, did not remove in person. I have noticed the setting out of a colony in Virginia for settlement in Kentucky, and will say here of this parting scene in New England that the first emigrants, forty-five in number, having fired a salute in front of Dr. Cutler's house, set out thence in December, 1787, and afterwards increased to sixty, passed the Alleghanies in deep snow, reached Sumrill's Ferry thirty miles from Pittsburg in February, remained there until April, having, meanwhile, built a boat by which they reached their destination at the mouth of the Muskingum on the 7th of the same month. A picture of this journey, the settlement and first twenty years of growth, would be one of the most grotesque and yet one of the most entrancing that could be imagined; but it does not belong to my subject and must be omitted.

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* See Spark's Washington, Vol. IX, p. 385.

A territorial government was organized for Michigan in 1805, William Hull of Massachusetts having been appointed governor. On the 11th of June 1805, the town of Detroit, within the stockade, excepting two small buildings, was burnt down; the next day the governor arrived on the scene. Augustus B. Woodward of Virginia was sent on by Mr. Jefferson as chief judge; in October after the fire, Governor Hull and Judge Woodward sent to Washington an official statement of the condition of the people as caused by it and congress responded by giving 10,000 acres of land for the enlargement of the city by confirming the titles of the people to their lands; for they had generally neglected a formality required by the *contume de Paris,* to which the old French settlers were subjected and there were only eight valid titles in the territory. This action of congress did much to make Detroit the beautiful place it has become; for after this legislation Judge Woodward made a plan of the future city and this has been in a general way followed in its later development.

From this point I leap over an interval of twelve years to the opening educational work. Of the old French settlers, few at that time could read, fewer write. Some were just beginning to wake up. I translate the following from a French original in the Detroit Gazette, of August 8th, 1817:

"Frenchmen of the territory of Michigan! You ought to begin immediately to give an education to your children. In a little time there will be in the territory as many *Yankees* as French, and if you do not have your children educated, the situations will all be given to the Yankees. No man is capable of serving as a civil and military officer unless he can at least read and write. There are many young people of eighteen to twenty years, who have not yet learned to read; but they are not yet too old to learn. I have known those who have learned to read at the age of forty years."

This was evidently written by some one of no large attainments, and as the Gazette was then about equally divided between French and English, this was in French.* The appeal was doubtless called forth by a movement just then being made for the establishment of an educational system in the territory, as will appear by the following:

"AN ACT to establish the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania.

"*Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan,* That there shall be in the said territory a catholepistemiad, or university, denominated the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania. The Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania, shall be composed of thirteen didaxum or professorships: First, a didaxia, or professorship of catholepistemia, the didactor or professor of which shall be president of the institution; second, a didaxia, or professor of anthropoglossica, or literature, embracing all the epistemum or sciences relative to language; third, a didaxia, or professorship of mathematica or mathematics; fourth, a didaxia, or professorship of physiognostica or natural history; fifth, a didaxia, or professorship of physiosophica or natural philosophy; sixth, a didaxia, or professorship of astronomia or astronomy; seventh, a didaxia, or professorship of chymia, or chemistry; eighth, a didaxia, or professorship of iatuca or medical sciences; ninth, a didaxia, or professorship of æconomia or economical sciences; tenth, a didaxia or professorship of ethica or ethical sciences; eleventh, a didaxia, or professor of polemitactica or military sciences; twelfth, a didaxia, or professorship of degitica or historical sciences; and thirteenth, a didaxia, or professorship of ennœica or intellectual sciences, embracing all the epistemum or sciences relative to the minds of animals, to the human mind, to spiritual existence, to the Deity, and to religion, the didactor or professor of which shall be vice president of the institution. The didactors or professors shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor. There shall be paid from the treasury of Michigan, in quarterly payments, to the president of the institution and to each didactor or professor, an annual salary, to be from time to time ascertained by law. More than one didaxia or professorship may be conferred upon the same person. The president and didactors or professors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have power to regulate all the concerns of the institution; to enact laws for that purpose; to sue, to be sued; to acquire, to hold, to alienate property, real, mixed and personal; to make, to use, and to alter a seal; to establish colleges, academies, schools, libraries, museums, athenæums, botanic gardens, laboratories, and other useful literary and scientific institutions consonant to the laws of the United States of America and of Michigan, and to appoint officers, instructors, and instructrixes in, among, and throughout the various counties, cities, towns, townships and other geographical divisions of Michigan. Their name and style as a corporation shall be 'The Catholepistemiad or University of Michigan.' To every subordinate instructor and instructrix appointed by the catholepistemiad or university, there shall be paid from the treasury of Michigan an annual salary, in quarterly payments, to be from time to time ascertained by law. The existing public taxes are hereby increased fifteen per cent, and from the proceeds of the present and all future public taxes, fifteen per cent are appropriated for the benefit of the catholepistemiad or university. The treasury of Michigan shall keep a separate account of the university fund. The catholepistemiad or university may prepare and draw four successive lotteries, deducting from the prizes in the same fifteen per cent for the benefit of the institution. The proceeds of the preceding sources of revenue, and of all subsequent, shall be applied, in the first instance, to the acquisition of suitable lands and buildings, and books, libraries, and apparatus, and afterward to such purposes as shall be from time to time by law directed. The honorarium for a course of lectures shall not exceed fifteen dollars; for classical instruction, ten dollars a quarter; for ordinary instruction, six dollars a quarter. If the judges of the court of any county, or a majority of them, shall certify that the parent or guardian of any person has not adequate means to defray the expense of suitable instruction, and that the same ought to be a public charge, the honorarium shall be paid from the treasury of Michigan. An annual report of the state concerns and transactions of the institution shall be laid before the legislative power for the time being. This law or any part of it, may be repealed by the legislative power for the time being. Made, adopted, and published from the laws of seven of the original states to wit: the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, as far as necessary, and suitable to the circumstances of Michigan, at Detroit, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

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* The original is copied in my American State Universities p 94.

"WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE,
"*Secretary of Michigan, and at present acting Governor thereof.*

"A. B. WOODWARD,
"*Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan.*

"JOHN GRIFFIN,
"*One of the Judges of the Territory of Michigan.*'

The bombastic language of this act serves to cover up a fairly good scheme. It was doubtless the product of Judge Woodward's mind and is a recast of the French system in a mold copied from nothing ever known. We may account for it in either of two ways. President Jefferson, who knew the French school legislation, sent Mr. Woodward to Michigan, and as Woodward was a Virginian, he may have learned it from the president. It is, however, more probable that he received it from Father Richard, Catholic priest and vicar apostolic in Detroit. Mr. Richard was a native Frenchman, came to Detroit in 1798 and died there in 1832. In connection with Reverend John Monteith, Presbyterian pastor, he was to serve in the new college, and it may well be presumed that he supplied the information in regard to the schools in France. The act places the catholepistemiad, or university of Michigania in control of the lower schools of the territory and provides for the support of the whole by taxation, with some aid from lotteries.

This school will not be described. I observe only that it is to be regarded as the beginning of our State University and has, indeed, been judicially so declared. The case, stated in fewest words is this, the institution acquired some property. Its trustees when congress began the series of land grants on which the present university was founded, were made *ex officio* administrators of these grants. They distinguished, however, between these gifts of congress and the property which they had held as trustees of the catholepistemiad, or college of Detroit, as it came to be called, refused to surrender to the regents of the university that which they had held as trustees of the college, and gave up only the congressional grants. But in 1858 the matter was brought before the supreme court, which declared the two institutions to be one and the property of the old one, amounting to some twenty thousand dollars, was surrendered to the regents.

In order to finish up the old institution before coming to the new, I have jumped over an interval of fifty-four years. I now return to the year 1804, when congress made its first grant to the territory for college education. The territorial government did nothing until 1821 to utilize either this grant, or a reservation made in the treaty with the Indian tribes at Fort Meigs in 1817.

And here I must turn aside to touch upon a course of events which connects the educational movement in eastern Ohio with that in Michigan. So far as concerns a precedent for land grants, this connection has already been indicated. But further than this, the men who were to direct the affairs of the new territory, were transferred from the Ohio settlement, with the experience of western life which they had there acquired. Of these were Lewis Cass, the governor, William Woodbridge, his secretary, the brothers Austin E. and Warner Wing and Peter J. Desnoyers, of the French colony which had fixed its home so romantically in the neighborhood of the New England Ohio settlement. These were the most prominent men in the territorial government and were all members of the old board of trustees, or the later board of regents, or both. We will look at their work.

Besides the reservations in Indian treaties, the board had already in 1821 the two townships granted by congress, but had not selected the lands or taken any steps towards utilizing the grants, chiefly, perhaps, because the form in which they had been made was not satisfactory. On the 20th of June of this year, Mr. Wing moved in an effort to bring the matter before congress with a view to a modification of the terms of the grant. The committee appointed for the purpose were Governor Cass and Mr. Sibley, and they acted promptly; but congress was slow and it was not until May 20, 1826, that the new provision was made. The act of 1826 permitted that the two townships, that is, 46,080 acres, might be chosen in separate sections at the pleasure of the trustees, who at once proceeded to the selection, Mr. Wing and Dr. Brown being the committee.

The sad story of the Toledo lands deserves a brief notice here. The committe selected six lots at the mouth of Swan creek on the Maumee at what is now a central point in the city of Toledo. The place was then deemed to belong to Michigan. The lots were fractional and altogether amounted to 916 acres, but were accepted as two sections, or 1,280 acres. The general land office by a letter of July 7, 1827, declared these lands to be reserved and appropriated to this purpose. But these lots were too tempting a bait to speculators. As early as 1828 Major Oliver, acting for a Toledo company, came on to Detroit to effect a purchase of these lands, and finally succeeded. Two separate transactions, one in 1831, the other in 1834, completed the disaster. The first conveyed 400 acres of these city lands to speculators for the sum of $5,000, the second exchanged the remainder for farming lands, which many years later brought the university about $12,000, making in all $17,000 for lands, which, by a little waiting would have brought the university fund a million, still leaving other millions for speculators. To the honor of three of the board, it should be added that Messrs. Desnoyers and Brown voted against the first transaction and Messrs. Desnoyers and Williams against the second. The conveyance was not, however, completed until May 5, 1837, at the last meeting but one ever held by the old board of trustees; for it required an act of congress to complete the alienation. The act was passed and the disaster achieved.

Michigan was received into the union of states January 26, 1837. The people had been acting for some time in anticipation of this event. They had their legislature which had prepared a body of laws to go into effect as soon as congress should have invested them with the powers of an independent state. I shall touch upon none of their legislation except one feature of that relating to the school system.

The Honorable Isaac E. Crary, usually called General Crary, had been in the constitutional convention which sat in Detroit in 1835. His home was in Marshall. He had, before the session of the convention, studied with Reverend John D. Pierce, pastor of the Presbyterian church in that village, a translation of Cousin's report on the Prussian system of education, and having been given in the convention the chairmanship of the committee on education, he reported for the constitution a clause providing for the appointment of a superintendent of public instruction, with powers as near those of the Prussian *cultus* minister as the genius of our government would admit. When Mr. Crary, as delegate in congress for the territory of Michigan and also member elect for the future State, was about to leave for the national capitol, he requested Governor Mason to appoint his friend Pierce to the superintendency of the school system. This was done, the appointment was confirmed July 26, 1836, and two days later the superintendent's duties were defined by statute. The first of these was to report to the legislature his recommendation of an educational system. Mr. Pierce diligently employed the interval in study and correspondence and had his report ready in January, 1837, a few days before Michigan's admission into the union.

Let us now go back to the point where I began my sketches of the westward exodus. Massachusetts was greatly ahead of Virginia in her school system, but as much behind in another respect which really had more to do in the shaping of the organic law of our university. In Massachusetts the relation of church and state was not dissolved until 1833. In Virginia it began to be loosened by the eloquence of Patrick Henry as early as 1763. In 1776 dissenters from the establishment were freed from the payment of church rates, Mr. Jefferson being at the head of a legislative committee of nineteen which brought this about. From this point the work of disestablishment went on until in 1802 the glebe lands of the clergy were sold at auction, as also the church furniture, so that many a planter took his morning dram from the chalice of his parish church. The movement went beyond Mr. Jefferson's wish and he was not connected with its later stages.

We shall see how the action in Virginia affected the school system in Michigan. Jefferson, and some others of the Virginia statesmen, were lauded to the skies for their part in this change. This was done not only by dissenters; but the better portion of the Episcopalians, as Bishop Meade, for instance, soon learned to regard that body as much better off after its separation from the state.

As to the school system in Virginia, the great men of that state, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others, were always intent upon the establishment of either a national or a state university. Madison proposed it in the constitutional convention of 1787. Jefferson was persistent, and finally realized his hope, though late in life. At one time M. D'Ivernois of the university of Geneva, Switzerland, proposed to him to transfer that institution, including its personelle and apparatus entire, to Virginia. It was, however, feared that the use of the French language in the school would too greatly limit the attendance, and the thought was abandoned. And, indeed, until Jefferson's retirement in 1809 from the presidency, he was so absorbed in official duties that he could do nothing in that direction; but retiring with unabated ambition in 1809, he applied his whole mind to the realization of his darling project, and effected it. I shall give none of the interesting details of his progress, but simply state the one feature which affected the legislation in Michigan.

The unmeasured applause bestowed upon Jefferson for his part in the severing of church and state in Virginia seemed to him to indicate a desire of the people in regard to religious teaching in a state institution of higher learning, or, at least, to show that a just settlement of the question would be difficult, and he acted accordingly in the provisions made for the University of Virginia, thus doing violence to some of his own convictions, as can be clearly shown. In many passages of his works, he ranks the teachings of Jesus above all other systems ever taught. I find him in one place distinctly calling himself a Christian. He took two copies of the four Evangelists and busied himself evenings, after the public cares of the day, when he occupied the White house, with cutting out and pasting in a beautiful little gilt-edged octavo volume, all the discourses and conversations of Jesus, as reported by the Evangelists and studying these.[*]

Though Mr. Jefferson held such views, and though he regarded the study of the Christian religion as alike concerning all men and earnestly recommended it to young friends, and though he wrote schedules of university study in which he included this among the subjects of instruction, he finally left it out of the course of his university, and he has not left us without a distinct statement of the grounds of his final action. I give but the one which seemed uppermost in his mind. He thought it better that each sect should have its own school of theology proper, hoped that they would all be persuaded to cluster these about the university, enjoy its advantages and impart to it their own conservative influence in return. Mr. Jefferson died in 1826 in the hope that this plan would be realized.[†]

Of these views of the author of our democratic system, the public knew nothing. Mr. Jefferson was generally regarded as an infidel in the usually accepted sense of that term.

As to the effect upon the public mind of the legislation in Virginia in which he was the great leader, I must draw upon personal recollection as to a state of things, which, so far as I know, remains undescribed in literature. Very soon all remembrance of it will perish. The tenth child of my parents, my father was an old man when I was a lad. His memory held the details of the original transactions in Virginia touched upon in the foregoing paragraphs. Associational and private correspondence kept up the intelligence till I as a lad came upon the stage. Our house was a home of traveling ministers, and when one came along after the dismission of the school, I have run or rode miles to spread the notice of preaching at the schoolhouse, and then sat at home in the evening after the meeting, half hidden in a corner of the room and dropped many a tear in sympathy with the spirit of the circle, as the story of Patrick Henry's defense of the people against the clergy, of the arraignment of ministers of my father's faith for preaching, and of the final infranchisement under the lead of Jefferson. And a climax was naturally reached, and a touch of pride mingled with the lachrimæ flow, when the story was told of Jefferson's occasional attendance at the little Baptist church near Monticello, of his telling the Reverend Andrew Tribble, its pastor, that this church government was the only pure democracy then existing in the world, of his afterwards affirming that he took his own ideas of government from it.

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[*] See works, IV, 482 (Syllabus), VI, 210, letter to Mr. Canby, VI, 412, letter to Charles Clas, and VII, 185 letter to Jared Sparks. See, besides the letter to Mr. Clas, (VI, 412,) Mr. Jefferson's full account of this as given in Randall's Life, Vol. III, pp. 450-2.

[†] In Randall's Life of Jefferson, Vol. III, pp. 151-171, will be found much on this point.

I am well satisfied that the same sensations which reigned in the circle thus described were widespread and deep seated throughout much of the country. The people thought, as I have said, that Jefferson was an infidel. He may have been practically not far from it. And I remember to have heard it boldly talked by good people that an infidel was the best man for high office, since, having no religion of his own, he would not consent to a religious establishment. This was in central New York. At the end of my junior year in college—it was in 1838—I spent the long summer vacation in Michigan and heard the same doctrine loudly talked by good Christian people. This was a little more than one year after the organic law was enacted; so we see in what condition of the public feeling it had its origin.

The law was drafted in 1837, doubtless by Mr. Pierce, a Presbyterian minister. Neither the author of the draft, nor the legislators who enacted it into a law probably knew aught of the grounds and details of Mr. Jefferson's work as sketched above; they were moved, however, largely by the public feeling which had its origin in that work. While, therefore, they provided in other respects for the full course as then established in eastern colleges, they made no provision for religious instruction other than that which may be implied in providing for a professorship of "moral philosophy and natural theology, including the history of all religions." Here I drop this feature of the work, which I designed should be the chief one of this paper, to recur to it after bringing up in a single paragraph some other points in the history.

The superintendent was authorized in 1837 to sell so much of the university lands as to raise the sum of $500,000, selling none for less than $20 an acre. The sales made during the year averaged $22.85 an acre, at which rate the university lands, about 48,000 acres, would have raised a fund of $1,096,800. We may add to this the million or more lost in the alienation of the Toledo lands, and the result is somewhat more than $2,000,000; but the legislature for about twenty-five years so tampered with the prices of the lands and retrospectively with remitting dues on actual sales that the fund finally settled down at about $550,000, and in 1839 Governor Mason had, by a timely veto, saved it from a threatened total extinction. The legislature did not originally design ever to bestow a dollar upon the university, but rather to make money out of it. In 1838 a loan of $100,000 was negotiated by the State for the use of the university, in order that its work might begin at once and proceed without interruption. For this the State paid six per cent interest to the bondholders, the university paid the State seven per cent. President Tappan made in 1855 an unsuccessful attempt to have the debt remitted. The State had, however, then yet no thought of aiding the institution. Branches, that is, preparatory schools, had been started in the autumn of 1837, the State being then but nine months old. These went on and increased until they numbered seven and $35,000 of the university's money had been expended upon them; then they were by the supreme court declared illegal, since, by the contracts with congress and the village of Ann Arbor, the university was to be one institution in one place. In the very beginning, that is, in the organic law March 18, 1837, the legislature authorized the regents to procure a plan of building, which was at once done. The plan was magnificent. It was approved by the governor and board of regents; but the superintendent held a veto power and promptly exercised it. The building would have cost the entire fund as finally realized by the sale of the lands. There would have been no university; this magnificent edifice would have stood, but the monument of one which might have been, but was not. The people of Ann Arbor talked of an indignation meeting over Mr. Pierce's veto; but the second thought was wiser. The present plan of building was then entered upon. It was to put up twelve professors houses around the square. Four of these were built, together with the north wing of what is now the main building and the money was exhausted. I trace the building scheme no further, but pass to the opening work of instruction and the issue of what I have already said in regard to the Virginia legislation.

In 1841, four years after the opening of the branches, a freshman class was ready for the university. And here I ought to say that there were in the territory private schools in which the work of preparation for college was begun before the branches were opened. In September of this year two principals of branches were transferred to Ann Arbor to open the central school there. It will show how the resources of the institution, notwithstanding Mr. Pierce's caution, to observe that Professor Williams, who had received $1,500 a year as principal of the branch at Pontiac, was paid but $700 at first as professor in the university, to which the use of a house was deemed to add $150, the whole being but little more than half that paid him in the branch. I shall merely add here that professors were from time to time appointed as the formation of the successive classes required. The course of study marked out had been made equal to that of the best eastern colleges and by extraordinary exertion on the part of the professors was so carried into execution that the first graduates would not have suffered in a comparison with those of the best colleges of the country. A close investigation of the first ten years of the institution would bring out the secret of its future. This will be touched upon only in relation to the one point indicated in my opening sketches of legislation in the Atlantic states, and that in the briefest terms. The issue may be somewhat startling.

The course of study laid down did not recognize the Christian religion, except as it might be deemed to be included with Mohammedanism, Budhism and other systems in the terms, "the history of all religions." The curious thing about the matter is the *execution* of the law. When it came to this the code for the immediate government of the institution, as enacted by the regents, required all the students, to attend some church on Sundays, and none went to any but *Christian* churches. It required that they attend morning and evening prayers, in all which the Christian religion was recognized. The text-book approved by the board for the teaching in ethics was Wayland's Moral Science, which is simply the system of the New Testament. Natural religion and Christian evidences were prescribed as a part of the course, and the works of Bishop Butler and Archdeacon Paley were made the standard authorities. That the students might not be tempted to violate the Christian day of rest, by pursuing secular studies on Sunday, there was prescribed for each of the four classes a lesson in the Greek Testament as the first one for Monday.

The carrying out of the plan thus far indicated rested with the professors; but the regents acted on the same principle in their appointments. Mr. Schoolcraft, chairman of the committee on branches, reports as follows:

"Of the seven branches established, five are under the direction of clergymen and two of laymen of various denominations. Two clergymen are also embraced among the assistants and tutors, the whole number of whom add to their literary qualifications those arising from religious considerations. The board cannot, they believe, be mistaken in the importance they attach to the connection between learning and morals, science and religion; and at any rate, they would be unjust to themselves not to express the belief that success cannot permanently crown the institution committed to their management after this ligament is served."

Of the two principals of branches referred to as not being clergymen, it should be added that one was Professor Williams, the patriarch of the professors of the university, whose ordination to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church occurred at a later day. This report could not have employed so strong terms had the reporter not himself been a layman.

The same principle was observed in appointments to the central institution. I enter not into details; my purpose is simply to show the bearing of this line of facts on the establishment of the institution.

I have anticipated and must now go back a little. The governor had appointed twelve excellent men in their way as the first board of regents, of which he himself, the lieutenant governor, chancellor and the four justices of the supreme court were *ex officio* members, nineteen in all, of whom not one had ever had aught to do with the management of institutions of learning. Their one act in 1837, accepting the New Haven architect's plan, would have extinguished the university at a blow. They had done other things which proved to be blunders. They did not wish to have the university die on their hands, an issue which appeared in immediate prospect. The governor was advised to appoint prominent clergymen of the several Christian denominations as regents, which suggestion he followed. This was in 1839. It was indeed, after the work of building in Ann Arbor was begun, two years, however, before the central school there was opened. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, was the first regent appointed under this policy. His intimate acquaintance with the management of the colleges of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, made him *facile princeps* in all matters that came before the board. The whole body admitted his substantial infallibility of judgment. Reverend Father Kundig, Catholic priest, of Detroit, was early appointed. A little later Reverend Marvin Allen, than whom no one ever better understood the details of finance, became a member of the board. The effects of this policy were soon felt, and hope was rekindled.

The opening of the work of instruction at Ann Arbor was in 1841. It has been incidentally referred to in advance, and now the effects of the policy can be summed up in few words. There was an intense distrust throughout Michigan of the institution. The most of the religious people had no confidence in its management by the state. A much larger class, I doubt not two-thirds of the whole people, feared that the university would merely nourish an intellectual aristocracy; they would gladly have seen the whole fund given to the common schools, and the legislature itself, as if the state had been rather the owner than the trustee of the fund, was several times on the brink of doing something about as radical as to divert it to some different purpose.

What has been, I now ask, the succession of events which has controlled in the establishment of the university? One brief paragraph will indicate them.

A Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, himself afterwards a member of Congress, was the author of the constitutional law under which a government was established in the Northwest. A Presbyterian clergyman of Michigan, who, of his profession stood alone among those who had to do in founding the new university, saved it at the hour of its birth by a timely veto. It was, however, as yet only saved for the moment. There remained still the terrible ordeal of a gauntlet to be run between a file, on the one side of politicians, and on the other, of the people who were opposed to an aristocracy-forming university, and in this ordeal it was saved by placing in its board and faculty men of the only profession that had till then been generally prominent in managing institutions of higher education. These men, by their mingling among all classes and especially by their attendance at the meetings of their own ecclesiastical bodies, finally won for the institution the confidence of the public which had else been forfeited.

The foregoing paragraphs have shown wherein legislators, boards and people have acted unwisely, and how the conservative influence of one profession can be traced throughout the whole history. I now add just a few words to show wherein this profession, and those whom it leads in the educational work, has itself also, in my opinion, erred. I have referred to the hope which Mr. Jefferson cherished to the day of his death that the Christian sects would cluster their schools of theology about the state university, enjoy its advantages and impart to it their good influences. I knew nothing of this plan of the great statesman until a few years ago. But in October, 1846, in the Baptist state convention held at the little village of Northville, an application being under consideration for the establishment of a theological seminary at Kalamazoo, I took the ground that it ought to be at Ann Arbor; that to place it near the university would give it an immense advantage; that it might thus collect a part of the debt due the profession for their decisive part in the establishment of the university and might, at the same time, exert a salutary influence upon the state institution. And I had the satisfaction to know that my reasoning carried conviction to the body of those present; for the most prominent of them came to me in behalf of themselves and others with the words: "We all know that you are right, but how would Dr. Stone have felt, if we had voted against his school?" Dr. Stone would, indeed, have been better off if the other view had prevailed. The school of theology was never established at Kalamazoo. The effort failing, they had to turn the institution into a college. It cannot, indeed, be predicted what might have been the issue, if all the religious sects in Michigan had established schools of theology at Ann Arbor, and had concentrated their forces upon them instead of expending them upon small colleges. We can only say that it might possibly have been this, that the great theological schools of the west, instead of being lost in the commercial metropolis on Lake Michigan, might have been in the literary capital of our own state. The tendency which has already nearly completed the separation of one great learned profession, and the one which has done it the highest service, from the advantages and the work of higher state education, while its friends pay taxes for the education of the other professions, is one the results of which cannot now be predicted.

If any shall regard this paper as intended specially for an adverse critique upon the present University of Michigan, they gravely err. If it should prove so in effect it is not so intended. Its purpose is to call up unknown and forgotten points in the history of the institution. This has been done with fairness and honesty. The result has been to show that the early action was often unwise and perilous. And it is not to be doubted that a thorough review would find measures equally unwise and dangerous all the way through to the present day. A just criticism of its present management will be the best assurance of its future prosperity. It can be injured only by that which occurs within it; never by attacks from without. The people of the state owe it two great duties; *first*, to know and to direct its management what shall be taught in it and by whom, and whether those appointed to places do their duty, and then this all being found satisfactory, to provide for it a fair support. It belongs to the people of the state, not to those employed in its work. The history of the institution ought to be traced throughout in the spirit of the foregoing paragraphs, that the people might thus learn their duty and do it.

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INDIAN CESSION OF 1819, MADE BY THE TREATY OF SAGINAW.

BY WILLIAM L. WEBBER.

Before America was discovered by any Christian nation, so far as authentic history gives record, the doctrine was firmly settled among all Christian nations that no one had any title or right to life or property except under and in accordance with the regulations made by some Christian nation. So that, if it should happen that an adventurous spirit, or a band of adventurous spirits, should find some portion of the earth's surface not before then discovered and taken possession of, under the authority of some Christian nation, the discoverers were at liberty to take possession of this territory thus discovered, and of all the uncivilized, savage and barbarous people over whom they could acquire control, and make such disposition of the territory, and of the people found there, as might accord with the views of the sovereign under whose auspices the discovery was made. It was in accord with this well settled doctrine—well settled among those who settled it for themselves—that the king and queen of Spain, under date of April 30, 1492, gave to Christopher

Columbus a commission "to discover and subdue some islands and continent in the ocean," and which commission, by its terms, conferred upon Columbus the power of absolute control over the country and the people discovered, subject only to the king and queen of Spain. The other Christian nations gave like commissions and authority, and under such commissions, or charters, the various portions of the continent were discovered, and the power to govern them and their people, when discovered, conferred. It does not seem to have occurred to any of those Christian nations, that the people inhabiting the territory for unnumbered generations should be consulted or that they had any rights, which the powers issuing those commissions, were bound to respect. The fact that with these commissions were sent out skilled warriors, armed with weapons against which the savages could not for a moment stand, was sufficient to ensure the success of the white man's claim, and so sure was the white man that he had the approval of divine providence, that among the early settlers of Massachusetts they made record, as a cause of congratulation and a mark of special divine guidance and oversight that the Almighty had, shortly before, sent a pestilence which practically exterminated some of the Indian tribes, so as to leave the country free for the occupancy of the white man. The only disputes arising concerning the occupancy of the country were between different Christian nations, but as the facilities for discovering and conquering far distant lands were limited, these disputes seem to have been settled harmoniously—that is, each recognized the right of the other to the possession of the territory first discovered, so that the discovery was made effectual, by continued occupancy.

While the territory northwest of the river Ohio was yet covered with native Indian tribes, with no communication from one part thereof to another, except by an occasional missionary or by the Indian runner, the war of the revolution was fought. In that war the English represented the established government, and the Indians naturally took part with the established government, as against its enemies.

When the treaty of 1783 was made, by which Great Britain recognized the United States of America as an independent nation, and provided for a surrender to it of claims to territory, as agreed upon, it was but natural that the Indians should ally themselves to the British, and that they should fail to recognize the United States as a government having the right of control, so far as white men could have that right, over the territory of the Indian. Indian affairs were very much unsettled, and what were termed Indian outrages, were frequent. Perhaps it would be only fair to assume that the Indian considered that he was upon his own territory, and that he was only defending his own lands against forcible occupancy by those who were regarded by him as hostile. But the United States held to substantially the same views as the Christian nations of

Europe had before them entertained and enforced—that the Indian has no right except such as the white man sees fit to recognize, and if the white man sees fit to treat with the Indian, he will do it only, as being an easier method of obtaining undisturbed possession, than to proceed to a war of extermination.

General Anthony Wayne, having made a successful campaign against the Indians, and punished them to such an extent as to lead the Indians to recognize the United States as a proper authority to treat with, a treaty was made, dated August 3, 1795, between Anthony Wayne, representing the United States, and the following tribes of Indians, to wit: The Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamies, Miames, Eel River, Wecas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias. This treaty was made at Greenville, in Ohio, then the headquarters of the army, and was a general treaty of peace. It was agreed that the Indians should surrender their prisoners to the headquarters of the army, and should leave hostages to secure the performance of their promises. By this treaty the Indians recognized the title of the United States to those lands lying east and south of a line which commenced on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and running thence southerly and westerly to a point on the Ohio River about half way between Cincinnati and Louisville. It will be remembered that it was not quite one hundred years ago when this treaty was made. I understand preparations are being made to celebrate the centennial anniversary of this treaty on the third day of August next, at Greenville, in Ohio, and it will be a memorable celebration. Consider where Greenville is located. Consider where this line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga to a point on the Ohio River, fifty miles above Louisville or thereabouts, is drawn, and then think of the great Northwest from that line—all a wilderness. This treaty recognized the right of the Indians to all this great Northwest as still continuing, except so far as some small parcels might have been selected out as the sites for forts or military settlements. From time to time, as the whites pressed more and more into the wilderness, new treaties were made, and the Indians were called upon to relinquish additional portions of their territory.

It was not until the treaty of November 17, 1807, made by William Hull, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, for the United States on the one part, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandottes and Pottawatamies, on the other, that any considerable portion of the Territory of Michigan was ceded to the United States, and thus the Indian title extinguished. By this treaty, so much of what is now Michigan as lies north of the Maumee River up to the mouth of what was then called the Great Auglaise River, thence running due north upon what was afterwards adopted as the Meridian line in Michigan, to a point about the North line of Township seven north, thence running in a northeasterly direction to

White Rock, at the southeast corner of Huron County, on Lake Huron, and thence to the center of the lake, and so down the lake to a point opposite the place of beginning, was ceded to the United States, but all the remainder of Michigan, with the exception of a small parcel at Mackinaw, and one or two other places for military posts, still belonged to the Indians.

The Government, by treating with the Indians and taking from them a cession, recognized the Indian's right, so that we may fairly say the Indian had a right to assume that the United States recognized him as the owner of this land until he had parted with the title.

When the war of 1812 broke out the Indians of the Northwest, as was natural, again allied themselves to the British. Through the fur traders, the attachment of the Indians to the English, and through the system of making presents, which had been pursued in the interest of the fur trade, this alliance was strengthened.

At the close of the war of 1812 a second treaty was made at Greenville between General Harrison and General Cass acting for the United States, and the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawenoes, Senecas and Miames, of the Indians. This, it may be observed, does not include the Pottawatamies, the Ottawas, nor the Chippewas. By this treaty of 1814 there was no land cession; it is merely a treaty of peace, by which the United States agrees to give peace to the Indians, and the Indians, thereafter, agree to fight for the United States against Great Britain. By a subsequent treaty, made between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur as Commissioners, dated September 29, 1817, the Wyandottes, Senecas, Shawanoes, Pottawatamies, Ottawas and Chippewas of the Indians, a cession of land was made to the United States. The greater part of this cession, however, is outside the State of Michigan, the only cession in Michigan made by this treaty, is so much as now constitutes the southern three-fourths of Hillsdale County.

By a treaty made October 2, 1818, the Indians relinquished their title to the State of Indiana.

White settlements were crowding into the Indian territory to such an extent that it was desirable that there should be a still further cession of land by the Indians, in Michigan, and to that end negotiations were set on foot, and as had been usual in these cases, and as has been usual ever since, in like cases, influences were set at work among the Indian traders and among the Indian Agents, to secure the consent of the Indians to this cession. There had been arrangements under previous treaties by which certain annuities were to be paid to the Indians, and it seems that through financial difficulties the Government had been remiss in the payment of these annuities. John C. Calhoun was then Secretary of War, and Lewis Cass, the Commissioner, resident at Detroit. On September 11, 1819, General Cass writes to the Secretary of War: "I shall "leave here on Monday next to meet the Indians at Saginaw, and "endeavor, agreeable to your instructions, to procure a cession of that "valuable territory. * * * * It would be hopeless to expect a "favorable result to the proposed treaty, unless the annuities previously "due are discharged. Under those circumstances I have felt myself "embarrassed and no course has been left me but to procure the amount "of the Chippewa annuity upon my private responsibility. By the liberal "conduct of the Directors of the bank at this place I have succeeded in "procuring that annuity in silver, and shall thus be able to comply with "past engagements before I call upon the Indians to perform others. I "trust the receipt of a draft will soon relieve me from the situation in "which I am placed, and enable me to perform my promise to the bank."

Before General Cass came to Saginaw, he sent others. There was an Indian trader located where the city of Flint now stands, named Jacob Smith. Mr. Joseph Campau, of Detroit was an Indian trader, and he had in his employ Mr. Louis Campau, until lately a resident of Grand Rapids, as Indian trader. Louis Campau had been trading at Saginaw. The Indian chiefs moved about from time to time, and frequently visited Detroit, where their minds could be prepared for this coming request.

In a trial which was had at Saginaw in 1860, in a case between George M. Dewey and Rufus J. Hamilton as plaintiffs, and Joseph Campau and Alexander McFarlan as defendants, there were examined many witnesses—all, in fact, whether Indian, half-breed or French, who could be found anywhere in the country then living, who were present at the treaty of Saginaw, to settle a question in dispute as to the identity of a reservee in the treaty, called Taw-cum-e-go-qua. This trial continued some two weeks before a jury, and very many interesting incidents connected with the treaty and illustrative of the habits and manners of the Indians, and of the habits and manners of those who, by dealing between the Indians and the white men, sought to make profit out of both, were developed.

The writer was one of the counsel employed in this case, and the following statements from the testimony of witnesses is taken from his own notes, kept by him, during the trial. The testimony of the Indians was given through sworn interpreters. Mr. Campau testified in English. I give these extracts from the testimony at considerable length as matter having historical value. In this connection I desire to say that the secretaries who acted at the making of the treaty do not appear to have taken much pains to make the spelling of the Indian names correspond with the sound, in fact these names were all written by the secretaries, and the Indians touched the pen, and the cross followed the name. To illustrate what I say about Indian names: "Neome" is not found as signed to the treaty, and yet he was one of the principal chiefs; but we find

"Reaume" signed to the treaty, doubtless intended for "Neome." So of "Okemos," in the treaty it is written "Okemans," and "Kish-kah-ko" is written "Kish-kau-kou." The treaty was signed with 114 Indian names, being the chiefs and warriors of the tribe. I now give extracts from the testimony, as follows:

Kaw-ga-ge-zhic said: I was at the treaty with Gen. Cass. I was then a chief. Perhaps Neome told them to put my name down. I remember having touched a pen. I then lived far up above Mus-ca-da-wain. I then knew Neome; he was my older brother; I knew his children. They all had their families at the treaty; they brought them to have a reserve made for them. I heard, while at the treaty, that lands were reserved for Neome's children. I heard Neome say, at the Council, to Gen. Cass, "Deny me not; grant my request that a reserve be made for my children." The children were present at the time; the children's mother brought them in; their father was also present; the children were brought before Cass. Their names were given. I do not know how many times the Indians met Gen. Cass in the big wigwam, but it was very often. The Indians were in groups talking together. The principal orator of the treaty was Neome. I only heard him speak once. I did not hear Kish-kah-ko make any speech. Kish-kah-ko went, in the night, to the tent, without the knowledge of the other Indians, to cede the land. Jacob Smith interpreted for Neome; and a good many others also acted. I knew Peter Riley and John Riley—they were half-breeds. There were about six sections of land reserved at Pe-wa-na-go-wink. I saw Taw-cum-e-go-qua married at Pe-wa-na-go-wink a long time ago.

Q. Who married her?

A. Nobody but Mixe-ne-ne (her father). I do not know whether Mix-e-ne-ne was a magistrate; he was not a priest. When Mix-e-ne-ne, Tone-an-dog-a-ne and Neome went into Gen. Cass's room and talked with him, they each stated to Smith what they wanted, and Smith interpreted it to Gen. Cass. The usual mode of marrying among the Indians was that the parties consented, then they went to live together as husband and wife.

George Wain-je-ge-zhic said: I live in Isabella; I formerly lived at Nippissing. I remember the treaty made at this place by Gen. Cass. I was then about ten or twelve years old, about five feet high—nearly a man grown up. I knew Neome and Mix-e-ne-ne and other chiefs; knew their children. I knew Taw-cum-e-go-qua. Neome said, "I desire you that these, my children, may have land." He spoke to Gen. Cass. The children were then there at that time. I think I am now fifty years old. I remember there was a great reserve made at Mus-ca-da-wain for the children, and one at Pe-wa-na-go-wink for the band. The treaty lasted a long time; may be ten days or more. The Indians went into the big wigwam, I don't know how many times, and met Gen. Cass. I don't know the name of the principal orator at the treaty. I don't know how old I am; at the treaty I was about as high as I am now to where my chin is. I reckon my age by so many springs of the year. I do not know how old my oldest child is; I have grandchildren grown up; the oldest one is four or five feet high.

Sa-gos-a-qua said: My full name is Sa-gos-a-qua; my father was Neome. I remember the treaty with Gen. Cass at this place. My father then lived at Pe-wa-na-go-wink. I had a sister Ah-won-non-o-quod-a-qua; I had a brother O-jib-wock. Knew Mix-e-ne-ne. He had a child, Taw-cum-e-go-qua. My sister was larger than I; she had a child before the treaty. Myself and Taw-cum-e-go-qua were here at the treaty. While at the treaty I heard Neome speak about getting land for myself and my sister and Taw-cum-e-go-qua; this was at the Council Room where General Cass was. My father was talking to General Cass. I heard Neome say to General Cass, "I reserve land for my children at Mus-ca-da-wain." We then stood by the side of our father, and Gen. Cass was very near us. I was about three feet high at the treaty, perhaps ten years old, but think I was older than Taw-cum-e-go-qua; I was a little taller than she. Neome said, "I reserve these lands for my children." There was lands reserved for Neome's people also at Pe-wa-na-go-wink. Cannot tell anything else.

O-non-gush-ka-wa said: I was at the treaty. I was a boy large enough to hunt some. I knew Neome; he was the chief of our band; knew the other chiefs; knew their children; they had their families at the treaty. At the treaty I was told that Taw-cum-e-go-qua would have land. I heard Neome say so in the Council room where Gen. Cass was. It was under a shelter made of boards where the Council was held. I had no particular business at the treaty; my mother requested me to be present to hear what was going on.

Okemos was a witness. He said: I am 76 years old; have lived in Michigan 48 years; I knew Gen. Cass well. I was at the treaty of 1819. I was at that time a chief of a certain band among the Ottawa tribe—a part of the band I was chief over were Chippewas. The treaty was signed at Saginaw, on the west side of the river, back of Mr. Campau's house, in a long shed. I signed the treaty as one of the Chippewa chiefs. At the time I signed the treaty my residence was at a place about six miles above Lansing, on the Red Cedar River. I was born in Michigan, near Pontiac, on an island in a lake. From that time to the time of the treaty I lived at Okemos City, near Lansing. I was 30 years old when I left the place where I was born. Min-e-to-gob-o-way, my mother's father, and Kob-e-ko-no-ka, my uncle, were my chiefs. The first named was a Chippewa Indian and the last named an Ottawa. They were no connection to each other. I was first a chief when I was 20 years old, and was about 50 at the time of the treaty. I knew Kaw-ga-ge-zhic; he was at the treaty. He lived about six miles from the present village of Flint, at Tobosh's trading house; he was a chief at that time. I know Noc-chic-o-me;

he is acting as chief now; he is down the Saginaw River; he had two children at the time of the treaty, and lived at that time at the Big Rock, on the Shiawassee, called Chesaning.

Ka-zhe-o-be-on-no-qua said: My husband's name is Antoine Peltie; I live at O-pin-con-ning; my husband is a Frenchman; I do not understand much French; my first husband's name was Archie Lyon; I am a half-breed; I do not know my age for certain, think it is 67 years; I was present at the treaty. I was present the day the treaty ended. They were writing, but they would not tell me what they were writing about. This was in the Council room, put up with branches and forks, with a table in the center, where they took a vote about agreeing to the treaty. I have been to Malden for presents. At the time of the treaty I was about 17 years of age. I belonged to Kish-kah-ko's band; I was born here. The treaty lasted nearly a month; they met very often, not all day, sometimes only in the morning; it is so long a time ago that I cannot tell how many times they met; it was nearly every day; Neome was there all the time; it lasted longer than ten days. Wah-ba-zence (Jacob Smith) had a tent and saw each other every day; he took not much part, he was not a great favorite with the Indians. I knew Neome's children at that time. Mix-e-ne-ne had one girl at that time, her name was Taw-cum-e-go-qua; her name was mentioned when Wah-ba-zence had her in the Council to get land; people were writing at the same time. I saw Neome there, and Mix-e-ne-ne there, but not with his girl. Smith took her there. They put some new clothes on her, yet she showed in herself that she was full-blooded; she had calico for skirts, a long dress and pantalets, and smoked skin for moccasins. Neome's children were dressed the same way, and Smith took the whole of them forward to Gen. Cass and tried to get land for them and the boy; and the boy was taken forward, and Smith said this is my boy.

Noc-chic-o-me said: I live at Bah-wa-a-gin-ing. I am chief. I was at the treaty; I was a man grown. Mix-e-ne-ne and Neome and their families were there. Neome was then chief. (Witness then gives the names of their children and grandchildren). I heard at the treaty that these children would have grants of land. I heard the Indian chiefs speak of it. It was in the place where the Council was being held, not far from where the large building (Court House) now is. There were individual reserves made at the treaty. There was one for John Riley near the mouth of the river, and one for Peter just below here on this side of the river, and one for James Riley on the other side of the river. There was another for Kaw-kaw-ish-ko, the Crow, opposite the Island in the river below here. There were also some reserves at Flint River for the children I have spoken of. Gen. Cass was in the Council room when they were talking about giving lands to these children. Kish-kah-ko was present and other chiefs. When the children were brought forward by Neome before Gen. Cass, and he asked land for them, Neome talked and the other chiefs consented that these children should have land. I knew the children after the treaty, as they come up, Taw-cum-e-go-qua and the others. I am 60 years old. At the time of the treaty I think I was 20 years old. I came to the treaty because I was invited by the Indians to come with them. At that time Taw-cum-e-go-qua was about three feet high; she was old enough to run about; she was taken by the hand and brought to where Gen. Cass was. The Indians met Gen. Cass in the big wigwam every day, and Cass met them there. Cass wanted to talk with them about the surrender of their lands, and they were met ten times or more; they were a long time at it. Neome had a reserve made at Pe-wa-na-go-wink. I did not see Gen. Cass put his hands on the heads of the children; they sat on the other side of the table, by Neome. I was not then a chief, I took no part in the treaty; I was there to see and to hear. There were half-breeds there. John, James and Peter Riley were half-breeds. Do not know of any others that got land. There were many half-breeds there, and some of them were desirous of getting land, but I did not hear of their getting any.

Louis Campau: I live at Grand Rapids, am 68 years old last August. I remember the treaty of 1819. I then resided here. I had then resided here four years before the treaty. I was trading with the Indians. Joseph, one of the defendants, is my uncle. I had a trading house; this was opposite the lower end of the bayou; the house now there I built in 1822; it was farther up that my store was. I was at the treaty. I was then acquainted at Detroit, and about there. I used to spend summers in Detroit and winters here. I was here at the treaty. There was old Mr. Riley, Connor, Beaufait, Knaggs, Godfrey, Whipple, Visger, Forsyth, Tucker, Hersey, and a half-breed named Walker, brought from Mon-a-gua-gon. I have seen the treaty and know the witnesses without looking at the treaty book. If any of those are alive it must be Mr. Hersey; I heard this summer that he was alive; I saw him in 1836 in Chicago; we traded then together; think he is the only one living. I was requested by Cass to come on ahead and make suitable provisions for a store-house and dining room and Council room, etc. The most of the business was at Gen. Cass's office, going in and going out. There was a long table in the dining room, and the private council was held there—the office and the dining room were separated only by a store-house. There were four log buildings all together end to end. These were six to eight rods from the room where the grand Council room was. I think Cass arrived in the afternoon, and sent his agents for the Indians to gather next morning at ten o'clock; this was after all the departments had got here—all the principal officers had got here. The next morning they met at the Council house. The first Council was to let them know that he was sent by the great father to make a treaty with them, that he wanted to buy their lands, stating the points, and for them to go back and smoke and think about it; they then worked at private business for three or four days, when he called them together again. After he had got the will of the principal chiefs there was much trouble to get the consent of all. At the second Council there was great difficulty, hard words; they threatened General Cass among the rest. The object of the Council after they had consented to treat, was to state the terms on which he was authorized to treat. From the second to the third Council was five or six days. They stayed nine or ten days in all. The last Council was to read the treaty to them, it was read and interpreted to them. Harry Connor was the interpreter. I was present at the last Council; went in the morning, and did not leave until they all left. I cannot tell everything that was done there for it is impossible to recollect them all. Tribal reservations were first made. Gen. Cass sat at the northeast corner of the shanty, the table was next to him, then a row of logs, and beyond that the Indians—women, children and all. Then after the reservations for the tribes were made, the reservations were made for the half-breeds—first the Rileys, then a Campau, and then mentioned Mrs. Coutant; she was right opposite Gen. Cass, and Connor, when reading the treaty, pointed her to the Indians as their relative, and when her name was said they responded as though pleased. After the treaty was read and approved by the Indians and signed by them, which was as soon as read, Gen. Cass ordered the money to be brought to the table; it was all in half dollars—for the payment. After the treaty was made, it was sundown, and the Indians all got drunk, and nothing could be said by anyone, and Gen. Cass gave the order to be off. The Crow was a good looking young fellow—looked like a half-breed; he had a little log house, a store-house and a hen house, and tried to imitate the whites as much as he could in cooking, etc. He had a tent he made himself. I knew LaParle, he was my hired man; he came around by water in my boat. I knew every one of the Riley boys; Peter was not here, John and James were; Jim was my clerk, and remained such until he was killed. I left here in the spring of 1826, and have lived at the Rapids ever since; the Riley I spoke of was the father of the three boys. I traded here till 1826; I knew Neome and his band after the treaty; knew him well; he traded with me as long as I sold here; knew Neome before the treaty from the time I came here in the spring of 1815; knew his hunters; he never had any children that I know of; I paid no attention to any of them unless they were able to trade with me. Neome was very ignorant, but he was very good, honest and kind. I knew Tondog-a-ne well, as well as I did Neome; he was the second chief of Neome at the time, and afterwards head chief. I knew all the head men of the band who was a hunter; heard them after the treaty converse about the treaty, and Mix-e-ne-ne; also he used to trouble me. I understood the Chippewa language at that time; I was brought up with them from the time I was seven years old. I was 68 last August; I never was in the office; I was in the Council room from the morning till the evening, and this is a statement of the facts as they took place before my eyes, as I saw them after the treaty was signed, and the goods and money distributed, and the Indians were all drunk. Cass and his party left before daylight next morning; the troops at about ten o'clock. The whole talk was previous to the day of the treaty. On the day of the treaty my attention was all taken up with my own business; I saw them when they left the day of the treaty and after that I had no talk with anybody; all that I have said was done before the last day of the treaty. I was a clerk of Joseph Campau before the war. My memory is very good on this subject. I think it has failed me much in many things. At the time of the treaty there was no Flint Village where Flint now is; where Neome lived was called Neome's Village. Where Flint now is was called Mus-ca-da-wain. The English called it Grand Traverse. Neome was a short, thick man, a little stooped at the time of the treaty; he must have been from forty-five to fifty-five years old. When we spoke of Flint Village in the early times we meant what the French called Lapeer. Don't know that Capt. Marsac was at the treaty or acted as interpreter; I knew his brother and his father; his father's name was Francis Marsac; I was here when Cass arrived; I was here five or six days when he got here; do not recollect of Marsac being with me any part of the way. Col. Beaufait started to come with me and came to near Royal Oak; do not recollect of Marsac being with me. There were none of my buildings but those occupied by the department, and there were no other buildings of mine here. The Government had a number of men here to influence the Indians outside, but they were not sworn as interpreters.

Nau-gun-nee said: I now live in Isabella; before lived in Nippising. Before I lived in Nippising I lived on the Shiawassee River. I remember the treaty made with Gen. Cass. The treaty was made just below this place.* There were no houses there at that time. I was present at the treaty. Neome was my chief; his band lived at Pe-wa-na-go-wink, on the Flint River. There were other chiefs and head men in Neome's band. I knew Mix-a-ne-ne. They were at the treaty. There were four chiefs at that time; Neome and Pe-na-ze-ge-we-zhic were present at that treaty. There were no principal men of the band at that time; all moved like one mass with their chiefs. There were many present at the treaty—I cannot remember all their names. All those I have mentioned were at the treaty, and others with them; they all came with their families—there was no one left at home. Neome's family consisted of four persons. At the time of the treaty Mix-a-ne-ne had two children—Taw-cum-e-go-qua and Nah-tun-e-ge-zhic. At the time of the treaty Taw-cum-e-go-qua was about four feet high. Neome was my grandfather. I heard at the treaty who got land—that Taw-cum-e-go-qua and others got land. The Indians did not know what to do in the case. Just before the treaty was concluded Jacob Smith came one night to Neome and suggested that a reservation should be made to the children, and gave four names, of which Taw-cum-e-go-qua was one. After that suggestion was accepted by Gen. Cass, he suggested that the children should be brought forward to whom land was reserved that he should see them. The crowd made room for the children to come in, and the children came forward and their names were taken; the names were given in and Neome and Jacob Smith stood together and gave in Ah-won-non-wa-to-qua, Taw-cum-e-go-qua and the others. While Neome was here I did not lodge in the same tent, but the tent I was in was close to Neome's. While Smith and Neome were talking in the evening or in the night at Neome's tent, Smith said to Neome it will be difficult to secure any place or future home for your children, and Neome said "I know not what to do in the case," and Neome requested Smith to assist him in trying to get a reservation for his children, and Smith agreed. Smith said that reservation had been made for the band generally, and it would be better for him to get a special reservation for his children. When the children came into the council room I was standing side of Neome; Gen. Cass was near by; I stood so near Neome because I had by past experience learned that the white man generally takes away what he bought of the Indians, and I was anxious to see what this would lead to of this treaty, and I thought it might be possible if this land were sold to the white man that he would take away the country, or that the Indians would be driven away from the country; I did not know how the white man sold ground or land, and I had a curiosity to see. I also stood by him for I was afraid and wanted to see what was done. After the treaty Taw-cum-e-go-qua lived at Pe-wa-na-go-wink, and at Flint, where the village now is. I knew her husband; they had children; their oldest boy was called in English, "James Nicholson;" have known him since I was a little boy. Taw-cum-e-go-qua and her husband were married and lived together till she died. I am fifty-four years old; I can't tell how high I was at the time of the treaty; I was large enough to catch fish along the river. The Indians had assembled here a long time before Gen. Cass came to hold the treaty. As soon as he came and the Council commenced I went into the Council all the time. Gen. Cass sat at one end of the Council room. We camped all around here. Gen. Cass put his hands on the heads of the children when they were presented to him. They were before him just long enough to take down their names. Mix-a-ne-ne was my uncle; Neome was my grandfather. My father had five brothers. We-ba-zince (the Indian name for Jacob Smith) was a man who had no particular occupation at the treaty; he had been an

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* NOTE.—This testimony was being taken in the old Court House on the same cite where the present Saginaw Court House stands.

Indian Trader, but was not trading at the treaty. He then lived at Detroit. He resided at Flint, on both sides, and finally located himself in trading on this side of Flint River, at Flint. Wa-ba-zince was very friendly with Neome. The treaty took a long time because the Indians were unwilling to cede their lands; it was many days; do not know how many times the Indians met Gen. Cass in the big wigwam—a good many times. White man always persevering to accomplish his object. There were more than ten meetings; they were summoned by Gen. Cass to talk about the surrender of their land the first time; then the second time for the same purpose, and the third and fourth, and the fifth and sixth, and so, ten times or more—all being for the same object.

This treaty was signed on the 24th of September, 1819. Gen. Cass reached Detroit and made report to the Secretary of War under date of September 30, 1819, in which he transmitted the treaty which he had made. He says in this letter of transmittal, among other things:

"The boundaries of the tract ceded may be easily traced upon any good "map of the United States; but, owing to our ignorance of the topography "of the interior of this territory, it may be eventually found, when the "lines are run, that the southeastern* corner of the tract ceded is in the "possession of the Grand River Indians; if so, there will be no difficulty, "and very little expense in quieting their claims.

"That portion of the Chippewa Indians which owned this land have not "made the necessary advances in civilization to appreciate the import-"ance of education for their youth. It was, therefore, hopeless to expect "from them any reservation for this object, or to offer it as an induce-"ment for a cession of their country. Some consideration more obvious "in its effects, and more congenial to their habits, was necessary to insure "a successful termination to the negotiation.

"In acceding to the propositions which they made upon this subject, I "endeavored to give such form to the stipulations on the part of the "United States, for the payment of annuities, as would be permanently "useful, and, at the same time, satisfactory to them.

"Their own wishes unquestionably were, that the whole sum stipu-"lated to be annually paid to them should be paid in specie. With the "habitual improvidence of savages, they were anxious to receive what "they could speedily dissipate in childish and useless purchases, at the "expense of stipulations which would be permanently useful to them.

"The opinions advanced in your letter of instructions of March 27, "1819, respecting the injurious tendency of large annuities to the Indians "are correct; and the effect of these annuities upon the Indians is stated "with as much precision as they could be' were they the result of daily "intercourse with these unfortunate people.

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* Probably a misprint for "southwestern."

"Viewing the subject in this manner, I finally concluded to admit a "stipulation conformable to their wishes, for an annuity of $1,000, but to "secure the payment of whatever additional sum the Government of the "United States might think they ought to receive, in such manner as "would be most useful to them.

"A stipulation, therefore, was inserted that the United States should "provide and support a blacksmith for them, and should furnish them "with cattle, farming utensils, and persons to aid them in their agriculture.

"The amount which shall be expended for those objects by the United "States, the term during which this expense shall continue, and the "mode in which it shall be applied, are left discretionary with the President.

"In taking this course, I was influenced by the consideration that the "negotiator of an Indian treaty is not always the best judge of the value "of the purchase or of the amount which should be paid for it. Sometimes too much has been allowed, and at other times too little. He is not "sent upon such a negotiation to ascertain the lowest possible sum for "which the miserable remnant of those who once occupied our country "are willing to treat, and to seize with avidity the occasion to purchase. "Certain I am that both you and the President would censure me (and "justly, too), were I governed in my intercourse with the Indians by such "principles. The great moral debt which we owe them can only be discharged by patient forbearance and a rigid adherence to that system of "improvement which we have adopted, and the effects of which are "already felt in this quarter.

"It is due to the Indians and myself to say that the sum which it was "expected by us would be expended for the objects which I have mentioned is from $1,500 to $2,500 annually. But they distinctly understand that the amount of this expenditure is entirely discretionary with "the President. Of course the Government can now apply such a sum to "these objects as the value of the cession and the wants and population of "the Indians may justify. Although I am firmly persuaded that it would "be better for us and for these Indians that they should migrate to the "country west of the Mississippi, or, at any rate, west of Lake Michigan, "yet it was impossible to give effect to that part of your instructions "which relates to this subject without hazarding the success of the negotiation. An indisposition to abandon the country so long occupied "by their tribe, an heriditary enmity to many of the western "Indians, and a suspicion of our motives are the prominent causes which, "for the present, defeat this plan. When they are surrounded by our "settlements, and brought into contact with our people, they will be more "disposed to migrate.

"In the meantime, we may teach them those useful arts which are connected with agriculture, and which will prepare them, by gradual progress, for the reception of such institutions as may be fitted for their "character, customs and situation.

"Reservations have been made for them to occupy; and I indulge the "hope that they will appreciate the advantages which are now offered to "them, and will aid, by their own efforts, the plans of improvement which "have been adopted by the Government. Reservations have also been "made for a few half-breeds. It was absolutely necessary to our success "that these should be admitted into the treaty. Being only reservations, "and the fee of the land remaining in the United States, I trust that it "will not be thought improper that I admitted them."

Gen. Cass then proceeds in his report to speak of a supplemental article involving additional private grants which was acceded to by him at the treaty, but with the understanding that unless it should be approved by the President and the Senate the same might be annulled without prejudice to the treaty, at large. Pursuant to this authority the President and Senate annulled this supplemental article.

There were tribal reservations in this treaty in various locations, in some cases as small as 640 acres, and the highest running up to 40,000 acres in one tract, the whole aggregating more than 100,000 acres of land, where the Indians could have their villages and make their homes, until such time, as by subsequent treaty, these should be relinquished. They were, in the main, relinquished by a treaty made in 1837, negotiated by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

In the accounts which were rendered by Gen. Cass of his expenditures connected with the treaty at Saginaw we find one item for money disbursed by him in the purchase and distribution of provisions and expenses for persons to and from Saginaw, and for various presents, etc., to the Indians at the treaty ground and subsequently in consequence of promises made to them at the treaty, and the consequent expense going to and coming from the treaty, $6,406.77.

In another item it seems that he disbursed to Jacob Smith for his services and for the use of buildings at the Saginaw treaty, $104.00; also that he paid Jacob Smith for services during the summer in relation to the treaty at Saginaw, $500.00, and that he paid Henry Connor, also an Indian interpreter, the sum of $80.00. It also appears that he paid Mr. Louis Campau the sum of $1,046.50 for many small items which seem to have been presented to the Indians—spades, shovels, scythes, rings, calico, tobacco, canoes, mats, cotton cloth and one gun delivered to an Indian and sundry other articles. To J. and A. Wendell, who were Indian traders, was paid the sum of $998.03½ for various purchases—crosses, camp-blankets, handkerchiefs, etc., given to the Indians. He paid Joseph F. Marsac, whom many of the old settlers will remember as so long a resident at Lower Saginaw, $61.00 for his services as interpreter at the Saginaw treaty—sixty-one days at $1.00 per day. He paid to John Riley for his services as interpreter, $244.00, and Peter Riley $300.00.

It will be remembered that John and James and Peter Riley were three of the half-breeds who received special reservations of land at the treaty. There were many other disbursements, all of which demonstrates clearly the methods that were used to operate upon the minds of the Indians to secure their assent to the treaty.

The land which was embraced in this treaty of 1819, was about six millions of acres. Take a map of Michigan, find White Rock, on the shore of Lake Huron, at the southeast corner of Huron County, trace a line thence southwest to where the North side of Township seven north intersects the Meridian line, thence south to a point six miles south and twelve miles west of the northeast corner of Jackson County, thence run west about sixty miles to a point in Kalamazoo County, about four miles north from where the city of Kalamazoo now is located, thence run a little east of north to a point in Montmorency County, near the headwaters of Thunder Bay River, thence down the river to Alpena on the shore of Lake Huron, thence southeasterly in Lake Huron to the boundary line, and thence down the boundary line opposite the point of commencement, and you will have its boundary.

It is difficult to imagine that the entire Saginaw Valley, with the present site of the city of Lansing, and all other towns and cities were, until 1819, the property of the Indians, with no right, on the part of the white man, to settle within it. Where the city of Grand Rapids now stands, and all the territory south of the Grand River, and west of the line fixed by the treaty of 1819, was ceded by the Indians by a treaty negotiated by Gen. Cass in 1821, and north of Grand River, including the site of the city of Muskegon, Ludington and Manistee, and all up the west shore, and around by the way of Old Mackinaw to Alpena, except a small site at Old Mackinaw ceded as a military post at an early date, was the property of the Indians until 1836.

It was in 1831 that the French Philosopher, De Tocqueville, visited the Saginaw Valley. He was told by Major Biddle, the Register of the Land Office, at Detroit, that he should not think of looking in that direction; he said, "Toward the northwest is the point where the current of immi-"gration has least tended. About Pontiac and its neighborhood some "pretty fair establishments have lately been commenced. But you must "not think of fixing yourself further off; the country is covered by an "almost impenetrable forest, which extends uninterruptedly towards the "northwest, full of nothing but wild beasts and Indians. The United "States proposes to open a way through it immediately, but the road is "only just begun, and stops at Pontiac. I repeat, that there is nothing "to be thought of in that quarter."

DeTocqueville came, for he wanted to see nature in its primitive state; he crossed the Saginaw River, and landed at what is now the west bank of the river, in fact his landing was within a few rods of the site where the treaty held with Gen. Cass was signed, which was near where the present Court House stands, a little south and a little east, say about the junction of Hamilton street with Cass street. Concerning Saginaw, DeTocqueville, writing in 1831, says:

"In a few years these impenetrable forests will have fallen; the sons "of civilization and industry will break the silence of the Saginaw; its "echoes will cease; the banks will be imprisoned by quays; its current, "which now flows on unnoticed and tranquil through a nameless waste, "will be stemmed by the prows of vessels. More than a hundred miles "sever the solitude from the great European settlements, and we are, "perhaps, the last travelers allowed to see its primitive grandeur."

A few years later and Henry R. Schoolcraft, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, visited Grand Rapids in June, 1838. He proceeded from Detroit to Grand Rapids by going by steamer to Mackinaw and thence to Chicago, and there he found a schooner for Grand River, where he had to wait some days for a conveyance to Grand Rapids, which, he says in his diary, gave him time to ramble about the neighborhood and to pick the early spring flowers in the valley. He then took the Washtenong, a small stern-wheel steamer, and by it was carried up to Grand Rapids, stopping by the way to land an emigrant English family from Canada, who had a log house in the woods for their occupancy. On reaching Grand Rapids he was invited by Mr. Louis Campau, the proprietor of the village, to take lodging with him. Concerning Grand Rapids, he says:

"The fall of Grand River here creates an ample water power; the sur"rounding country is one of the most beautiful and fertile imaginable, "and its rise to wealth and populousness must be a mere question of time, "and that time hurried on by a speed that is astonishing. This genera"tion will hardly be in their graves before it will have the growth and "improvement which in other countries are the result of centuries."

What DeTocqueville foresaw with reference to Saginaw; what Schoolcraft predicted for Grand Rapids, have been in fact, realized during the the life of many of the members of this Society, many of us here present, and some of us residents of the territory since the date of these prophecies. The marvelous development of the Northwest, including all the territory embraced in the ordinance of 1787, as indicated by this sketch, is almost beyond comprehension.

Instead of going from this country to Europe and Asia by the thousands yearly to visit the wonders of the old world, the marvel is that all Europe and Asia do not rush to the United States to see the marvelous developments of a single century. The story that cities like Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, to say nothing of the scores of other large cities within the territory, and the solid population of farmers, together with the thousands of miles of railway, would be builded and made as the work of a single century, would have taxed the imagination of the most enthusiastic as too great for credence, had this story been told by prophecy one hundred years ago. Had it been suggested to DeTocqueville, in 1831, that in sixty years the journey from Detroit to Saginaw could have been made in three hours, or to Schoolcraft, in 1838, that in less than sixty years the journey from Detroit to Grand Rapids could have been made in four hours, it would not have seemed possible.

The pioneers have done their work rapidly and well; it is about finished, but they can lay aside their labors and rest in the full consciousness that their duty has been well done.

Saginaw, June, 1895.

LIFE AND LABORS OF BISHOP BARAGA.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF BISHOP BARAGA THE GREAT INDIAN APOSTLE OF THE NORTHWEST.

BY REV. CHRYSOSTOM VERWYST O. S. F. OF ASHLAND, WIS.

Frederic Baraga was born in the parish Döbernik, Unterkrain, Austria, on June 29, 1797. He studied law in Vienna. After his father's death he renounced all right and title to the paternal domain, Treffen, in Unterkrain, studied theology, and was ordained in Laibach, Austria.

On November 12, 1830, he left Vienna to devote himself to the Indian missions of the Northwest. On December 1 he left Havre and arrived in New York, December 31. Traveling as fast as possible in those days of post-coaches and canal-boats, he arrived at Cincinnati, O., January 18, 1831.

Bishop Fenwick received the young priest with the greatest kindness, and rejoiced especially when he learned that Father Baraga intended to go to the Indian country. In a letter, of which I have a copy before me, Father Baraga describes the ascetic life of Bishop Fenwick, his piety, humility and zeal.

Father Baraga began immediately to study Ottawa, a young Indian of eighteen years, who was studying for the priesthood at the bishop's house, being his teacher. It seems the young Indian did not become a priest.

On April 21, 1831, Father Baraga left Cincinnati, and on his way to his first Indian mission he visited several small settlements of Catholics, to whom he preached, administered the holy sacraments, revalidated or blessed their marriages, in one word, performed all the duties of a traveling missionary. Finally on May the 28th, he arrived at Arbre Croche, in Ottawa, "Waganakisi"—"Crooked Tree"—now Harbor Springs. The Jesuits had a mission there, which they visited occasionally from Michilimacinac between 1741 and 1765. The names of these saintly men were Du Jaunay and Le Franc. As late as 1824 there was a venerable old Indian Christian at Arbre Croche, who had served their mass and pointed out to Father Badin the place where Du Jaunay used to walk up and down, saying his office.

Father Baraga immediately fell in love, so to say, with the poor Indians, and this love was reciprocated by them. He loved them with all the warmth of a father's heart and with this cord of purest love he drew hundreds, nay, thousands to God. Within two months and a half he baptized seventy-two Indians, old and young. On one day, which he calls a most happy and never-to-be-forgotten day, he baptized eleven. He lived in the greatest poverty, a log hut covered with bark being his pastoral residence. When it rained, he had to spread his cloak over his books and papers to keep them from getting wet. An umbrella opened out served as a roof over his bed, during rain. Yet he felt happier than many a millionaire in his gilded palace. By January 4, 1832, in seven months he had baptized 131 Indians. These converts were full of fervor, attended church regularly, frequented the sacraments and thus filled the good missionary with joy and consolation. Between April 22 and June 24, 1832, he baptized again 109 pagans, most of whom were adults. Total number of baptisms in Arbre Croche in a little over two years was 461.

To give the reader an idea of Father Baraga's life and labors amongst the Indians, we will give a description of his visit to Beaver Island: He says:

"As soon as my parishioners had performed their Easter devotion, I set out to announce the word of God to others of those children of nature, who had never heard it from the mouth of a Catholic priest. First I visited a very pleasant island in Lake Michigan, situated at such a distance, that seen from the shore it appears only as a misty streak, scarcely visible. This island is rather large, about four leagues in circumference, and is called Beaver Island. Last winter an Indian of that place came to Arbre Croche in order to be baptized. He had conversed with some Christians, who had made him acquainted with their religion and instructed him in its tenets. Now he is himself an excellent Christian. This good man having received baptism, returned to his island, and by him I sent word to the inhabitants that in the spring I would come and preach the Word of God to them, for the neophyte assured me that the Beaver Island Indians would be happy to see a messenger of faith in their midst. It is true, there were persons who did not share my fervent hopes, and who had strong doubts about the success of my undertaking. Still I went, trusting in the Lord, who has promised to be with His servants at all times, even to the end of the world.

"My heart beat when we approached the island. I carried a white flag, traversed by a red cross, which I unfurled when I approached a mission, so as to make the mission boat recognizable. When we neared the island, we were sailing with a fine breeze. Presently the ensign of peace waved in the air and carried before us the tidings that the servant of the Crucified was coming. The Indians, having with their wonderfully keen sight perceived and recognized my flag at a great distance, the chief at once ordered his own to be hoisted on the top of his hut. My native companions instantly knew the chief's flag, and they interpreted this as a favorable omen, and so my apprehensions were calmed. When we finally came closer to the island, I saw a number of savages hastening toward the shore. Almost all the inhabitants collected there to welcome us. The men gave two rifle vollies to signify their joy at the missionary's arrival. Scarcely had I stepped ashore, when all the men came forward and saluted me with a hearty shake of the hand. They then conducted me to their village, which consisted of a cluster of eight miserable huts, built of bark. I first entered the chief's habitation where quite a number of those poor savages collected and continued looking at a priest, a being they had never seen before.

"In conversing with the pagan natives a certain ceremonial is to be observed. Accordingly I did not at once speak of the proper object of my coming, but conversed with them on other topics. Finally I requested the chief to call a grand council for the following day, as I had to speak with him on serious matters. So next day they assembled and I made a speech, briefly and energetically explaining to them the necessity and advantage of the Christian religion, and finally requesting the chief to give me an answer. He did so by his orator, saying that they considered themselves happy to see a priest on their island, and that they frequently desired to adopt the Christian religion. The joy with which this answer filled the missionary's heart, can be imagined. I remained with them some time and instructed them. May 11th was the happy day on which I baptized 22 of these savages."

Father Baraga's labors were not confined to Arbre Croche and Beaver Island. He visited, during that and the following summer, La Croix (Cross Village), Little Detroit, an island at the mouth of Green Bay, Grand Traverse, Manistique, and Grand River, now Grand Rapids. The latter place was over 200 miles from Arbre Croche. In all these places he baptized a great number of Ottawas and built small churches.

Already in 1832 Father Baraga had an Ottawa prayer and hymn book and catechism printed at Detroit. When present in that city for this purpose a priest of the city thus writes briefly his opinion of the Indian missionary: *"Father Baraga is very poor and lives like a trappist, but his happiness is immeasurably great."*

In the autumn of the following year, 1833, leaving Arbre Croche to Father Saenderl, C. S. S. R., Father Baraga went to the large Indian village on Grand River, near the present site of Grand Rapids, Mich., where in sixteen months he baptized 170 Indians, a great many of them adults. Here he met some opposition from a number of pagan Indians, who wanted to prevent him from establishing a Catholic mission in their village. However, their efforts were in vain. Soon Father Baraga had a church and school built. Another great drawback there was the prevalence of drunkenness amongst the Indians. The Indian has a terrible craving for intoxicating liquor. Some wicked fur traders used to bring them liquor and exchange their abominable stuff for peltries or furs, which they got thus for a mere trifle. In their drunken orgies the Indians would howl like a troop of devils let loose out of hell, fight, shoot, and kill one another. Against this nefarious traffic Father Baraga labored and preached, although by doing so he drew upon himself the hatred of the wicked fur traders and drunken Indians. One night a number of the latter came to the missionary's cabin, howling, intending, no doubt, to wreak their ill will upon the poor defenseless missionary. But God protected His servant. Father Baraga being timely warned of their approach by their infernal howling, quickly locked and barred his door and so their wicked intention was frustrated.

In the winter of 1834-1835 a Hungarian priest took charge of the Grand River mission; Father Viszoczky was his name. This enabled Father Baraga to proceed to a new field, for which he had been longing ever since he had heard that many poor pagans were waiting there for the good tidings of salvation. This new field was the Lake Superior country.

After leaving Grand River Father Baraga labored for a few months on the shores of the St. Clair River amongst the whites, awaiting the breaking up of the ice on Lake Superior and opening of navigation so as to be able to go to La Pointe. To judge of his burning zeal for the conversion of the Indians, I will cite a few lines of a letter of his written at that time:

"It appears strange to me to be in a congregation of whites. I live here in peace and am much more comfortable than among my Indians, *but I feel like a fish thrown on dry land.* The Indian mission is my life. Now, having learned the language tolerably well, I am firmly resolved to spend the remainder of my life in the Indian mission, if it be the will of God. I am longing for the moment of my departure for Lake Superior. Many, I hope, will be converted there to the religion of Christ and find in it their eternal salvation. Oh, how the thought elevates me! Would that I had wings to fly over ice-bound lakes, so as to be sooner among the pagans! But what did I say? Many will be converted? Oh, no! If only one or two were to be converted and saved, it would be worth the while to go there and preach the gospel. But God, in his infinite goodness, always gives more than what we expect."

July 27, 1835, Father Baraga after a tedious voyage of 18 days arrived at La Pointe, an old Indian town, first settled by the Chippewas about 1490. About 1612 a Chippewa chief of La Pointe went down the lakes to the St. Lawrence River in quest of the "White Spirits or Manitous." He found the French on the St. Lawrence and received from them various articles, an axe, piece of cloth, etc., all of which were carefully stowed away in his "medicine-bag," and exhibited to his astonished countrymen upon his return to La Pointe. Next year a great many went with this chief, Misiwepege, to Quebec to barter with the French. Ever since the Chippewas have lived on most friendly terms with the French and helped them fight their battles against the English.

Father Baraga found a motley crowd at La Pointe—Indians, half-breeds, Americans and French. With his usual zeal he went to work. In *one week* a log chapel, 50 by 20 feet, and 20 feet high was erected and so far completed that he could say mass in it. From July 27, 1835, to January 1, 1836, he baptized 186 Indians, many of them adults. In all he baptized in this mission 981 Indians, half-breeds and whites. During winter he used to travel on snow-shoes from mission to mission, along the southern shore of Lake Superior, hundreds of miles, suffering hunger, cold and other hardships and privations. God alone knows all this saintly man did and suffered for the love of God and his dear Indians. In 1841, the old church having become too small, he built a larger one, which still stands a monument of his work, an ancient relic, for La Pointe is a city of the past.

The reader will excuse us for making here a short digression from our narrative, to touch upon the labors of the *first* founders of the La Pointe Indian mission. The ancient mission of the Holy Ghost at Chagaouamigong, near La Pointe and Bayfield, may be truly called the mother of all the rest in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. That of Father Ménard, it is true, is about five years older, but then it seems not to have been of any lasting benefit nor productive of many conversions. Father Ménard's mission was near L'Anse, Keweenaw bay, Michigan. Father Ménard lost his life in the wilds of Wisconsin, most probably somewhere on the Wisconsin river, though the exact locality can never be known.

Father Allouez arrived at Chagaouamigong on October 1, 1665. The mission of the Holy Ghost embraced several Indian villages at the head and along the western shore of Chequamigon (Ashland) bay. According to a map in Charlevoix's History of New France the site of the church was about a mile and a half from the bay up Fish Creek, on the left bank of said creek, i. e., on the eastern side. Father Allouez found there a large Indian village made up of seven different tribes living peaceably together. He found in this extensive mission Ottawas, Pottawotomis, Oudagigs, or Foxes, Osaugis (Sacs), Chippewas and Sioux. The two latter he found at the western extremity of Lake Superior, at what is now called Fond du Lac.

The Indians are described as idolatrous and extremely superstitious. The sun, moon, lake, woods, everything strange or incomprehensible to the savage mind was a manitou, or god. About the true God they knew completely nothing, or next to nothing. Their morals were simply abominable. "The source of their religion," says Father Allouez, "is libertinage. Their sacrifices ordinarily end in feasts of debauchery, in improper dances and impurity. The men have many wives and change them when they like. Women desert their husbands and girls live dissolutely. They were a lot of human beasts. Father Allouez labored hard and perseveringly among them till the autumn of 1669. He left Sault Ste. Marie November 3 of said year, and after incredible hardships arrived at the head of Green Bay, near the mouth of Fox river, on December 2; 1669. In 1667 Father Louis Nicholas joined Father Allouez; both left Quebec on the 5th of August, traveling together. In 1669 Father Claude Dablon was sent as Superior of all the Ottawa missions to Sault Ste. Marie. In 1669 Father Marquette was at Sault Ste. Marie, where there were some 2,000 Indians wishing for baptism. On September 13, 1669, he arrived at Chagaouamigong. The "Relations" of 1669 speak of *three churches*, two of which already existed, one at the "Pointe of the Holy Ghost," and the other at the "Sault;" the third one was to be built at the "Baye des Puants," Green bay. It was at Chagaouamigong—near La Pointe—as the Relations of 1670 tell us, that Father Marquette learned from the Illinois of the existence of a great river about a league wide (!) flowing from north to south, the Mississippi, the discovery of which in 1673 has immortalized his name. In the spring of 1671 Father Marquette left Chagaouamigong, on account of a war, which had broken out between the Indians living on the shores of Ashland bay, and the Sioux and he went with the Hurons and Ottawas to Mackinac. Thus ended the *first* mission in the La Pointe country, the Jesuit mission of the Holy Ghost, in 1671, having flourished about five years and a half. It was revived by Father Baraga in 1835, just 184 years after its abandonment.

During the winter of 1835-1836 Father Baraga was accustomed to go every night three miles and return on foot, for a whole month to instruct some pagans and prepare them for holy baptism, as during the day he could not find them at home. It was at La Pointe that he composed several works during his leisure hours; first, a Chippewa prayer and hymn book and catechism; second, an extract from the Old and New Testament, and a translation of the Epistles and Gospels of the year, in the same language; third, a treatise on the history, character, manners and customs of the North American Indians in German; and fourth, a popular devotional work in the Slavonic language. Father Baraga's poverty at that period of his life was indeed great. When he landed at La Pointe three dollars was all the money he had. His personal necessities were small. His food consisted principally of shelled corn, bread and fish, if both could be had together. He managed to preserve his clothes very long by great care and timely mending. It pained the kind-hearted father, however, very much to see many of the poor Indian children of his neophytes go about naked in the severe winter of Lake Superior and to witness the distress and starvation of whole families, without being able to do anything for them. In 1836 he went to Europe to solicit help for his poor mission and complete his church. This he did in Paris, Vienna, Laibach and other places. While in Paris he had his Chippewa prayer-book printed and on Sundays he preached to the Germans residing in that city. In his native country he was received with great distinction and listened to by immense crowds, for wherever he went he lost no opportunity to announce the word of God. In the spring of 1837 he returned to La Pointe.

From this time the life of Father Baraga assumed more and more the form of that of a parish priest. He visited from time to time Fond du Lac, in Minnesota, and the Indians of the north shore of Lake Superior. Many a story is told yet by the old settlers of his hardships and narrow escapes. We will only mention two:

In 1845 Father Baraga was desirous of going to the north shore of Lake Superior. He was probably on his way to Grand Portage, Fort William and other Indian settlements on that side of the lake. He secured the services of a faithful half-breed Indian named Louis Gaudin—in Chippewa, Winzon. Their boat was but 15 feet long, without keel or centre-board. Having made all the necessary preparations for their intended voyage, they set out on their journey. They remained for a short time at Sand Island, one of the group called the Apostle Islands, to await a favorable wind. Finally they set sail on a fine morning, with a most favorable breeze. The distance between Sand Island and the north shore is generally computed at forty miles. When they were about midway in the lake, as it were in mid-ocean, a fearful storm arose. As their little boat had no centre-board they were constantly driven leeward and so landed about thirty miles east of their destination, having sailed that day some seventy-five miles. During this furious storm their boat, like a mere cockle-shell, was every moment in danger of being engulfed by the angry waves. Louis became very much alarmed. "Father," says he, "perhaps we are going to die." "Don't be afraid, Winzon," said Father Baraga, who was lying in the bottom of of the boat saying his office, and then he continued his prayers. Finally, when they neared the north shore they saw immense breakers ahead and his companion asked him in which direction to steer. "Straight ahead!" was the reply. It seems that a higher Power inspired this answer of the saintly missionary. Just ahead of them was the mouth of a small river, into which Winzon steered the boat. Full of gratitude for their almost miraculous escape from a watery grave, they proceeded at once to erect a cross in commemoration of the event. They lopped off the branches of a small tree as high as they could reach, cut off the top and nailed a piece cross-wise to it, before which no doubt they said a most fervent prayer in thanksgiving for the protection their Heavenly Father had extended to them. This cross, of which the writer had a fragment, given him a few years ago by Vincent Roy, of Superior, Wis., gave a name to a hitherto nameless river, Cross river. Winzon lives yet—in 1895—and firmly believes that they owed their escape from a watery grave to the fervent prayers of Father Baraga.

On another occasion Father Baraga went to Ontonagon from La Pointe. We will relate the incident as told to the writer by Rev. John Cebul, of Newberry, Mich. He was well acquainted with Bishop Baraga, being a fellow countryman who had been sent to La Pointe in 1860, where he labored amongst the Chippewas of that island and Bayfield, Bad River Reserve, Superior and other places, for about thirteen years, being universally loved and esteemed by all. He says: Bishop Baraga was intending to go on the ice to Ontonagon. He was accompanied by a man from the island. The reason they took to the ice was because it was much nearer and the walking a great deal better than on the main land. During March and April the ice on Lake Superior becomes honeycombed and rotten. If a strong wind blows, it cracks and moves from the shore if the wind blows from the land. Such fields of ice may be miles in extent and the traveler on such a floating island of ice does not notice that he is in danger till he comes to the edge of the ice and then to his horror discovers a large expanse of open water between him and the mainland. Should the ice float out towards the middle of the lake or break up, he is lost. Father Baraga and his companion had traveled on the ice for some time, thinking all was right. All at once they came to the edge of the ice and saw it was impossible to reach land, as the wind had driven the ice from the shore out into the lake. His companion became greatly alarmed. Father Baraga remained calm, praying, no doubt, fervently to Him who alone could save them. Finally the wind changed and drove the cake of ice on which they were floating to the shore. They landed at Cadotte point, about 20 or 30 miles from Ontonagon, having been carried by the wind on their ice raft about sixty miles. "See," said the good priest to his companion, "we have traveled a great distance and yet have not labored." It seems the good God wanted to save the saintly missionary a long and painful walk, by giving him a ride of sixty miles on a cake of ice.

For eight years Father Baraga labored at the mission of La Pointe. Under his care the poor Indians became models of piety. His rule was to rise in the summer at three o'clock and in the winter at four, spending the early hours of the morning in meditation and prayer. This the writer has learned from his diary or journal, where on one occasion having overslept himself till five o'clock he laments the loss of two precious hours through sleep. In 1843 he moved from La Pointe to L'Anse, Mich., where a Methodist mission had been established some years previously. It was in that secluded place he dwelt for ten years prior to his elevation to the episcopal dignity, converting in a short time a great number of pagans. He had been invited there by the Indians themselves, or rather, by a certain portion of them. In the Autumn of 1845 Father Baraga was succeeded at La Pointe by a Franciscan, Rev. Father Skolla, I think, a countryman of his. Father Skolla was a man who led the life of a hermit at La Pointe, in silence, fasting and prayer. Some of the Methodist mission Indians at L'Anse saw Father Baraga's coming with unfriendly eyes, and even serious threats were not wanting. But these poor and simple people soon learnt to venerate "Mr. Baraga" as they never did before or after any of their own ministers.

At L'Anse Father Baraga soon erected a church with dwelling for the missionary, a school and fifteen small houses for his Indian converts to keep them near the church and accustom them to industry, cleanliness, and practical Catholic life. Soon heathenish superstition, drunkenness and other vices were extirpated. A number of families from Lac Vieux, Desert, Lac du Flambeau and other places more distant, flocked to the new mission. The demand for his Indian books kept increasing. He printed new editions and wrote a large and very valuable work for the better instruction of his flock of converts, which now extended from Grand River on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan to places beyond the head of Lake Superior, a stretch of 600 miles. From the distant wilds of Lower Canada and the prairies of Minnesota, from the islands in Lake Huron and from the north shore of Lake Superior, frequent demands for prayer and hymn books, or works of instruction were made and liberally supplied by the zealous missionary. It was also in the village of L'Anse, in his own small room adjoining the church that Father Baraga wrote, shortly before his consecration, his masterly philological works, an invaluable grammar and dictionary of the Chippewa language—works not surpassed, if equaled, by any similar attempts in American Indian philology.

Soon after the foundation of the L'Anse mission the copper mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan were opened and somewhat later the iron deposits near Marquette were discovered. Soon a great number of whites flocked into the country, many of them Catholics. Thus in a short time Father Baraga's labors multiplied, for he had not only to attend his Indians, but also the white Catholic settlers of the mining country. As the mining towns were scattered over a very large tract of country, we can imagine what a herculean task was assumed by Father Baraga. Catholics were living in almost every mining town and he for several years was the only priest living within hundreds of miles. To attend such a large mission of Indians and whites, to say mass at the different stations, to attend sick calls, hear confessions, baptize and instruct children, build churches, etc.; to do all this shows what labor, hardship and privation Father Baraga underwent during the ten years he lived at L'Anse. He traveled by water and land, in the heat of summer amongst swarms of mosquitoes, or in winter on snow-shoes for days and weeks, now through the almost pathless woods, then again on the frozen surface of the lakes, in the icy blast of the north wind and blinded by the whirling snow; often bending under the burden of his pack containing his chalice, vestments, and other necessaries, frequently camping in the forest or sleeping in a snow-drift. What a life! What heroism! And amidst all these hardships he refused to recuperate his weak frame with fermented drinks, being satisfied with a cup of cold water, and going without food at times. His zeal in announcing the word of God to the good people of his charge in Indian, French, English, German, etc., was indefatigable, preaching early in the morning and late at night, as occasion demanded. And all this was done and suffered not for the sake of money, for all his savings belonged to the poor. It was because his heart overflowed with heavenly charity, love for God and love for men's souls, that he worked just as hard for the salvation of the poorest Indian child as he did for that of the richest of his flock. His candor, kindness and comity in conversing with all, stamped him the complete Christian gentleman and priest, loved and revered by all, Catholics and Protestants, Indians and whites. He was a most noble type of a man, Christian, priest and missionary. By these virtues Father Baraga edified all and won their love and admiration. Never has the writer in all his varied reading met with a single word of reproach against this saintly priest. Non-Catholic writers vie with Catholic in extolling the virtues and good deeds of this apostolic man.

He was elevated to the episcopacy and consecrated Nov. 1, 1853. Shortly after that he made a journey to Rome, Austria, France and Ireland to make known the state of his infant diocese and to get priests and funds for its growing needs. He resided at first at Sault Ste. Marie and performed there for years all the duties of a priest, especially among the neighboring Indians. Everywhere he showed himself as humble and patient as he had been when yet a simple missionary. The burdens of his high dignity with its cares and responsibilities weighed heavier on him than all his anterior sufferings, hardships and labors. To give the reader an idea of Bishop Baraga's labors, we will insert here a letter, written by him from Sault Ste. Marie to a Catholic German paper, dated July 4, 1860:

"Please be so kind as to insert in your valuable paper the following mission account. Perhaps it will be of interest to some of your readers:

"On the first of May I embarked on a steamboat and the first day we got along all right without any mishap. On the second day, however, we came upon immense floating fields of ice, extending on all sides as far as eye could see, which hindered us from going any further. We were obliged to remain there for 20 hours until the wind drove the ice ahead and opened a channel for us. Such immense fields of ice are seen on Lake Superior even late in May, at times even in June. I read lately in a newspaper that at St. Petersburg, in Russia, there was no ice to be seen towards the end of April and that navigation was already then open, so that ships could sail without any hindrance, whence I conclude that the temperature at Lake Superior must be colder than there.

"The first mission I visited was the mining town Portage Lake, or Houghton, where we have a tolerably large church, which, however, is already now too small, for the copper mines there are very productive and this attracts miners and other laborers. There are already about 4,000 inhabitants in this place, Irish, English, Americans, Germans and French, and almost one-half of the population is Catholic. There is a German priest there, Rev. Edward Jacker, who, however, preaches very well and hears confessions in English and French. When I was there we resolved to build another church, as the present church cannot hold all the Catholics.

"My next missionary visit was to the little city of Superior, at the extreme west end of Lake Superior. The people there were exceedingly glad to see again a servant of God, for the pious and zealous missionary, Rev. Angelus Van Paemel, who used to attend this mission from La Pointe, became so sick last fall that he was unable to do any more missionary work, and hence he returned to his native country, Belgium, to recover, if possible, his health. I see from the letters he writes to me from Belgium, that he is very eager to return, but thus far the ruined state of his health did not permit this. The people of his mission, who were very affectionately attached to him, felt very sad when they saw him leaving. They felt worse still when they had to be without a priest during the long winter, for the sick missionary departed on the last steamboat. After that there was no chance for a priest to go to La Pointe and Superior till May, when navigation again opened. I stayed ten days in Superior and was there again a missionary priest. Often I spent the whole day in the confessional. The next day I instructed the children and grown people, baptized them, blessed their marriages and performed in general all the duties of a simple priest.

"From there I went to La Pointe, which is about 80 miles this side of Superior. This was my first mission in Lake Superior, which I established twenty-five years ago. I stayed here again ten days and performed all the functions of a missionary priest. I was there just in my element and very much satisfied, for Indian missions are exactly my element. I have baptized in those mission stations—Superior and La Pointe—64 persons, partly children, partly adults. Only a few died since the departure of the sick missionary. It is thus that the members of our mission congregations steadily increase in numbers, whilst on the contrary, the wild, unconverted Indians are dying away more and more, so that there are now but few unconverted Indians left. On the 10th of June I baptized 23 persons and preached five times, twice in the morning and three times in the afternoon.

"After having performed all that was to be done there I went to the mining town of Minnesota, where Rev. Martin Fox is missionary. He has now finished his large and beautiful church and has such a large congregation of French, Germans and Irish that his church, which is the largest one in this diocese, can scarcely hold two-thirds of his congregation. Many have to stand outdoors on Sundays during divine service. Luckily his church has three doors, so that the people who stand outdoors can see the priest at the altar and hear the sermon.

"Last winter there were two priests at Minnesota Mine, Rev. Martin Fox and Rev. John Cebul, a Krainer, from the diocese of Laibach. I sent Rev. Cebul immediately after his arrival to the Minnesota Mine to learn there English and French. He devoted himself with so much earnestness and with such success to these two languages that already for the last three months he preaches and hears confessions in English and French! In less than six months he has learned well these two languages, of which before he scarcely knew anything, whereat we are all astonished, for such a thing was never known to us before. I have sent him now to La Pointe, from which place he will attend Superior and other smaller missions. At the Minnesota Mine he does not need to know Indian, but in his present missions he cannot do without it. I hope that being stationed there and so highly endowed with the faculty of learning languages he will be able within one year to preach Indian without an interpreter.

"After having visited these missions and provided for them, it was time for me to return to Sault Ste. Marie on account of my literary correspondence. It was indeed time to return home, for a mass of letters awaited me, some of which called for a speedy answer.

"In two or three days I will begin another missionary visitation-trip to the Southern part of my extensive, but thinly inhabited, half Indian diocese."

"FREDERIC BARAGA,
"Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie."

Thus did the good Bishop labor for his people. The mental anxiety and continual solicitude connected with the discharge of his episcopal office, hastened, probably more than any other cause, the premature decline of an otherwise hearty and vigorous constitution.

About six years before his death Bishop Baraga traveled a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles, partly on snow-shoes, partly in open sleighs, in order to be present at a council of his brother bishops. He arrived at Thunder bay, on the western shore of Lake Huron, quite sick and almost frozen. From the effects of this exposure he never entirely recovered. His strength was slowly but visibly failing for the last four or five years. Early in 1866 signs of approaching paralysis manifested itself. The hand, which had so often been raised in paternal love to impart blessings, to write and labor, refused to do its duty. In the month of September of the same year he made his last entry in the journal, which he had kept for many years. About the same time he preached his last sermon, at Hancock, Mich., in three languages in St. Ann's church, and he said so himself, for he felt that his voice, too, was failing.

Still he went once more to meet his colleagues and consult with them on the necessities of the church. It was on this occasion, during the sitting of the great National Council in Baltimore, October, 1866, that he was struck down by apoplexy on the steps of the archiepiscopal palace. In vain he was invited to spend his last days in perfect repose, with one of his Rt. Reverend colleagues. He would die at his post. He returned to Lake Superior. There he performed again during four weeks the services of a missionary, visiting in the absence of the pastors those that were less sick than himself, baptizing and hearing confessions. But his infirmities continued to increase. Soon he left his room only to assist at the holy sacrifice on Sundays and holy days. The rest of his time was spent in almost continual meditation. Seated in his chair, his head sunk deeply on his breast, he reviewed in mind his many years of service in the Lord's vineyard. To himself he was nothing put a useless servant. He rested all his hopes for eternity not on his many labors and sufferings in the cause of God and religion, but in the great mercy of his Redeemer and the power of forgiveness, left by Christ to his church.

On the night preceding the feast of the Epiphany, Jan. 6, he received a warning of his approaching end. Strengthened with the last sacraments, resigned to the will of God and trusting in His infinite mercy, he passed away calmly in the second hour of the second Sunday after Epiphany, which is consecrated to the Holy Name of Jesus, the name in which he had placed all his confidence, January 19, 1868.

We will end with the words of one who knew him well, Rev. Edward Jacker, who was himself a great Indian Missionary in Michigan, and who has, too, passed away to his reward: "Thus ended a man, whose purity of soul and singleness of purpose, whose mortified life and burning zeal, joined to uncommon talents and acquirements, faithfully and successfully employed in the service of God and of the most abandoned of His creatures; a man, whose extraordinary achievements as a pioneer of Christianity, will not allow his memory to pass away, as long as souls capable of appreciating so much virtue and excellence will live in this upper country, which has been the principal field of his labors and where his body now rests to await the summons for resurrection."

May 22, 1895.

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A SKETCH OF EARLY HISTORY—THE FIRST OWNERS OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, MACOMB COUNTY.

BY GEO. H. CANNON.

On July 1, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was constituted. It then comprised only that portion to which the Indian title had been extinguished by treaties made previously with the various tribes who originally held it. Governor Hull, on the part of the United States, made a treaty at Brownstown in 1807, by which the lands now comprised in Macomb County were acquired.

The linear surveys followed very soon after and were completed in the western portion of the county within ten years. Township 4 north, of range 12 east, now known as the township of Washington, was embraced with several others in a contract allotted by the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio to Joseph Wampler, under date of October 18, 1816. Mr. Wampler's contract called for the survey of seventeen other townships, all of which he appears to have completed in the course of two years. Working toward the north he reached town 4 north, range 12 east during the autumn of 1817; he surveyed this in the month of November. The original certificate to the survey bears date February 3, 1818.

In his field notes, the surveyor gave no general description of the country over which his lines extended; but brief notes as to the soil, timber and topography were given on each mile of line as the work progressed. It will perhaps be of interest to copy from his field notes a few descriptions, bearing in mind that the township now stands very high in rank among the best in Michigan. On running north on the line between sections 33 and 34 he says, "Fine level land, very well timbered." Between sections 23 and 26, "very swampy land." This line was run November 7, 1817. Running north between sections 4 and 5, "poor, burnt timber land;" between sections 19 and 30, "thin oak land." November 13, 1817. While the surveyor's description of the country was not sufficiently flattering to induce rapid settlement, yet when offered for sale by the General Government two years later at the U.S. land office in Detroit, prospectors were soon in the field looking up desirable locations. Asahel Bailey, of New York, has the honor of being the first buyer of government land in this town. His entry was made July 3, 1821, for the east one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section 33.

The land selected was far from being the best eighty acres in the town and in fact can hardly be classed as up to the average. Mr. Bailey probably made no improvement but subsequently bought other government land in the northern portion of the town. Following close to Mr. Bailey came Gideon Gates, who two days later—July 5, 1821—entered land in section 27. The other buyers of land in section 33 were George Wilson, of Livingston County, N. Y., who secured the southeast one-quarter, September 3, 1821. John Bennett, of Genesee Co., N. Y., took the east one-half of northeast one-quarter, Sept. 20; Elon Andrus, of the same place, secured the west one-half of northeast one-quarter. Sardis Burlingham bought the east one-half of northwest one-quarter, June 11, 1823; while the west one-half of that quarter section was taken by Nathan Miller, July 7, 1823. Next to Bailey's purchase on the west was that of Lester Giddings, June 11, 1823.

In the northeast part of the town where the village of Romeo now in part is located, there was already a settlement forming. Several families of Indians lived there and two or more white families. The location was known as the "Indian village," or "Hoxey settlement." Job Hoxey was there with his family as early as 1822, and must have gone there soon after the surveys were made. He was first in the town on section 33, where he arrived likely in 1820 and made some improvements, which he sold to George Wilson in 1821. But little is known of this first settler in the township. After selling to Wilson he bought land on section 2, where he lived for some time at least. His entry is dated Nov. 10, 1823.

Job Hoxey came to this region from Canada where he had been a lumberman on the St. Lawrence river, and probably was much at home with the French and Indians. Arriving at Detroit, he and his son Job found employment on the farm of General Cass. We note that General Lewis Cass entered lands on section 2, Sept. 2, 1822. This fact leads us to suppose Hoxey to have induced the General to make the purchase. Hoxey entered an adjoining eighty acres the following year, earning the money for making the purchase by working for Gen. Cass.

Hoxey senior died soon after, and was buried at the Indian village, now Romeo. Job Hoxey, Jr., lived to be an old man. I knew him well, as he was a frequent visitor at my father's, in township of Shelby, fifty years ago. At that time he had become largely dependent upon the public for his support. He removed later to Lapeer Co. He bore a bad character while young, but became converted under the ministrations of the Rev. John Cannon—a pioneer minister—and lead thereafter a truly Christian life. He had much to say about Gen. Cass, whom he greatly admired; but to whom he was bitterly opposed in politics. He and his father bought a yoke of oxen of the General, paying for them in work.

Referring again to section 2 we find that Lewis Cass, of Detroit, had made the first entry of land in that section for the east one-half of the northwest one-quarter. Job Hoxey made the next purchase of the west one-half of the northwest one-quarter. In 1824 the buyers were Horace Foote and Asahel Bailey, Gordon Hovey and Horace Foote in 1825, William Abbott in 1827, and Eben Kimball in 1829.

In section 1, Benj. N. Freeman bought in 1825, George Smith and Richard Jersey in 1826, Nathaniel Bennett and Ann Powell in 1828, Charles C. Trowbridge in 1829, Rodolphus S. Richards in 1830, and Gad Chamberlin in 1831. On section 3 the buyers were Silas Scott in 1824, Michael Hopkins and Daniel Smith in 1825, Roswell Webster in 1826, George Perkins, Samuel Cooley and Nelson Lowell in 1831. In section 4 Michael Hopkins in 1825, Dorcas Scott and Henry Price in 1832, George Fisher in 1834, Isaac Hubbell and Jacob Beekman in 1835, Hannah Brabbs, John H. Chaffee and Isaac Brabbs in 1836. The buyers of government land in section 5 were Newman C. Griswold in 1830, Isaac Brabbs in 1831, 1833, 1834, Arnold Spencer in 1834 and 1835, John Brabbs and Marvil Shaw in 1835, Marvil Shaw, Herman Holmes and George Brabbs in 1836. In section 6 the buyers were, Henry Conner, of Detroit, in 1822, Noble Culver in 1831, Amos Graves and Lebbeus Graves in 1832, Samuel B. Spencer, of Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1833. In section 7, James Thorington in 1830, Amos Graves in 1832, Samuel B. Spencer in 1833, Lebbeus Graves, Jr., in 1834, Pitt Lawrence in 1835, Edwin T. Wilcox, Albert W. Miller, Samuel Thompson, Ebenezer M. Phelps and Albertus Gray in 1836. Wm. Moon was also a purchaser, but the date is not at hand. On section 8 the buyers were, James Thornton in 1825, Hiram M. Hopkins, Sherman R. Hopkins and Elijah Thorington in 1831, Ezra Loomis in 1832, Elijah Thorington, Stephen W. Grinnell in 1834, Elijah Thorington, John A. Tinsman and Chas. Pudney in 1836, Marvil Shaw in 1837.

In section 9 James Thornton bought three eighty acre lots in 1825, and John Sowles one, Wm. Allen one in 1826, Noah Isham in 1830, James Thorington, Jr., in 1832, James Thorington in 1833, John A. Tinsman in 1834 and 1835. In section 10 the buyers were, James A. Starkweather, of Connecticut, Chauncey Throop, Philip Price and Henry Morris in 1825; John Price and Noah Cooley bought in 1831, Silas Scott in 1832, and John Price in 1833. On section 11 the first to buy was Freborn Healy, who entered 160 acres in 1822, Alexander Tackles, Jr., Daniel B. Webster and Edward Arnold, in the order named, in 1824; Nathaniel Taylor in 1831. The buyers in section 12 in the order named were, Benj. Gould and Henry Morris in 1824, Jefferson Nye in 1825, Archibald Powell in 1827, Abraham Powell, Anson Bristol, Erastus Smith and Abram T. Powell in 1831, Isaiah S. Becraft in 1833. Those who purchased on section 13 were, Silas Hayden in 1825, Jefferson Nye in 1826, Emotas P. Hastings in 1827, Christopher Arnold in 1830, and John Look in 1831.

In section 14 those who entered lands were, David Hill, Philip Price, Jeremiah Lockwood, Christopher Arnold and Cyrenus Arnold in 1823, Andrew Still in 1825 and Christopher Arnold in 1827. In section 15 Edward Arnold bought in 1823, Philip Price in 1824, Orthnill Stone and Lyman Thompson Janny in 1825, and Archibald Powell in 1827. Section 16 being assigned to the state as school land was acquired by several parties: J. A. Tinsman, F. H. Stephens, Marvil Shaw, John Gibbs and Joseph Gardner; partial payment was made by them all Sept. 12, 1837, and they allowed their final payment to run for from seventeen to twenty-six years. This is a matter worthy of note, as the purchasers were among the most prosperous in the town. They evidently preferred to pay interest. A part of section 17 was purchased by John Sowle in 1825, Noah Isham and James Allen in 1830, John Sowle in 1831, Ezra Loomis in 1832, Aaron Haines and John Lawrence in 1835, John A. Tinsman in 1836. The buyers of section 18 were, John Soule in 1828, Noah Isham and Wm. Soule in 1831, Townsend Lockwood in 1832, James Bolton in 1833, John C. Lawrence in 1834, Joseph Graves in 1835, Jepter Scott, Polly Graves and Samuel Thompson in 1836, David and Wiltso Glaspie in 1838. The buyers of section 19 in the order named were, Robert Townsend and Hiram Calkins in 1825, Hiram Calkins in 1826, James Lawson in 1827, Hiram Calkins in 1830 and 1831, and Samuel Thompson, of New York City, in 1836. Those who entered lands on section 20 were, Josiah Jewett in 1825, Benj. McGregor in 1826, Townsend Lockwood, John Soule and Edward Hoard in 1830, Abel Dolby in 1831, Isaac Hoard in 1832, and Chas. D. Hadden in 1833. The buyers of section 21 were, Ancel Norton in 1822, Ed. P. Rees, Ralph Wadhams and Daniel Thurston, Jr., in 1824, Nathan Nye in 1825, and Henry Morris in 1828.

Section 22 was obtained by Marcus Nye, Zebulon Hayden and Aaron Stone in 1822; Henry Jersey, Philip Price and John D. Holland in 1823; Geo. W. Scranton in 1825 and John D. Holland in 1830. The buyers in section 23 were, Henry Morris in 1823, Alex. McGregor in 1825, Thomas Rowarth in 1827, Joshua Dusing and Anson Taft in 1830, and Joshua Dusing in 1831. On section 24 the purchasers were, Silas Hayden in 1825, Orsel Dudley and Isaac Moore in 1828, Isaac Moore in 1829, Alva Gregory and Sanford Wood in 1830, and Royal R. Gear in 1833. In section 25 the land buyers were, Caleb Willham in 1828 and 1830, Anson Grinnell in 1831, Harmen S. Terwilliger, Lyman Whitney, Brainard Rowley and Richard Carleton in 1832, Samuel Barnes, Acil Goff and Anson Grinnell in 1833. In section 26 the buyers of government land were, John Rose in 1825, John Doty and David Hurd in 1830, Wilkes Stewart in 1831, Solomon Keeler, Thos Abamathy and Henry Brainard in 1832, Richard Carleton in 1833. Section 27 was taken by Gideon Gates and Nathan Nye in 1821, Iddo Warner and Nathan Nye, Jr., in 1823, and Nathan Nye in 1830. Those who purchased in section 28 were Lazarus Green in 1821, Otis Lamb in 1822, Joseph Miller in 1823, Jefferson Nye in 1824, Edward Hoard in 1826, Price B. Webster in 1828, Jacob McCracken in 1832, and Samuel F. Lanning in 1835. Section 29 was bought by John M. Welch and Benj. McGregor in 1826, John S. Axford in 1831 and 1835, Henry K. Crissman and Chauncey Morgan in 1836. Section 30 was taken by Benj. Martin in 1824, Delsanno Jones, Hiram Calkins and Lebbeus Lockwood in 1825, John S. Axford and Lebbeus Lockwood in 1826, and John Giles in 1831. The buyers of section 31 were, Wm. A. Burt and John Allen in 1822, John S. Axford in 1823, Robt. Hazard in 1825, Moriah Millard and John S. Axford in 1832. Those who obtained title to section 32 were, Arba Smith and Joanna McDonald in 1824, Arba Smith in 1825, Ephraim Graves in 1827, John S. Axford and Jeremiah Lockwood in 1829, Jeremiah Lockwood in 1830, and John S. Axford in 1831. Section 33 was taken by Asahel Bailey, George Wilson, Elon Andrus and John Bennett in 1821, Sardis Burlingham, Lester Giddings and Nathan B. Miller in 1823. Section 34 was set off to the state as salt spring land and was sold in 1849 to Joseph Miller, Loren Andrus, David W. Noyes and John Cannon, all residents of Macomb Co. The government gave patents on section 35 to John Keeler in 1825, Lydia Inman in 1831, Hiram Keeler, John Keeler and Nathan Keeler in 1832, Acil Goff in 1833, and Jacob Harris (no date given). Section 36 was bought by Charles Tubbs and Joseph Sias in 1831, Benj. Rowley, Septer Scott, Marvin Wilbur and Josiah T. Robinson in 1832, Albin Porter, James P. Keeler and Isaac Hoard in 1833.

It will be remembered that Asahel Bailey made the first entry of land in the township, July 3, 1821. He was from New York. David and Wiltso Glaspie bought the last forty acre lot, May 2, 1838. It will thus be seen that in a little less than 17 years all the government lands in the township of Washington had passed into the hands of private parties. The number of purchasers was one hundred eighty-six, and of these seven were women whose names are as follows: Ann Powell, Hannah Brabbs, Dorcas Scott, Polly Graves, Mariah Millard, Joanna McDonald, Lydia Inman. The purchaser of the largest tract (720 acres) was John S. Axford; Hiram Calkins, John Sowle and James Thorington 480 acres each; Philip Price 400 acres; Marvil Shaw and Daniel Thurston 320 acres each. Nearly all settlers came from central and western New York.

Township 4 north of range 12 east was organized as the township of Washington by the legislative council, April 12, 1827, and included also the town at the north, which on March 9, 1833, was set off from Washington. When first organized there were about forty families in the town. Today the town is finely cultivated and well settled. It has many beautiful homes, and is considered the peer of any rural township in the state. Romeo, its principal village, it situated in the northeastern portion, the town line dividing the village. Romeo has a beautiful situation; it occupies the eastern slope of an undulating plain and has a high ridge along the west.

The people of Washington have been well represented in the legislative councils of the state. Among its noted men, Wm. A. Burt, one of its first settlers, easily stands at the head of the list. He was a member of the territorial council, serving in 1826 and 1827, also in the legislature in 1853 and 1854. He was a mechanical genius and inventor of high rank. His principal inventions were a type-writing machine, the solar compass, and an equatorial compass, or sextant. Dr. Dennis Cooley, likewise an early settler, was a botanist of note, whose published "List of plants common within ten miles of Cooley's Corners," gave him much publicity as well as his classification of plants collected under the U. S. Geological Survey in the Upper Peninsula in 1848. Dr. Cooley was a correspondent of the most noted botanists of his day.

The State senators hailing from Romeo are, Dewitt C. Walker, John N. Mellen and Harvey Mellen; the representatives, Alexander Tackels, Daniel C. Greene, George Chandler, Cortez P. Hooker, Minot T. Lane, Chas. F. Mallory, Elisha F. Meade, Dewitt C. Walker, Harvey Mellen, Dexter Mussy and Fred Buzzle.

While all the original holders of government patents have gone, so far as we know, it is perhaps of interest to note that these sturdy home makers did not build family mansions in vain. In many instances the grandchildren now occupy the homestead won from the primeval forests by the pioneers. These descendants constitute a fine body of home loving, loyal, conservative people; they are not "a bold peasantry, their country's pride," but sovereigns everyone, who take a just pride in their country, their state, their county and the township of Washington.

JUDGE ROBERT THOMAS ELLIOTT, DETROIT.

1796—1841.

BY HIS SON, RICHARD R. ELLIOTT.

The subject of this notice was born in 1796, in the Golden Vale, near the Rock of Cashel, County of Tipperary, Ireland.

This fair region is suggestive of much that is pathetic, romantic and terribly tragic, in the political and religious history of this unfortunate nation.

He came of a good family, whose ancestors were among the proscribed of his faith in the English Pale.

Educated at Clonmel.

He was a born mathematician; and at an early age he was placed at school in Clonmel, where his education as a civil engineer and architect was completed.

The condition of his native country at this period was peculiarly wretched. Commercial enterprise was prostrate. The penal laws in operation excluded those of his faith from professional advancement.

The small minority who ruled through Church and State, over the Irish people, jealously guarded their privileges; talent and genius had no show unless their possessor conformed to the dominant established church, or was protected by some of the nobility whose influence was potent.*

It was decided to send young Elliott to that land across the sea, so indefinitely known as "America."

Goes to America.

In the bright dawn of his young manhood he embarked at Waterford on the ship "Samuel Bell," owned by a Quaker firm in Dublin, largely interested in the Canadian timber trade, bound for Quebec, early in April, 1819.

During the monotonous voyage, he took daily observations, when the weather was fair, with his own nautical instruments; noting the results each day. The captain was somewhat amused, but made no objection. When, however, the ship had been out about 25 days, Elliott discovered a serious discrepancy in the skipper's reckoning.

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* It was not until 1829, that O'Connell wrung from the British Parliament the repeal of the penal laws.

"Captain," said he, "I believe the ship is considerably out of her course."

"What in hell and damnation do you pretend to know about the sailing of this ship? Damn your eyes, I believe I know my business and I won't allow any more of this nonsense!"

Elliott took no more observations; but a few days later, a homeward bound ship was spoken, whose bearings were asked for, as usual, when it was found that the "Samuel Bell" was out of her course by several days' sail, and the nautical calculations of the young amateur navigator were found to be correct.

Arrives at Quebec.

The "Bell" cast anchor off the "Lower Town" of Quebec on May 29, 1819, and Robert T. Elliott soon after landed on the soil of North America.

The harbor of Quebec at that time evidenced the commercial preponderance of England's enterprise in this portion of her dominions.

For miles along the beach were moored as closely as they could be berthed, ships flying the British flag and many others floating the colors of every commercial nation of Europe. The quays and streets of the "Lower Town" were alive with sailors and landsmen, whose divers tongues and whose different races, made the scene a Babel; two men of war were lying at anchor in the stream, and, as if to impress still more the omnipotence of British power, high above the busy scene loomed the formidable batteries of the rock crowned citadel, swarming with red coats.

This was the animated panorama spread before the vision of the young adventurer from the Golden Vale, upon his advent into the undefined "America."

His first position in America.

The citadel of Quebec was at that time in the course of reconstruction; a letter to the engineer officer in charge, from a relative, procured for the young mathematician a position in the topographical drafting department and here commenced his professional career in "America."

From this position he won promotion to the department where the plans for new work were prepared. Here for a few years he remained in the enjoyment of a good salary.

In the meantime he had met Miss Frances Shea, at the time in her 18th year. This young lady's home was near Cashel in the County of Tipperary.

Upon the death of her father, a well-to-do farmer, she had been sent to her aunt, Mrs. Mason, then residing in Quebec.

She had been placed in charge of the captain of a ship sailing from Waterford, but the ship was disabled in a storm and had to put back for repairs.

She was again confided to the care of the captain of another ship bound for Quebec, which experienced shipwreck, but whose captain and equipage were rescued by an eastern bound vessel and brought into Cork harbor.

Romantic adventure of Frances Shea.

The following summer Frances Shea embarked for the third time, on the same ship and in the charge of the same captain she had at first been placed with. This ill fated vessel was stranded on the coast of Newfoundland; nearly all on board were saved and subsequently brought to Quebec. Thus within two years this plucky girl had been three times shipwrecked before she reached her Aunt Mason in Quebec.

Robert T. Elliott and Frances Shea were married in the church of St. Roche, Quebec, July 25, 1820, and for several years resided with Mrs. Mason.

His marriage at Quebec.

For nearly two years the professional life of Mr. Elliott had been made disagreeable by the officer controlling the department in which he worked, who was an Orangeman of malignant propensities, and who was so persistent in his annoyance that Mr. Elliott decided to leave Quebec and move to "the States," as this country at that time was called in Canada.

Orange annoyance.

With his wife, two sons and a daughter, he reached the thriving young city of Rochester in May, 1827, and soon after began business on his own account as an architect and builder. John David Walshe and Patrick John McNamara, finely educated men, with means and influence, from Dublin, became his warm friends; and among his early patrons were John Allen, Dr. Elwood, the Ely's, the Rochester's and the Reynolds'.

Settles in Rochester, N. Y.

While in Rochester it was decided to build a fine church for the use of the people of the Catholic faith, who had become quite numerous; such, however was the antipathy of the descendants of the New England Puritans to this faith, which they honestly detested, that the purchase of a suitable site in a desirable location became impossible.

Although of good old Puritan stock, Dr. Matthew Brown, who was a large land proprietor, had not inherited the prejudice prevailing among his fellow townsmen; he offered for a mere nominal sum, the half square upon which the cathedral of Rochester now stands.

Dr. Brown was the father of Henry H. Brown and grandfather of Warham S. Brown; the former long identified with the financial interests of Detroit.

St. Patrick's, the original church which preceded the present cathedral of Rochester, was then built. It was a gothic structure, of native blue stone, spacious, with a finely finished interior, the finest, and at the time was the largest Catholic church in Western New York. It was designed, and its erection supervised by Mr. Elliott.

Builds St. Patrick's, Rochester, 1829.

The building of this church excited the ire of a few bigots and threats were openly made that it would never be completed; but as the massive walls rose in height, the more sensible of the citizens of Rochester came to the conclusion that it would be an ornament to the city and advantageous to its growth and prosperity, as it subsequently proved to be.

But Mr. Elliott was not unmindful of the inimical disposition which had been developed at the time the building had been commenced.

There were perhaps twenty or more stone masons daily employed in the building of the walls. These men were of different races and creeds, but nearly all of them were residents with families. As the walls were nearing their completion, the men worked on plank scaffolding 40 feet above the common level.

Building of the church excites opposition.

Upon the solidity of the support of this circuitous platform depended the safety of the workmen, for not only their own, but the weight of the stone to be used necessitated the strongest support.

It was Mr. Elliott's custom to inspect this scaffolding each morning before the masons or the attending laborers had ascended the ladders, as a precautionary measure against accident.

One morning this inspection revealed the fact that the withes which fastened the cross pieces supporting the planks of the platform had been cut from the lower side so adroitly as not to be noticeable; this had been done along the entire circuit of the walls in such a manner that the weight of the men and the stone would soon break the slender support and the workmen would be precipitated to mutilation and probable death by the fall on the debris of rock below.

But this was the last fanatic opposition openly manifested.

In 1833 a financial crisis overwhelmed Rochester. Her solid and enterprising capitalists faced the storm nobly and sustained such business interests as needed assistance. But trade suffered; factories and mills either shut down or shortened time, and building operations were temporarily suspended.

Leaves Rochester for Detroit, and arrives in May, 1834.

Availing himself of the leisure resulting from these causes in 1833, Captain Daniel Tinker, with whom Mr. Elliott was connected in business, visited Detroit. He saw there was a favorable opening, and on his return to Rochester, it was decided to leave that city and to transfer their professional operations to Detroit.

On May 4, 1834, Mr. Elliott and his family left Rochester by the Erie canal, and on the evening of the same day left Buffalo for Detroit by the steamboat "Daniel Webster," and landed at the foot of Randolph street on the morning of Ascension Sunday, May 8, 1834.

The city of Detroit was about to emerge from its lethargy and enter the race with the competing cities of the Lakes. It had no water power advantages; no factories, not even a respectable grist mill. It had much of the old French city in its make up and appearance; a large portion of its population had been reared upon its soil, with whom the language and customs of their ancestors prevailed.

Its streets were unpaved, and during six months of the year excessively muddy; moreover they were never lighted at night. Stone or wooden sidewalks were unknown, and in their place a single plank and sometimes two, on prominent streets, within the radius of half a mile, saved the wayfarer from the mud.

Antiquated Detroit.

The stores and dwellings were of wood and bore an antiquated exterior; and there were probably not more than half a dozen brick or stone business structures on Jefferson avenue. Besides this backward situation, the soil over which the city's future development was to be traced was owned by the inheritors of the French farms having little sympathy with the progressive element at the time crowding into Detroit.

Picket market in Woodward avenue.

Two relics of the olden time, among others, deserve notice. The Berthelet market at the foot of Randolph street, and the city market; the latter occupied the centre of Woodward avenue from the southerly line of Jefferson avenue to the northerly line of Woodbridge street; it was enclosed with pickets about nine feet high, and roofed. From its Jefferson avenue front the town crier with his bell had been accustomed to announce auction sales and other public events; and until quite recently, a whipping post had stood near its gates where culprits were flogged with the cat and nine tails for petty offenses. A large share of the business of the city was transacted in the territory between Shelby on the west, Brush on the east and Woodbridge and Atwater streets and the river, between the eastern and western boundaries named. This is a partial outline of the status at the close of the year 1833.

A new city was to be built, not with local capital, but by the capital and enterprise of the men who came to make new homes and to develop new fortunes.

Detroit was the metropolis of the peninsular Territory, rich in agricultural advantages and vast forests of pine; which was rapidly settled by intelligent people from the older states and by the better classes of European farmers; the products of the settlers were brought to Detroit, from whence the supplies and necessary commodities were distributed throughout the Territory.

The city was the seat of the Executive, the Territorial and the Judicial framework existing, and an important factor in the commercial interests of Michigan.

It was at the dawn of this period in the history of Detroit, that Robert T. Elliott, under the circumstances outlined, became a resident; the field for an architect and builder was promising, and his connection with Captain Daniel Tinker was advantageous for the development of his professional capacity. Detroit, however, was not destined to pursue uninterruptedly the rapid career of progress and prosperity which had seemingly awaited the efforts of her enterprising citizens.

Reconstruction of Detroit.

The Asiatic cholera which was epidemic during July, August and September, 1834, paralyzed business; included among its victims were many enterprising and valuable citizens, who had been identified with the progressive movements and with business enterprises which were checked or ruined by this dreadful and calamitous plague.

During the summer of 1834, Mr. Elliott lived in the Thebaud homestead, on Jefferson avenue opposite the present site of the old Michigan Exchange hotel. The building of this familiar old resort had been commenced in May, and when the cholera broke out, the walls were some ten feet above the level. Nearly all the mechanics at work on the building fled from the city. The sub-contractor of the stone work was George Saunders, from London; he was probably one of the most thorough stone builders ever known in Detroit. Some of his work still stands and it is as solid as a rock; most of his men had left, but one tall old Englishman continued his job of sawing stone in the open street, Saunders sending him assistance when needed; a board shed protected the old man from the sun or rain, and all during that dreary summer the grating, monotonous kawre, kawre, kawre, kawre, as the long steel blade was pushed to and fro through the block of stone, added to the dismal impression prevailing in the deserted street.

Early in August Mr. Elliott's youngest child, Edmund, was attacked with the cholera and died within 24 hours; the father's turn came next; his strong constitution and his abstemious habits were in his favor; his skilful physicians, Marshall Chapin and Thomas B. Clarke, succeeded in saving him. Mr. Elliott's condition required careful nursing and the last prescription of Dr. Chapin was the free use of old Madeira wine, which was purchased of Chapin and Owen, whose store was on the south side of the avenue in the square above. This wine which restored the patient to health and strength cost $4 per gallon.

Attacked by the cholera in 1834.

Detroit did not recover its normal condition until 1835. Early in that year Mr. Elliott designed and completed the remodeling of what was subsequently known as Trinity church, corner of Bates street and Cadillac square, as it is now called; the parochial organization of which received his active co-operation.* This

Rebuilds Trinity church.

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* A sketch of the life of Captain Alpheus White, founder of this church, was read at the meeting of this society in 1894.

was the first English speaking Catholic church established in the Western States; its congregation were almost exclusively composed of people of Irish birth or lineage; it was dedicated by Bishop Résé on Trinity Sunday, 1835.

Old St. Paul's remodeled.

In the fall of the following year he furnished plans for remodeling St. Paul's Episcopal church, on the east side of Woodward avenue, between Congress and Larned streets, both the interior and exterior of the edifice were rebuilt and modernized. It is worth while looking at the picture of the only Gothic edifice known in Detroit for many years, on page 594 of Farmer's History of Detroit.

During the winter evenings of 1836, Mr. Elliott gave lessons in architecture, drawing and building, to a class of 10 or more adult pupils, among whom were Henry H. Leroy, Hugh Moffat and Winslow W. Wilcox, all of whom became prominent builders.

Toward the close of the following year he completed plans and specifications, and was awarded the contract by Internal Improvement Commissioner Alden for building an extensive passenger and freight depot for the Michigan Central Railroad.

The site of this depot, which was to be built by the State, was in the vacant space between the rear of the old city hall and the westerly line of Bates street.

The State enjoined from building a depot in Cadillac Square for Michigan Central R. R.

When ground was broken for this work, the contractor and the Commissioners of Internal Improvement were served with an injunction from the Court of Chancery, against any further proceedings; this adverse action was brought by Charles Jackson and others, on the allegation that the building of the depot would damage their property. Mr. Jackson, together with David Cooper, occupied a two story brick residence on the north side of Michigan Grand avenue, opposite the centre of the proposed depot. It was said at the time there were other reasons actuating the former gentleman; he was a partisan Whig and a contracting mason and builder. The depot was never built, the state continuing to use the premises known as the "seminary," where the City Hall now stands.

The frontier line from the St. Lawrence to Lake Huron, during the Canadian rebellion of 1837-8, was the scene of great excitement, of which Detroit was perhaps the focus toward its close. Among the refugees who made this city their future homes were a number of professional and business men, who proved valuable additions to the city population; one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the mercantile houses existing at the present day, was founded by John G. Parker's capital, who was a refugee from the London District, who had escaped after being sentenced. During the excitement, Dr. E. A. Theller and some other unwise enthusiasts were taken prisoners, tried and sentenced to be hung; meanwhile Theller and his companions were confined in the dungeon of the citadel of Quebec.

Much sympathy was felt in Detroit for the Doctor and his family and a movement was organized for his liberation. Mr. Elliott's knowledge of the interior plans of the fortress enabled him to trace an outline of the dungeon and its surroundings, which was sufficiently accurate to enable *Maitre* Charles Drolet an *avocat*, and Mr. William Grace, a young Irish counsellor, both of Quebec, to effect the escape of Theller and others. Drolet and Grace found a refuge and sympathy in Detroit; the former remained until the act of amnesty permitted his return to Quebec, while the latter was admitted to the Bar of Detroit and practiced his profession. He was one of the victims of the cholera in 1850.

Canadian rebellion; frontier excitement.

One of the most substantial, and probably in its day the finest residence in Detroit, which in 1882 became the home of the Detroit Club, was erected by Mr. Elliott in 1839-40, for John A. Welles; before its completion it passed from the latter to Theodore Romeyn, for whom a wine cellar and library was added. This house still stands on the northwest corner of Fort and Wayne streets. It is alluded to now as an example of mechanical perfection; for its walls inside and out are as solid as when they were erected more than half a century ago. George Saunders, referred to above in connection with the building of the Michigan Exchange, was Mr. Elliott's sub-contractor for the stone work of the Romeyn house. About this time, at the request of Charles C. Trowbridge, Mr. Elliott completed a design for a new St. Paul's church. It was of Gothic architecture, but its erection was deferred on account of financial disturbances. The plan, framed, was conspicuous in the office of Mr. Trowbridge in the Bank of Michigan, and is probably still in existence.

Welles-Romeyn mansion.

In politics Robert T. Elliott was a Democrat. He voted for Andrew Jackson in Rochester in 1832, and for Martin Van Buren in Detroit in 1836. But he kept aloof from political action. He was nominated in October, 1840, by the Democrats as one of the candidates for associate judge of Wayne County. The nomination was unsought and a surprise; but it was highly complimentary as a recognition of ability and integrity. The political campaign of 1840 was one of the most exciting in the history of Michigan.

Political tendencies.

Harrison and Woodbridge for president and governor on the whig side, and Van Buren and Barry for the same offices on the democratic side. The canvass was spirited on both sides and party spirit ran high.

The whigs made a clean sweep in Michigan; the State, county, and city, democratic candidates were buried out of sight and the only democrat elected in Wayne county was Robert T. Elliott, who received a handsome majority from his fellow citizens irrespective of party.

Elected associate judge of Wayne county fall of 1840.

When Judge Elliott took his seat on the bench as associate judge, it soon became apparent that he played no part in a side show. Whatever the case may have been, he took down ample notes of the evidence produced; when *ad interim* applications were made to him for attachments or other judicial proceedings, he was careful and guarded in the performance of his duty.

Prior to 1840, the Catholics of Detroit had for some years buried their dead in a small cemetery located in what is now known as Clinton Park, fronting St. Mary's Hospital.

The limited number of small lots available were owned principally by the old French families; burial facilities for the fast increasing congregation of Trinity church were so limited, that the well to do members had no decent place for the sepulture of their deceased relatives or friends.

Judge Elliott was authorized by Vicar General Badin, administrator of the diocese, to purchase a site for a cemetery for the use of the congregation of Trinity church.

Founding of Mt. Elliott cemetery, 1841.

He associated with himself in this work, Rev. Martin Kundig, who at the time was pastor of Trinity, John Brennan and Thomas Gallagher. This was in the spring of 1841. The ground selected for the future cemetery was 11 acres on the Leib farm, conveniently located, with appropriate soil and easy of access from Jefferson avenue; it was within the limits of the township of Hamtramck. At the present time it forms the southern part of Mt. Elliott.

The purchase price was paid to Judge Leib in gold. Attention is called to this clause in the wording of the deed, which reads: "To the Right Reverend Frederic Résé Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit and his successors forever, in trust for the use and benefit of the Irish Roman Catholic congregation of Trinity church, with the express condition, that the said Right Rev. Bishop, or his successors, shall from time to time, give a power of attorney to such persons as may be named by the lot owners of said Trinity congregation for the care and management of said cemetery."

This deed was so worded, because no assistance was available at the time, from the wealthy Catholics of St. Anne's, nor from any other source, for the purchase of the ground and for the large outlay necessary for fencing, draining, platting and improving the cemetery.

Wording of the deed for the cemetery.

The purchase was completed August 31, 1841. The grounds of Elmwood cemetery were purchased 6 years later.

Early in 1841, "The Irish Repeal Association" of Detroit, was organized by Charles H. Stewart, to cooperate with the Irish Liberator Daniel O'Connell, in his peaceful agitation to obtain from the British parliament the repeal of the act of Union.

Dr. Zina Pitcher, mayor of the city, was president; De Garmo Jones and George A. O'Keeffe, vice presidents; Robert T. Elliott, treasurer; Andrew T. McReynolds and M. Wilson Gray, secretaries; names standing among the highest, without regard to creed, party, or race in Detroit.

Building of St. Mary's church.

The same year the German Catholics organized the nucleus of the present parish of St. Mary. Antoine Beaubien and Monique Labadie, his wife, had generously donated a half square for a church on the southeast corner of Croghan and St. Antoine streets; the plans were designed by Judge Elliott and in May, 1841, the contractors under his supervision commenced the erection of the plain and commodius church, since replaced by the fine structure now known as St. Mary's.

In August of the same year, the building fund became exhausted; there was a building committee of 6 members, who were inharmonious, and continually quarreling among themselves. This factional annoyance became very disagreeable to Judge Elliott; in the exercise of his duties on this building he was exposed to the excessive heat prevailing and he was suddenly prostrated on September 8 by an attack of brain fever; his physicians Drs. Zina Pitcher and Arthur L. Porter could not save him, and Father Martin Kundig, administered the last rights of the church.

He died September 10, 1841.

His sudden death.

His sudden death, when every indication pointed to an honorable and successful career in life, was a sad affliction to his family. His requiem was sung by his friend and spiritual adviser at Trinity church, Father Kundig; and his panegyric pronounced by the venerable administrator of the diocese, Father Francis Vincent Badin.

It has been stated that the purchase of the cemetery for the congregation of Trinity church was consummated August 31.

On September 12 the first interment made in these grounds was the founder of the cemetery, which has since borne his name. Posthumous tributes were numerous; for special reasons, those only eminating from the Bench and Bar of Detroit will be given a place in this outline, for these are of record.

When the Wayne county court was opened on the morning of September 11, 1841, the Bench was occupied by the Hon. Henry Chipman, presiding judge. James A. Van Dyke suggested to the court the death of Robert T. Elliott, Associate Judge, and proceeded to read a series of resolutions eulogistic of the deceased; he moved "the adjournment of the court and that its officers and the members of its Bar, attend the funeral with the usual badges of mourning."

The members of the Bar of Wayne county assembled on the same day, Judge Z. Platt presiding, John L. Talbott secretary.

"After the announcement by the chair of the death of Robert T. Elliott, Associate Judge of Wayne county, upon the motion of Theodore Romeyn, Esq.,

Posthumous tributes from the Bench and Bar.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Wayne County Bar have learned of the sudden death of Robert T. Elliott, one of the Associate Judges of Wayne county, with deep regret, and we sincerely unite with our fellow citizens in sorrow for the loss of the deceased.

"*Resolved*, That the many excellent qualities of Judge Elliott, as a man, as a neighbor and citizen, had endeared him to us in common with the whole community, while his demeanor on the Bench secured for him our peculiar regard.

"*Resolved*, That in testimony of our respect, we will, as a body, attend the funeral of the deceased from his late residence," etc.

In person Robert T. Elliott was well formed; 5 feet 9 inches; about 150 pounds. Although of abstemious habits, his complexion was florid; blue eys and light brown hair.

Personal apearance of Judge Elliott.

He dressed well and usually wore a white cambric cravat. He was a good English scholar, wrote a running angular hand and was theoretically and practically master of the French language; some of his best professional works were Paris editions, which he had purchased in Quebec. Like many educated Irishmen of his time, he conversed freely in the Gaelic language.

Frances Shea, his widow, survived her husband 43 years; she died in her 86th year in 1884, in the old homestead on Congress street east, in which she had lived since 1837. She was a woman of great family pride, strictly religious and of controlling influence. She spoke fluently both the French and Gaelic languages.

His widow and children.

She retained her faculties until her demise; she never used glasses, and her memory was such that she could relate the events of her life with accuracy and recite the long prayers and litanies she had learned in her youth.

She respected the principles of her husband and was a strong advocate of temperance; neither ale, wine, or liquor, unless in cases of sickness, and these were rare, were permitted to be used while she controlled.

She had a decided aversion to card playing which she forbade in her house. She adhered to the religious practices of her race and creed, and the fasts and abstinences of her church were rigidly maintained.

The surviving children of Judge Elliott when he died in September, 1841, were 6 sons and 2 daughters, a seventh son was born in January, 1842. These 7 sons in the order of their birth were: Thomas R. and Richard R., born at Quebec; Robert T., born at Rochester, N. Y.; James R., William R., John R. and Walter, born in Detroit. There were as stated 2 daughters: Margaret Frances, born at Quebec, and Elizabeth A., born at Rochester, N. Y.

A gay family circle.

Probably no more hilarious circle of children ever cheered a widow than the 7 sons and 2 daughters, whose names have been given, during the period of their youth, and before any of their number had gone forth from the maternal home upon the highways of life; they were the solace and the pride of their brave hearted mother.

Necrology of 4 sons.

Thomas R. Elliott.

Of the 4 sons whose remains are entombed in Mount Elliott, one only, the eldest, "died in his bed:" Thomas R., produce commission, West street, New York City, in 1872. His widow, Hannah Jones of Cincinnati, and 2 sons survive: Edward Prescott resides in Boston; and the younger, Ralph Booth, with his mother in Kansas City, Mo. Besides his business qualifications, Thomas R. Elliott was well read in English literature; he was theoretically, and to some practical extent, a proficient in music. During his last hours he was prepared for eternity by his youngest brother, Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers, New York; James R. Elliott was also present at his demise and brought his remains to Detroit for burial.

Major Robert T. Elliott.

Major Robert T. Elliott, the fourth son in seniority, was mortally wounded while in command of the 16th Michigan Infantry at Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30, 1864. He had been prominently identified with the volunteer fire department of Detroit and had been its president. His military knowledge had been acquired in that nursery of distinguished soldiers, the Detroit Light Guard.

The 16th Michigan was a fighting regiment all through the war of the Southern rebellion; Major Elliott had availed of but one brief furlough, performing the duties of a field officer the greater part of the time. At the second battle of Bull Run, he was wounded but remained on the field.

Killed at Tolopotomy Creek, Va.

He commanded the regiment at Gettysburg, and subsequently during the hard contested battles of Grant's campaign, until the close of his career at Tolopotomy Creek, where, seeking to protect his men from the effective fire of the enemy, exposed himself to their sharp-shooters and was shot down in front of his command. After his fall, while being lifted from his horse and placed on a stretcher, he perceived his sabre, which had fallen from his hand, and was lying near by; he called for it, and sheathed it with the clang of a dying hero's strength. This was the last act in the military drama of one of Detroit's bravest soldiers.

Major Elliott was carried to the division hospital; his schoolmate and friend Col. Richard F. O'Beirne of Detroit, who was on the division staff, hearing of his fall, rode immediately to the headquarters of the 4th

Massachusetts Infantry and brought the chaplain of this regiment, the Dominican Father Egan, who administered the last sacraments and prepared the dying soldier to meet his God.

Major Elliott's widow, Annie M. Davis, died in 1886; an only surviving son, Richard W., is engaged in business in New York City.

Captain William R. Elliott.

Captain William R. Elliott, the fifth son in seniority, met his fate on the field of battle, like his brother Robert T. He was a young man of fine abilities, cultivated, high toned, and for him, it might be claimed, that he approached moral perfection. He went to the field as lieutenant in the First Michigan Cavalry—was promoted Captain, and was Assistant Adjutant General to Colonel Broadhead while the latter was acting Brigadier General of Cavalry in the Valley campaign, up to the time when Colonel Broadhead was relieved by General Hatch as Chief of Cavalry.

The history of the First Michigan Cavalry during the war of the Southern rebellion, forms a glorious chapter in the war record of Michigan. Captain Elliott was with Lieutenant Colonel Stagg, when that gallant officer, by timely action, saved Fairfax Court House Station and all its valuable stores from Stuart's raiders. In this affair Captain Elliott had a narrow escape; he was unhorsed and surrounded, but he managed to evade the foe and reached camp in safety.

In the battle of Gettysburg, he commanded and led the second squadron (two companies) of his regiment, and it was probably in this battle the hardest cavalry fighting of the campaign took place. It was principally a hand to hand fight with the sabre. Four times the First Michigan Cavalry rallied around its battle flag and charged the enemy; the fifth time led by General Custer in person; so desperate was the onset that the enemy were driven from the field in disorder.

Three sons of Judge Elliott in the Army of the Union at Gettysburg.

Through all the desperate battles and scenes of danger in which Captain Elliott had participated, he had miraculously escaped captivity and death. On the morning of July 4, he wrote to his friends announcing the great victory of the Union army, thanking God he had escaped. Three sons had gone forth from that old homestead to the field of battle; three letters had been written on that day (the 4th), announcing to their venerable mother that all had been spared. But before sunset on that memorable day, it was fated that one of these sons should write no more.

In the afternoon General Kilpatrick had ordered a reconnoissance of the enemy whose cavalry had been moving about the crest of the hill near Fountaindale. General Custer ordered Colonel Town, commanding, to send a squadron of the First Michigan Cavalry to perform the duty and to take and hold the hill.

Captain William R. Elliott leads a squadron of First Michigan Cavalry, and is mortally wounded.

Two hundred men were detailed, Lieutenant Colonel Stagg in command. At 6 o'clock the movement commenced, Lieutenant Colonel Stagg, with Captain Elliott and Lieutenant McIlheny led the advance. When the scene of operations was reached, a large force of the enemy's cavalry was found to be in front, while a considerable number, dismounted, were posted as skirmishers behind stone walls on each side of the road. It is evident from these facts, that a fatal mistake had been made by General Kilpatrick in directing this movement, which was destined to consign so many brave men to death and captivity. This was at the time the belief of Colonel Town, who freely expressed his opinion to General Kilpatrick; but the latter's taunting reply about the courage of the First Michigan, left Colonel Town no alternative. He knew that a strong auxiliary force of infantry should have supported the cavalry.

The charge was sounded and in the first onset the brave McIlheny fell killed by a ball directed from behind the wall; soon after Colonel Stagg fell from his horse and managed to escape.

The command devolved upon Captain Elliott; he led a second charge, but he soon after found himself unhorsed—wounded and a prisoner. Of the 200 brave fellows who had been led into this ambuscade, Lieutenant Colonel Stagg and a few others escaped unhurt, the remainder were either killed or taken prisoners. The Confederate surgeons were most kind to their wounded prisoner; they even had an ambulance carry him under their care to a house in Fairfield on the Union line. At this house he was left in charge of the surgeon of the Sixth Regular Cavalry detained there. He received kind treatment from the ladies of the house, but his wound was pronounced mortal. With this surgeon, were providentially detained two Catholic priests on their way to Baltimore.

One of these heard Captain Elliott's confession and administered to him the last sacraments of his church, and early in the morning of July 5, 1863, he expired.

John R. Elliott drowned in the River Rouge.

The old homestead was a few months later saddened by the drowning in the River Rouge of John R. Elliott, the sixth son, by the capsizing of a boat in which he and some young friends were sailing.

This ends the necrological story of the four brothers. The providential manner in which Robert and William, after receiving their fatal wounds, were fortified in their dying moments with the last sacraments administered by priests of their church, was probably due to the unceasing prayers of their venerable mother, who was greatly consoled thereby.

After the war, the melancholy duty of bringing home the remains of the dead soldiers was accomplished by James R. Elliott.

Military honors to the dead soldiers.

The remains of William, first, who was buried with military honors, from the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul; companies from the 9th Michigan Cavalry and the Sharp-shooters under Captains Cornevin and Dyce, formed the escort. Subsequently, December 14, 1865, the remains of Robert were buried from the same church with the military honors of a field officer; the escort being a detachment from the 4th U. S. Infantry detailed for this duty by Major General Orlando B. Wilcox.

It has been stated there were three brothers in the Union army at the battle of Gettysburg, from the old homestead on Congress street east. Two have been mentioned.

The third brother was Walter, who, as stated, had come into the world shortly after his father's death.

Romantic and adventurous career of the seventh son.

Walter's childhood was the solace of his widowed mother; as he grew in years he became one of the most sunshiny boys in the prolific square in which he was born; the rosy cheeks, the bright golden curly hair, and the precocious stature of this "seventh son," formed an ensemble creditable to the celtic stock which had been nurtured in the "Golden Vale"—his parent's home.

Walter was educated at Notre Dame University, Indiana; he studied law in the office of U. S. District Attorney Warner M. Bateman, in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Cincinnati Bar a few months prior to the attack on Fort Sumter.

The Fifth Ohio Infantry.

With enthusiasm the *creme de la creme* of Cincinnati youth volunteered; Walter with hundreds of other young men like himself enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Infantry. The men of this regiment were respectable, but it had been officered to a great extent through political favoritism, and it frequently happened that the soldier who carried a musket, while off duty disdained association with some who wore shoulder straps. To receive promotion from the ranks would compel Walter to become the companion of men he despised; he would not accept a commission, and he wore the chevron of a sergeant from his first campaign until he was mustered out at the end of his term. It should be stated, that however "low flung," as most of the company officers were, there was, as a rule, no lack of courage shown by them in the field. It is a fact, that the make up of the Fifth Ohio, composed, as stated, of Cincinnati youth, was such, that in the excitement of battle their ardor was difficult to restrain within the bounds of discipline.

Sergeant Walter Elliott, Company K, Fifth Ohio.

Such was the case at the Battle of Port Republic; orders to retreat were disregarded, to some extent, and a number were killed or captured June 9, 1862. Walter was struck by a spent ball which tumbled him over and he was left by his comrades on the field and reported as "killed dead," but he was only stunned; he was taken prisoner and served a term in Andersonville and other Confederate prisons; he was finally exchanged and returned to his regiment, which did some hard fighting at Gettysburg. He was made to serve 6 months beyond his legal term, but when this was finally ended he bade farewell to such of his comrades as survived and returned to console his mother who had lost three sons and who wanted her youngest near her.

He retired from the army a finely developed man; well shaped and 6 feet 3 inches "in his stockings;" but what was most remarkable and exceedingly rare among vigorous soldiers, he was a total abstainer; he used no tobacco, nor had he acquired the use of profane language; but he was as jolly and as light hearted as when he and his chum, Clifford, of New York, spent their vacation while at Notre Dame, by footing it to Pike's Peak and back to the University.

Admitted to the bar of Detroit.

After he had enjoyed a season of rest and *abandon* at the old homestead, he returned to his professional studies; he was admitted to the Bar of Detroit and formed a law partnership with Otto Kirchner.

The future prospects in the legal profession of such a combination of talent as was possessed by young Kirchner and Elliott, was promising of renown and abundant wealth.

The seventh son becomes Rev. Father Elliott, C. S. P.

But another destiny had been cast for Walter. He had not been graduated from his soldier career as pure lived, without Providential direction. His eloquence was destined to move sinners to conversion, instead of moving judges or juries; to gain souls instead of dollars; leaving the latter to his partner, Otto Kirchner, August 29, 1868, he abandoned his profession; he bade adieu to his venerable mother, his brothers and sisters, and his professional friends to enter the Catholic priesthood and to begin his novitiate in the order of St. Paul the Apostle, an order of American missionaries founded in New York by Very Reverend Isaac T. Hecker. After completing his theological studies he was ordained to the priesthood and became a "Paulist Father," May 25, 1872. His missionary work, his literary accomplishments and his eloquence have made him known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Judge Elliott's two daughters.

The youngest daughter of Judge Elliott became the wife of James E. Eagle, senior partner of Eagle & Elliott, in 1851. Subsequently the Eagle family removed to Chicago, and reside there in comfortable circumstances. Three sons comprise the firm of H. R. Eagle & Co., wholesale grocers, Wabash avenue; the oldest daughter is a religious of the Sacred Heart, and the three younger are well married.

Margaret Frances, the eldest daughter of Judge Elliott died unmarried, April 23, 1889. The three surviving sons of Judge Elliott are Richard R. and James R., of Detroit, and Walter, the Paulist Father, of New York.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF HOLLAND.

BY G. VAN SCHELVEN.

In the winter of 1845-6 a meeting of the leading men favoring emigration, was held in Amsterdam. The times were exceedingly hard, and growing more and more oppressive for the laboring classes, with little or no prospect of their improvement, and it was felt that something should be done for their relief. The meeting appointed a committee to wait upon the government with a proposition to colonize in the Dutch East Indies, and locate upon the highlands of Java. The reply was that the government had no authority to sanction such a movement upon the religious basis on which it was proposed. The Cape of Good Hope was the next point which received their attention, and lastly America was considered.

During the spring of 1846, and before any organization or system of emigration had been perfected, two persons, Messrs. A. Hartgerink and J. Arnold, started for this country. Their friends fitted them out for the voyage, and the deacons of the church collected money and clothing for them. They were sent out to make a preliminary examination here, and report to the brethren in the old country. Dr. Van Raalte gave them the necessary letters of introduction to Dr. De Witt and others. After their arrival they forwarded an extended account of their trip and observations here, which account was favorably received in Holland. It was a voluminous document, the postage on the same amounting to eleven guilders.

In the summer of 1846, the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., of New York, was sent by the general synod of the Reformed (Dutch) church of America, on an official mission to Holland. The extent to which this visit has been instrumental in turning the projected emigration towards America, is difficult to ascertain. Judging from subsequent events, however, it must have had a marked effect upon the enquiring minds of the leaders. In his report to the general synod, in 1847, he says: "When in Holland I received information of a rising spirit of immigration to America, and especially among the (*Afgescheidenen*) seceders from the established church. Soon two important colonies from this class will be founded in the west."

Emigration to America now began to be generally discussed and agitated, and the mind was permanently fixed upon "the west." Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa were among the favorite localities.

On the 14th day of September, 1846, an American brig, the "Southerner," of Boston, Captain Crosby, weighed anchor at Rotterdam, and carried across the Atlantic the first emigrants destined for this settlement. As they constituted the first Holland pioneers of this colony, we have secured the names of nearly all of them:

Albertus C. Van Raalte, Hendrick Oldemeyer, Frans Smit, Jan Laarman, Egbert Van Zee, Jan Carman, Jan Klaasen, Hendrick DeKruif, Bernardus Grootenhuis, J. Dunnewind, William Notting, Vanden Boogaart, Evert Zagers, Egbert Freriks, Harm Kok, Herman Lankheet, Dirk Plasman.

Most of them were heads of families. After a voyage of forty-seven days they arrived in New York on the 4th day of November, 1846, from where they left by steamer for Albany; thence via Buffalo and Cleveland to Detroit. Here the party scattered for a time, in order to enable Dr. Van Raalte to decide upon his location.

In New York Dr. Van Raalte was welcomed by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. Forrester and others friendly to the Hollanders and their cause. The same can be said of many more in the different cities along his travels; Rev. Drs. Wyckoff, of Albany, and Bethune at Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Duffield, Hon. Theodore Romeyn, Rev. Mr. West, Gen. Cass and Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, at Detroit; Rev. Mr. Hoyt, at Kalamazoo; Judge Kellogg, at Allegan, and others.

Owing to the close of navigation, and satisfactory information obtained at Detroit, it was resolved to abandon the heretofore quite prevailing preference for Wisconsin and proceed to western Michigan. The motives leading to this selection on the part of Dr. Van Raalte are perhaps best described by himself in a translated extract from his oration delivered in 1872, on the quarter-centennial celebration of the settlement of the colony.

"Although the Americans recommended the localities near rivers, and in general deemed it too great a hazard to settle here; although the Hollanders avoided the forests, occasioning a great struggle to subject my family and myself to the inconveniences of such pioneering; nevertheless, the combination of so many advantages, although at first they could be but slowly developed, left me no doubt as to what my duty was. I knew that the rich forest soil is better fitted for the dairy, and for winter wheat; that owing to the manufacturing interests and navigation, by far higher market prices could be obtained here than at any place in the west; and that the country near the shore of Lake Michigan was protected by the water from severe frosts, and preeminently a region adapted for fruit. I could find no place where similar to those regions along the inhabited rivers, lined with manufactories and mills, where the tens of thousands could find work without danger of being scattered, and where, at the same time, we were certain of an opportunity to continually secure land, without any interference, for a group of settlements. I chose this region, with such decision, on account of its great variety, being assured that if the Holland emigration should develop into a power, we ought to remain together for mutual support, and ought to have this variety for labor and capital, especially for future growth.

"The object of my settling between the Kalamazoo and Grand rivers was to secure the advantages of both these rivers—for we could not get along without the settled regions—and at the same time to establish a center for a united and spiritual life and labor for God's kingdom."

In company with Judge Kellogg, of Allegan, and an Indian guide, following an Indian trail, Dr. Van Raalte arrived here for the first time, in the latter part of December, 1846. They landed at the house of Rev. G. N. Smith, a Presbyterian missionary among the Indians, located upon section 3, of the township of Fillmore. At this time, the only white settlers in this entire neighborhood, beside Dr. Smith, were I. Fairbanks, Esq., and G. Cranmer. Their nearest neighbor was Mr. A. Shorno, on section 26, township of Fillmore. Mr. Fairbanks lived next to Dr. Smith, and Mr. Cranmer on the farm now owned by Mr. Gerling, northeast of the "Nykerk" church.

Having satisfied himself as to the exact location of lake, river and harbor, and having determined upon the site for the village, Dr. Van Raalte, in January, 1847, returned to Detroit, to collect his little band. During his absence he had procured work for the men at St. Clair, where a steamboat was being built. His own family had remained at Detroit. That same month they packed up and proceeded via Kalamazoo to Allegan, where they met with great hospitality, especially at the hands of Judge Kellogg. After remaining here for a few days making the necessary preparations for their outfit, the party started for Black Lake. The women and children remained at Allegan with the exception of Mrs. Grootenhuis, who volunteered to be the cook for the party. They were again accompanied by an Indian guide and Judge Kellogg. Mr. George Harrington, Sr., also came down with them and drove the ox team. This trip from Allegan to Rev. Mr. Smith's house was made in one day. Here they arrived, as near as we can ascertain, on the 12th of February, 1847. Rev. Mr. Smith received these men with the greatest of hospitality, and, together with Mr. Fairbanks, aided materially towards fitting these pioneers for the difficult and unknown task before them.

Arrangements had been made at Allegan, through Judge Kellogg, whereby in a few days they were followed by a party of Americans, who were to remain a while, and teach them how to chop trees, build log houses, and make roads, many of them not even knowing how to connect the ax with the helve. The Indian church, located near Rev. Mr. Smith's house, served as lodging place.

The first work was the opening of a road from Mr. Fairbanks' house to the head of Black Lake. They followed a line running between sections 33 and 34, and 28 and 27, T. 5 N., R. 15 W. At the latter place they found that the cedar swamp was a serious obstacle in their way, and they resolved before proceeding any farther to put up their first quarters on the hill near the house of Mrs. Van Der Haar, on section 28 of same town. Two log sheds were built 16x30 feet, with brush roof. This hill is among the most interesting spots of our early history. Here they lost the first member of their little band; here the first child was born to the colonists, and for a long while afterwards these sheds served as receiving barracks for the new comers.

The women and children who had been left at Allegan, were now sent for, and they also took up their quarters in the log shanties. It is but proper and just to mention the favors and kindness bestowed upon these families during their stay at Allegan, and it is not without regret that we have failed to ascertain their names.

During that same winter another small party of emigrants had reached Albany, N. Y. They were advised to come on west, and reached here about the 10th of March, 1847. They numbered some fifteen strong, and among them we find the names of G. J. Hofman, W. Kremer, Plasman, Kolvoort and Slaghuis.

For weeks and months, now, the colonists applied themselves to the making of roads. From the log sheds, the road was continued along the farm of Dr. Van Raalte, through the present city to the head of Black Lake and the "Indian Village," so called.

The next arrival was also in the month of March. A party of immigrants, numbering nearly one hundred, had arrived at St. Louis, and were anxiously awaiting the development of the colonization schemes then pending in Michigan and in Iowa, not only for their own guidance, but also for the information of the hundreds who were to follow that year. This St. Louis party appointed a committee of three to come out here and prospect, and selected as such, Messrs. T. Keppel, H. Van Der Haar and J. Binnekant, with the understanding that the others were to join them immediately, or as soon as they could, having in charge all the women and baggage. The three men going ahead went on foot from Chicago, arriving in Holland, March 17, 1847; the remainder came in a sailing vessel from Chicago to Grand Haven, by wagons to Port Sheldon, where they arrived about the same time that the other three did in Holland. The women remained some days at Port Sheldon while the men went to the settlement to aid in building homes and constructing roads.

The names of this last party were Walter Van Der Haar, Jan Visscher and family, Evert Visscher and family, Albert Bloemers and family, Johannes Visser and family, Jannes Vrieze, Paul Stevas and wife, Mrs.

J. Binnekant and Peter Zalsman. At this time there was but one family residing in what is now Holland township, that of Gilbert Cranmer. In the spring of 1847 Dr. Van Raalte built his house and brought his family from Allegan.

The winter they had just past was a severe one; the snow had averaged over two feet deep. The supplies during that time, were principally brought in from Allegan. Towards spring most of the colonists began to look up lands and locate for themselves.

Before we break off this part of our sketch, we will give the following incidents connected with that memorable winter which they passed in these log sheds. The first child was born in the family of Mr. Laarman; the second was born in the family of Mr. Jan Schaap. Both were baptized together, by Dr. Van Raalte, in the open air in front of his house. The first death was that of Mrs. Notting; seven others died that winter at the log sheds. They lie buried, as near as can be ascertained, near the barn on the farm of Mrs. W. Van Der Haar. The first marriage was that of Lambert Floris with Jantje Meyerink.

The spring and summer of 1847 brought hundreds of immigrants from the old country, and it was extremely difficult to keep supplied with necessaries of life. What few gold "Willems" were still scattered between them went but a short way to provide for the first wants. Lumber had to be rafted at Saugatuck and floated down all the way along Lake Michigan and Black Lake. Provisions were brought in and carried on the back for a distance of ten and twenty miles.

As early as the summer of 1847, the colonists commenced to build their log church, and finished it in part, that same fall. The building was located in the southwest corner of the present cemetery. It was built of logs, with a shingled roof, and was 35x60 feet. Its location there was in order to accommodate the people settling in the country, and perhaps also owing to the old country idea of having the church in the cemetery. When, a few years afterwards, the present First Reformed church was built, it took considerable argument to have it located in the village, where it now stands. The log church was also used for school and public meetings.

From the very beginning the settlers organized a system of public meetings, and the latter constitute a prominent part in the history of the Holland colony, partaking somewhat of the character of the historical town meeting in the early history of New England. The proceedings of these meetings, during the winter of 1848, form a very interesting chapter in this sketch. For, inasmuch as the first township organization did not take place until 1849, and whereas for want of citizenship and the right to vote, the Hollanders were excluded from all active participation in public matters until the spring of 1851, they relied on these meetings for an expression of their views and a discussion of matters generally. They desired some kind of government in which the various interests represented by them would receive due consideration in the spirit of their immigration; hence, they resolved themselves, as it were, into a small democracy, governing according to what a majority of them deemed to be promotive to the greatest good to the greatest number. These meetings, known as "*Volksvergadering*," took cognizance of all the religious, educational, social and public interests of the colony and the people. Roads and bridges were built, church and school organized and provided for, personal grievances settled, labor and wages regulated.

The proceedings of these meetings during the year 1847 are supposed to be lost, at least they are not within my reach. Many incidents of historical interest must have been recorded in that year.

The majority of the colonists who arrived in 1847 and 1848 landed at the mouth of Black Lake. Many of them made the entire trip from the old country here, by water, leaving New York via the Hudson River and Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence around the lakes by steamers or vessels. Of the very first lumber brought in, enough was appropriated at the harbor to put up a large building ordered by the "*Volksvergadering*," as a sort of receiving depot for the accommodation of new comers. This building was put up just south of the "old channel," under the direction of Messrs. T. Keppel, Repsink, and H. J. Hesselink. Mr. C. Van der Vere was appointed agent to receive them and forward them to town. Many of those who arrived then did not remain, but went to Wisconsin and other points.

It was soon evident to the colonists that what little ground had been cleared up during the spring would not begin to raise sufficient supplies for their support during the next winter. Hence, every cleared spot and old Indian clearing within a range of ten or fifteen miles was explored, and at the public meetings, details were organized under some competent man to cultivate them. The Port Sheldon clearings were assigned to Mr. George Harrington, and they were used in this way for two seasons to raise potatoes, corn and buckwheat, the bulk of which was carried in on the back.

Dependent to a great extent upon outside assistance for almost everything in the way of information and instruction, the colonists availed themselves of every opportunity which was offered. Thus it was ordered by the "*Volksvergadering*" that Mr. R. Schilleman should go to Saugatuck to inform himself of the American way of fishing.

In June, 1847, word was sent from Albany that a large delegation from the province of Zeeland, under the leadership of Rev. C. Vander Muelen and Mr. J. Van de Luyster, Sr., had arrived, and that after long and serious meditation, they had decided to locate in Michigan. Several long sheds for their reception were put up at the head of Black Lake. They numberd about four hundred, and arrived here in the month of

July, coming all the way by water, and occupying the quarters assigned them, where they remained during the balance of the season in tents and sheds. After prospecting and examining the territory east of us, they concluded to locate in township 5, range 14. Thus were laid the foundations of what is now the prosperous village of Zeeland.

The arrivals during the summer began to increase. A sharp rivaly in recruiting had sprung up between this colony and other localities in Wisconsin and Iowa, where the Hollanders were settling. And right here allow me to state that it can never be truthfully said that as far as the present development of this colony and of the Hollanders is concerned, it is no wise to be accredited to either the wealth or the intellectual attainments of the masses whose lots were cast here; but to the contrary, let it be recorded as history, that the material prosperity, the intellectual development and social elevation, which has transferred the immigrant of 1847 into the American citizen of 1876, is due largely to the energy, forethought and general leadership of the founder of this colony.

By this time there was quite a population scattered along the shores of Black Lake. The Indian village near the southeastern limits of the city, was a prominent landing place. The long houses built by the Indians were of great service to the newly arrived immigrants; and, as it appears, there never has been trouble between the Red Man and the Dutchman.

As the colonists increased, the demand for provisions and supplies became greater. In view of this fact and the coming winter, a public meeting of all the settlers, including the Zeelanders, was held, to devise ways and means in that direction. It was proposed to appoint a suitable committee to go East and buy a large stock of provisions, dry goods, groceries, hardware, stores, etc. All the colonists were to contribute, according to what each had left, and thus organize a sort of apostolic stock company. The details how each was to be represented in this company and be secured for his investment, were all agreed upon, and quite a large sum of money was collected—enough to pay fifty per cent down on a stock of several thousand dollars, and have enough left for another object which we will mention below. All this was resolved upon, ordered to be carried out, and begun. Messrs. B. Grootenhuis and Elder Young, of Grand Rapids, was selected to go to Albany and New York and buy the goods. A store was built near the head of the lake, to sell and disburse these goods. This was called the "colony store." Mr. B. Grootenhuis was appointed general agent, and served as such for about a year. With the money received from sales, pork and flour were again bought at Allegan, through the agency of Mr. H. D. Post, who was there at that time also getting ready to locate here. Part of the goods bought East remained on the way all winter, and did not reach here until next spring. However, this was only a beginning of the disappointments.

In connection with this supply business and "colony store," it was also resolved to buy a "colony vessel." The object was not only that this vessel should carry on the trade between the new colony and other points, and bring in this stock of goods; but it should also be known abroad, and especially in the old country, that the colonists had a vessel of their own, to carry immigrants from Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points along the lakes. As far as we can learn, the purchase was made by J. Van de Luyster, Sr., Mr. Stegenga and Capt. Clausen. The vessel was of 100 tons burthen, called the *A. E. Knickerbocker*, and bought from Mr. Walton, of Chicago. About the career of this vessel we have not been able to ascertain much, only that it managed to bring over a part of this stock of goods from Chicago; also that it carried over a few of the immigrants who refused to pay for their passage on the broad and general ground of its being a "colony vessel." It failed to give satisfaction to those whose money had been invested in the enterprise, and she was subsequently sold to outside parties. It ran one season and was sold.

But to return to the store business, Mr. J. Van de Luyster, Jr., succeeded Mr. B. Grootenhuis as agent or manager of the "colony store," and in the course of the year following, amidst all sorts of troubles, complaints, alleged irregularities of one kind and another, the "colony store" was wound up, leaving the largest stockholders minus their investment.

The first year was in every respect a severe test of the courage and perseverance of the colonists. Sickness among them was fearful, and the death rate became alarming. In some localities malarial diseases had broken out, and for a while it occupied about all the time and attention of the able bodied to attend to the wants of the sick and dying, and to the burial of the dead. Among the colonists was only one doctor, J. S. M. C. Van Nus. The services rendered by Dr. Van Raalte as physician, in those dark days, are among the many noble deeds clustering around his career as a leader. And how could the condition of the people be otherwise? Think of the causes that led to diseases, and contributed to their misery. A strange climate, a malarious atmosphere, undrained marshes, unwholesome food, and insufficient shelter; want of experience in the nature of their diseases, as in everything else; no refreshments or delicacies for their sick; nothing but the coarsest of victuals, and that without the necessary facilities for preparation or cooking; quacks coming from outside palming themselves off for doctors, throwing upon the hands of the few able-bodied an army of convalescents, with poisoned systems, aching bones and rattling teeth. We will let Dr. Van Raalte describe these trying days in his own words:

"The difficulties to contend with were many; still, the singing of psalms in the huts and under the bushes was something inexplicable to the superficial beholder; with many there was a faith in God, and a consciousness of a noble purpose. * * *

"In the latter part of that first summer our trials reached their climax, for the whole colony became one bed of sickness, and many died through the want of comfortable dwellings and well prepared and suitable food. Physicians were summoned from abroad, and paid out of the colony funds. The condition was heartrending and discouraging, and required, in opposition to man's sensitive nature, a painful sternness. Never was I nearer to the point of despair than when I entered those crowded huts and saw the constant mingling of household duties amid sickness and death, and dressing of corpses in those huts where each family was forced to accommodate itself to a limited space of a few square feet. No wonder that we could notice an increase of despairing indifference in that hour of sore affliction. God granted a change. The sick were restored to health.

"The fall was a most beautiful one, and the winter was so extraordinarily mild, that everybody could build and perform outdoor labors, and even partake of their meals in the open air. The majority left for the country, and to a great extent the weak and needy remained near the landing place." * * *

The great mortality of that season among the colonists, had left them with many orphans on their hands, who were promptly taken in by other families and cared for. Their constant increase, however, led to the building of the orphan house, a project in perfect keeping with the spirit in which they had started out. One Sunday morning, a few months after the partial completion and occupation of the log church, Dr. Van Raalte suggested to his people the necessity that something of this kind should be done, and that forthwith. He urged it with all the power and force of language at his command. The result was the opening of a subscription list, and the pledging of money, labor and material.

The building was begun in May, 1848. Mr. W. J. Mulder was principally charged with superintending its construction. It was not completed until the year following; owing to various reasons, it has never been occupied for the purpose for which it was built. It was afterwards used for a parochial school, town house and Holland Academy, *De Hope* printing office, and is now unoccupied. During the fall of 1847, the village of Holland was platted. The first surveys were made by E. B. Bassett, county surveyor of Allegan county. The administration and sale of the village lots was placed in charge of a board of trustees elected by the people of the *Volksvergadering*, of which Dr. Van Raalte was the head. As members of said board, we find the names of J. Schrader, J. Verhorst, J. Vanderveen, O. D. Van Der Sluis and B. Grootenhuis. We cannot go into all the minute details of those early real estate transactions. In their character they partook of the mutual spirit in which all the business of those days was transacted. The price of the village lots was first fixed at $10 and $15, but was soon raised to $40 and $45. This was found necessary in order to obtain funds for the building of church and school, the opening of roads, payments on the land, taxes, support of the poor, salaries of the domine, doctor and teachers, and divers other purposes.

In 1849, matters pertaining to these village lands became quite complicated. There was a heavy indebtedness incurred which had to be met—payments on the land were due, an unpaid balance on that stock of goods of the "colony store" was presented, and many other causes of a financial character led the people to resolve that the village lands should revert to Dr. Van Raalte; coupled with the condition that he was to assume all the indebtedness incurred to date.

The opening of roads and the building of bridges across creeks and swamps was a tremendous work in those early days, and it occupied about one-half of the time and attention of the settlers. Want of experience was a great drawback.

In 1847, the State made an appropriation of four hundred acres of land for the building of a bridge across Black river, commonly termed the "Grand Haven Bridge." No contractors could be found to take the job, and so the colonists, as a body, concluded to take the job themselves. How this was done, and in what manner the work was regulated, will be seen from the proceedings of the *Volksvergadering*. The work was begun in the winter of 1848, but towards the last the work began to drag, when Dr. Van Raalte and J. Binnekant took the job of finishing it. In the building of this bridge, Hon. F. J. Littlejohn, of Allegan, represented the State.

The postoffice was established in 1848, and named "Black River." Mr. H. D. Post was appointed postmaster. The first mail was a private route from Manlius, the nearest postoffice, and was brought in once a week. Mr. William Notting was the mail carrier, and brought it on his back to his house, when his wife would carry it to town. Very soon routes were established to Allegan, Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. The first regular mail carriers and stage drivers were J. Trimpe, Jan Van Dijk, P. F. Pfanstiehl, G. J. Haverkate.

The present cemetery was laid out, or rather designated as such, in 1848. Nevertheless, owing to the distance and for want of roads and suitable burial arrangements, during the years 1847-8 many were buried in other localities, as necessity dictated. Besides those buried on Van Der Haar's farm, many were laid at the head of the lake between 3d and 4th streets, where the old man DeWitt lived, who was the first sexton.

A few are buried at Point Superior, several were buried at the mouth of Black Lake, on the hills north of the present harbor. The winds, however, so shifted those hills, that years ago these coffins became exposed.

Much that is interesting is centered around the first attempt at manufacturing by the colonists; also in their harbor, the improvement of which they considered as of primary interest; the organization of the first churches and their formal joining with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of America, the opening of schools, the Holland Academy and Hope College, the history of township and city government, the proceedings of the *Volksvergadering*, the settlement of Zeeland and surrounding townships, the early history of Point Superior and of the Indian settlements, the development of our commerce and shipping interests, and many other points of local interest, each constituting its part of the history of this city and colony.

What we wish to call the attention to now, as a sort of a key to the past, is the great extent to which the colonists combined all their interests religious, educational, political, and social—into one, and placed them under one supervision; and how to that same extent the church and its religious interests were secondary to none, but, if anything, were made to underlie the entire network of their existence.

Finally, as we dismiss from our minds the local events of those memorable years, 1847 and 1848, let it be in the words of him to whom we have endeavored to do honor as the founder of this Holland colony:

"And this sweet fruition of independence and full liberty which we so bountifully enjoyed, gave joy and strength to our hearts. Especially was it the pleasure of the Sabbath, the invigorating power of God's truth, the united prayers and associated labor of many neighboring settlements, which gave enjoyment, support and courage, and caused us to persevere in a great and difficult undertaking. God's temporal deliverances were many; each settlement and each family has a history of its own."

A PIONEER'S GREETING.

BY ENOS GOODRICH.

Come aged brother, come once more and greet us,
Come and unite with our pioneer band;
Well do we know you may ne'er again meet us,
Come then, for once more, and give us your hand.

Come with those white locks once dark as the raven,
Come with that form that is bent with its toil,
Well do we know we are nearing our haven,
Soon shall we rest in our dear country's soil.

Gone are the days when we woke in the morning
And listened the cow bells far off on the hills,
Then shouldered the rifle, all obstacles scorning,
We waded the marshes, we leaped o'er the rills.

Strong was that arm that the ploughshare then guided,
Stout was the heart that cheered onward to toil;
Onward still plodding, whatever betided,
Trusting in Providence, trusting the soil.

Dim is that eye that once pointed the rifle
That laid the she-wolf cold in death at her lair,
Palsied that arm which once thought it a trifle
To slaughter the wild cat, the lynx and the bear.

Whilom rejoiced to see harvest fields waving;
Sons, too, and daughters, were growing apace;
Industry earning, frugality saving,
Flocks on the hillside the premises grace.

Past are those scenes, and now dim in the distance
Fades the achievement of life's early prime;
Still our humanity clings to existence,
Calmly, serenely, abiding God's time.

Tho' it may be that the men of the present
  Think their old grandsires not quite up to time,
Let us not scan it with feelings unpleasant,
  But finish our life work, serenely sublime.

So let it pass, for life's sun is declining;
  Soon will we be at our long journey's end;
Still to our destiny calmly resigning,
  Death will relieve us soon—Death is our friend.

Still let us pause for this one final greeting,
  Once more extend us your hand as of yore;
Who knows but this time may be our last meeting;
  Pioneer brother, farewell evermore.

Fostoria, June 10, 1895.

PIONEER MEMORIES.

BY ENOS GOODRICH.

On the 14th day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, Alpheus Felch and Kintzing Prichette were Bank Commissioners of the State of Michigan, and on that same day there existed on the banks of one of Michigan's most beautiful streams, called the Kearsley, an institution called the "Goodrich Bank." It is hardly necessary to say that it was one of those concerns which our modern civilization delights in stigmatizing by the name of *Wild Cat.* It had for its officers,

ENOS GOODRICH, *President.*
AARON GOODRICH, *Cashier.*
MOSES GOODRICH,
JOHN VANTINE,
ABNER N. DEUELL,
ENOS GOODRICH,
HIRAM FILLMORE,
LEVI W. GOODRICH,
CHARLES VANTINE,
Directors.

There was nothing very aristocratic in the mode of travel adopted by Michigan's bank commissioners at that historic period. With them it was simply a horse back ride through woods and along Indian trails, on the style of saddle used by the early French inhabitants of Detroit. It was not always they could find provender for their faithful beasts of burden; and at all times it was necessary for them to plan the place of their evening's halt well in advance; for the country they traversed had more wolves in it than it has sheep today, and a nightly ride on Indian trails in a strange country, with wolves howling on all sides, is not very entertaining employment, which I can state from my own personal knowledge.

Reverting to the "Goodrich Bank," I find from books in my possession that the "Institution" then had assets as follows:

Specie	$2,328 58
Bills of other banks	2,568 00
Bills discounted	17,718 08
Eastern agency	5,000 00
Domestic agency	3,268 03
Expense account	734 44
Total	$31,617 13

About that specie, I take pleasure in appealing to our honored president for the genuineness of its character. It was neither sand, nor broken glass, nor ten-penny nails, as our honored president well remembers was found in the vaults of other wild cat banks. I don't think there was a single dollar of "British gold." Some was Spanish coin, and a small amount Mexican dollars, but the main part of it was purely American, bearing the devices of our country's early period. There were none of those modern sanctimonious dollars, flaunting the words, "In God we Trust," which it became necessary to adopt when we found we could not trust our Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury.

And the dollars were honestly paid out to redeem the circulation, and for other legitimate purposes. If there was one dollar of the circulation of the Goodrich bank that was not redeemed in honest specie it was because it was never presented for redemption. So strong was public prejudice against those banks organized under Michigan's "general bank law," that it would have been the height of folly for any one to attempt to outride the storm. What time we retained our organization we were sternly resolved to fulfil all the requirements of the law.

A notable, and somewhat ludicrous incident in this connection should not be forgotten. On the 15th day of July, 1838, we sent to the State Treasurer seventy-five dollars to pay a second installment of "Specific State Tax." The messenger by whom it was sent was my brother Reuben, then a stalwart youth of nineteen, but now a gray haired veteran of Traverse City, and my only living brother. The treasurer took the money bag, poured out its contents on the table, and began to count it. As the worthy treasurer of the State of Michigan proceeded to count the money he seemed absorbed in thought. When the count was completed and found to be correct, he startled my brother by addressing him as follows: "Don't you think your folks up there are pretty big fools?" Well, it almost took my brother's breath, but he finally mustered resolution to inquire why such a question should be asked. The state treasurer replied, "It is because nobody else thinks of paying this tax." "Well, there—we have tried to be honest and obey the law, and here I am come all the way from our Northern home to thrown away seventy-five dollars, and to hear my kindred denounced as greenhorns because they honestly sought to obey the laws of the state." Well, so it was beating the law and cheating the State were lessons in financiering that we had not learned. But the banks and the bankers have passed away. Hiram Fillmore, who was a cousin of the president whose name he bore, journeyed over the plains to California in the days of her gold excitement, and died in a hospital. The two Vantines, John and Charles, who lived and died farmers, have years since been laid at rest in the Goodrich cemetery. Aaron Goodrich, who, after leaving the aldermanship of Buffalo and failing to find wild cat banking in Michigan congenial to his tastes, went down to Tennessee, where he studied and practiced law, became a member of the State legislature, and a Presidential elector for General Taylor in 1848, having defeated a formidable competitor in the person of Isham G. Harris, who still survives to represent Tennessee in the United States Senate. He, my brother, left Tennessee and went to Minnesota as its first Chief Justice; afterwards served eight years as Secretary of Legation to Belgium during Lincoln and Johnson's presidential service; returned to his home in Saint Paul in 1869; spent the evening of his days in calm retirement and died June 16, 1886. Having for many years been the highest Free Mason in Minnesota, his order honored his memory by a most imposing funeral, and sent his embalmed remains under the escort of L. E. Read, the banker, to their last resting place, in the Goodrich cemetery. There, too, repose the dust of my two other brothers, Moses and Levi, who were my fellow directors in the Goodrich bank. Honest and industrious farmers, respected by all who knew them, they shunned the allurements of public life, and their names can be read on their tombstones at Goodrich beside their venerable parents, but their most enduring monuments are the capacious farms, with their broad acres, which they cleared and cultivated with their own untiring hands, and which they left as a heritage to their children. And here I am, the sole survivor of that band of wild cat bankers, and the solitary guardian of their dust. Reuben, the infant of the family, who was at the time too young to assume legal responsibilities, still cherishes some interesting memories of the time. Once he was left to guard the bank alone, which was not common. The size of the bank edifice where our honored president counted that $2,328.58 of specie on that 14th of March, 1838, was just 14 feet by 20. Besides discharging the functions of a bank it was a dry goods and grocery store and an office. My brother Reuben, on the night alluded to, was fast asleep, putting in his biggest snores after a hard day's work. A loud rap at the door awoke him. Supposing it to be a call for breakfast he answered as best he could, and proceeded to open the door. No one was in sight; it was midnight; but he did not go to sleep again. Whether he prayed or not, it is safe to infer that he *watched.* I said he was alone, but not wholly so. He had for a companion a pistol, not of the pop gun style of the present day, but one that would have thrown an ounce of cold lead through three men abreast. He extinguished his light, and waited. By and by another rap at the door. He held his breath and made no answer. After a short pause a sound was heard on the west side of the bank and exactly over the money chest. It was the tearing off of siding; then all was still for a minute, and then the tearing was renewed. My brother fired his pistol towards the sound. The intruders fled and failed to return. Fortunately for him the course of the ball had been arrested by one of the studs of the building.

And now, today, right here as I write in my solitary home on a Watertown farm, this second day of June, 1895, with the mercury at 90, there stands in a back room of the house a formidable oaken chest, made of broad two inch plank, and strongly banded with heavy iron plates. It was the vault of the Goodrich bank from which their Honors Felch and Pritchette counted the specie on that 14th of March, 1838. It was never defiled by paint, and will not be while I live. To me it is sacred for the memories that cluster around it.

Years rolled on, and in the course of human events Alpheus Felch and Enos Goodrich once more met, not upon the wild banks of Kearsley stream, but in the old State Capitol at Detroit—he in the capacity of Governor of the State of Michigan, and I as representative from the county of Genesee. Our relations were always of the most kindly character, and on the 3d day of February, 1847, I did myself the honor of casting my vote for him as Senator of the United States. It was the little that I could do for him, and I felt that I could do no less. In our action we honored our State; and in this old age of mine it is a grateful remembrance that there was a time in Michigan's history when merit, without wealth, could elect a United States Senator.

Fostoria, June 2, 1895.

REMINISCENCES OF SEVENTY YEARS IN MICHIGAN.

BY R. C. CRAWFORD.

On the morning of January 27, 1817, after a pleasant and most enjoyable voyage of nine months upon an unseen ocean, I landed in the United States of America, accompanied by my father and mother, who had been married just long enough to make it possible for me to take the journey and make the distance in that period of time. We first settled in the township of Richmond, Ontario county, state of New York, where we remained for two years and then started on our overland journey for Michigan, stopping six years in Upper Canada on a rented farm belonging to one of the great family known by the name of Smith, a native of the *Emerald Isle*, but so long in America he had lost much of the Irish brogue, but none of his Irish wit, and enjoyed himself exceedingly in playing jokes on some of his own countrymen having just come over from the old country.

Our home for six years in Canada was on the shore of Lake Erie, one half mile east of Port Stanley, and ten miles south from St. Thomas. In the month of March, 1825, we moved to Michigan and settled in the township of Troy, Oakland county, 18 miles northwest from the city of Detroit and nine miles southeast from Pontiac. Detroit has grown some in population, and in wealth also; and Pontiac is larger by a few hundred, and several buildings have been added to the few then existing, and puts on more airs than it dared venture to use in those primitive times. But I doubt if there is any more whisky used in proportion to its population, or any more real deviltry practiced than was the case seventy years ago. Such was its reputation for deviltry in all shapes that when two colored persons in Detroit got into a serious quarrel, one of them said he wished God would damn the other one's soul to hell. The other replied, "I wish He would damn your soul to Pontiac, for dats a worser place by heaps." But they claim for Pontiac now a very fair respectability as compared with most cities of Michigan, and a trifle better than Chicago, or New York, or even *San Francisco.* Detroit was quite along in years at that time, while Pontiac was in its infancy, not having parted with its swaddling clothes of home manufacture. I have a very distinct recollection of my advent into Canada and my more recent arrival in Michigan; but of my sea voyage of nine months and my arrival in America in 1817 I have no distinct recollection, being in the same condition of the paddy when he applied to Bro. H. M. Joy to perform his marriage ceremony. In answer to the question, "Where was you born?" he replied, "In Ireland, may it please your riverence." "But I must know in what part of Ireland." "Indade, your riverence will be obliged to excuse me at this point, as I was so very young at the time I don't exactly remember the name of the town in which I was born; but I suppose if my ould mither was here, she could tell you all about it." So in regard to my case. I was very young when I arrived in America, as young as my friend Senator Palmer says he was when he first came to Detroit, as we were both of us very young at the time.

But it is reminiscences in Michigan I am after giving you, and as I was not quite so young when I first entered its borders, I remember much that took place then and some things that have occurred since then. We found a hearty welcome in Troy, as a few of our friends had already settled in the neighborhood where my father had located 40 acres of land. My father's father and mother, with their six unmarried children, two sons and four daughters, and my mother's mother, a widow, with two unmarried children, the eldest a son 31 years of age, and was the owner of 160 acres of land which he had purchased from *Uncle Samuel* at ten shillings per acre, and which he soon had producing the necessaries of life; but before he had it all under cultivation, as he at first designed, he was removed from our fellowship on earth by the fall of a limb of an ash tree, which he had fallen, and while he was busily engaged in chopping said tree into logs of suitable length to be burned in heaps, as was customary in clearing heavy timbered land in those pioneer days. He was my mother's oldest living brother and the one I was named for, and whether I have been as likely a man as the man I was named after or not, I have not, as yet, been ashamed to show my face anywhere in this world. Perhaps it may be the result of my extraordinary egotism. That you may understand the significance of what I have just said I will explain. The first time I went with my father to Detroit after our settlement in Troy, we took dinner at the hotel kept by *Mother Handsome*, as she was familiarly called in those days. While I was sitting at the dinner table the old lady put her hand on my head and inquired, "My boy, what is your name?" I replied, "My name is Riley Crawford." "Was you named after your Uncle Riley Crooks?" "Yes ma'am." "Well, my boy, if you make as likely a man as the man you was named after, God knows you needn't be ashamed to show your face anywhere in this world." That declaration took fast hold of me, and has lived with me all these years, and I am quite certain has had an influence in shaping my life. In the autumn of 1825 my mother's sister, with her husband, Wm. Poppleton, and her two children, Orrin and Sally, put in an appearance with their household goods, coming from Richmond, Ontario county, through Upper Canada. Our family had become settled in their new house, and the newly arrived family took up their winter quarters with us, and I think it would be a difficult matter to find two happier families in this world than were these two during the winter of 1825 and 26. That was the time when the long and intimate friendship existing between my Cousin Poppleton and myself commenced and ripened into love as strong as could have existed between David and Jonathan in the long ago. From the beginning of our acquaintance, when respectively eight years of age, (for there was but three months difference in the date of our birth) up to the time of his death not an angry word ever passed between us, and no jealousy or envious feelings of or toward each other, ever possessed our hearts. Our first winter's schooling was in a new log schoolhouse one mile south of our new home, and was called the "Marvin schoolhouse" because it stood on the corner of one of the deacon's 80 acres and was just across the street from the deacon's residence. The school was taught by Deacon Rahma Cole, of the Baptist church, and he was too tender hearted to be extremely severe in the use of the rod or the instrument called the ferule, and although his discipline seemed a trifle lax his pupils loved him dearly and made excellent progress in their studies. The deacon's estimable wife died during the summer following and was the first to be buried in the Crooks cemetery, where so many of the pioneers of those early times are sleeping side by side, and where my Cousin Poppleton was laid to rest a few months ago.

Our schoolhouse was not quite as much like a palace as those in which the children of the present generation are permitted to pursue their studies. Our benches, upon which we sat during school hours, were prepared from basswood logs, by splitting said logs through the center, placing the flat side up and raised sufficiently from the floor by means of legs inserted in the under side. We had no cushions to relieve our sitting and no backs against which to lean. A few years later I had an experience that operated as a reminder of some things in our experience in sitting on these easy benches. I engaged to ride horse for one of our neighbors in plowing corn, and the horse had a back bone simply covered with its hide, and I had no saddle, and the only real difference I could realize was in the locality of the blisters made by means of the backbone of the horse in the once instance, and sitting upon the flat bench made of basswood. But the blisters came all the same, and near the same locality. Our school room was not warmed with steam, furnishing an even temperature throughout the room, but with green wood in a Dutch fireplace, where from one to six of the boys and girls would be standing in turns, trying to warm themselves by the sluggish fire, where from one-fourth to one-half cord of green maple was slowly being consumed. It was a difficult matter to keep from freezing in some of the cold days of the winter term.

About three years later on our schoolhouse made of logs gave place to a more convenient and comfortable frame building, in which my cousin and myself took our first lessons in Daboll's arithmetic and Kirkham's grammar; also Murray's English reader. We had nearly mastered Webster's spelling book before leaving our *Alma mater* with its easy benches, Dutch fireplace and other conveniences.

Many were the privations, trials and hardships experienced by those families who settled in Troy and other townships of Oakland county in these early days. Fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers kept us all in a shaking condition, or else in a state of burning, day after day, for months together during the summer season, and such doses of pills, calomel, jalap, castor oil, rhubarb and pikery was enough to kill every mother's son if we had not had constitutions equal to the constitutions of the ourang-outang or the grizzly bear of the rocky mountains. Dr. Bill Thompson, of Pontiac, had the reputation of killing one-half of his patients and maiming for life the other half. Some wag of a poet got up a string of doggerel, portraying his mode of practice and its results, one stanza reading,

"Old black Bill, on Pontiac hill, he owes the people no good will;
One half he cures and half he kills, by poisoning them with calomel."

They called him "Black Bill" because of the dark skin that covered his flesh and bones. But O! the doses of calomel he would deal out, and we did not know any better than to take them. But he was not the exception. Every practicing physician in Oakland county worked along the same line, and as the old stutterer puts it, it was wh-wh-which and to-to-tother.

At an early age in life, and being a little fond of music, I learned to play the violin and fife, and was easily persuaded to enlist in an independent company of riflemen to play the fife for military drills. The company to which I belonged was officered by Capt. Linus Cone, an uncle of mine by marriage, his wife being my mother's youngest sister. Our 1st lieutenant was Edward W. Peck, for many years a member of our State Pioneer Society, now with the majority on the other side of the river. Very soon after I enlisted, our company with several others was ordered to march to Toledo, then the seat of war between the state of Ohio and the territory of Michigan. We went and came, had a jolly time, formed many new acquaintances, left none of our soldiers dead upon the field of battle, no serious wounds observable, although some painful ones were inflicted on a small scale on a foraging party who happened to come in contact with an army of bees. I think the wounded ones all recovered without the loss of any of their limbs, and I never heard of one of our number making an application for a pension. Our Col. Charley Haschall, being a man with large proportions on his front, was declared to have received the most dangerous wounds, judging of his swollen condition just below his waistbands. But he survived and was hale and hearty when we were mustered out in October. I was rewarded with a check on "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank" of Detroit for ten dollars for my ten days' service in that bloodless war. It was the first money I had ever received in my life, except at the hand of my father. My, but didn't I feel proud of that ten dollars! I felt almost as rich as the Irishman said he did after he had taken his second dram of whisky, "As rich as Vanderbilt and as happy as an archangel."

During all of these exciting experiences my cousin Poppleton remained at home, all because he did not enlist in an independent company as I had done, but stood his draft among the militia men and drew a blank. It was a great disappointment to him that he could not go with me and help fight for our liberties in the war of 1835.

In the summer of 1836 my father sold his farm in Troy and made a purchase of 180 acres of land in the township of Burns in Shiawassee county, one mile northwest of what is called Byron village, which was platted soon after we had become settled in our new home in May, 1836. In the month of May, 1837, I experienced the first great sorrow of my life. My second sister, a girl of 16 years of age, was stricken with erysipelas, and died after suffering for two weeks, and when we laid her form to rest in the first grave opened in that township it seemed to bring a gloom upon our home from which it was difficult for me to rally, and the impression made upon my mind at that time had more to do in shaping my future life than any single event that had ever occurred in my experience. In July the succeeding year I was converted, and entered upon a religious course of life, old things having passed away and all things had become new; and a few months later I decided to enter upon the work which has engaged my thoughts since the autumn of 1841. This decision came from a conviction that necessity was laid upon me, and woe was unto me if I did not preach the gospel.

I then directed all of my energies towards a preparation for this work, and in September, 1841, entered upon my life work, and as I have already given you reminiscences of my 53 years in the ministry, I will not repeat what I have already told you along that line, but I will tell you of some things I have witnessed as these years have come and passed. Of the faces and names of those early pioneers I have a distinct recollection, and as I call to mind the three generations of which these first settlers consisted, I am constrained to say, "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" Of the first generation, which included my grandparents and many others of their years, not one remains on these shores, but all are passed over to the land where the inhabitants do not grow old and from which they never return. "I shall go to them but they will not return to me."

Of the second generation, including my parents and those of their years, I know of only one, a widow, whose husband died many years ago, and she remains with her daughter on the farm where she first settled as far back as 1830, and in the same school district which I have mentioned. My grandfather Crawford had entered upon his 85th year; my grandmother Crawford had entered her 83d year, and my grandmother Crooks had entered her 90th year, when each in turn crossed over to the shore of immortality. My mother, who preceded my father to the world of spirits, had entered her 83d year, and my father had reached eight months in his 91st year when called to leave us; and there are several others of the same generation whose years were numbered by 90 and beyond. My father's cousin, by the name of Robert Crawford, of Farmington, was 97 years old when he died; my father's brother-in-law, Ira Toms, was 93 years old when he passed on to the great beyond and joined the majority, and Capt. Harvey Parke was beyond 90 when he passed away. Then there was a host of others of that generation who had passed their three score and ten and some their four score, such as Johnson Niles, Alva Butler, Harry Blount, Silas Sprague, Joseph Chase, Josiah Alger, West Hunter, Alvan Toms, Stephen V. R. Trowbridge, Wm. Poppleton, Ebenezer Crawford, my father's brother, and a host of others whose names I could mention if time would permit; men and women of whom no one who knew them is ashamed to admit that they class them among their choicest friends. There were also some of this generation in Detroit whose faces are as familiar to me as any I have named, and who reached about as many years ere they crossed over. I will only mention the names of Lewis Cass, C. C. Trowbridge, Jonathan Kearsley and John Owen. Grand men were all of these and they lived to purpose, and Michigan cannot afford to let the memory of such as these go into oblivion, and I am sure she will not, as the centuries come and go, and generations yet to be born will rise up and call them blessed.

Of the third generation, to which I belong, there are a few scattering ones still remaining as reminders of the material composing this generation and the kind of boys and girls that took their first lessons in spelling and reading seated on uncushioned benches, made from basswood logs. But as I look around me and make the inquiry for the whereabouts of the large majority of these companions of my youthful days and find only here and there a lone wanderer, I begin to feel lonesome and sometimes a kind of homesickness comes over me, and but for the friends I have remaining here I should almost wish to go over and join the vast army composed of those of the three generations I have mentioned.

Other changes have taken place since 1825, more and more wonderful than I can command language to describe. Detroit was a city of less than 2,000 souls, and as late as 1830, when Simmons was hung for the murder of his wife in front of the old stone jail out on the commons, as we were wont to call all beyond the stores and dwellings, it seemed too far away from the hotel to undertake to walk the distance, so those of us who had gone to the city on horseback to witness the execution, mounted our horses and rode out to the jail, which stood a short distance from the Saginaw turnpike, now called Woodward avenue, and not a very long distance from what is known as the Grand Circus; and when the execution was ended and the crowd began to disperse we did not think it would pay to go away back into the city, and so headed for home, when we struck the turnpike. By the way, Simmons was the first, and I have always insisted it should be the last case of hanging of a human being I should ever witness. From that day to this I have been opposed to this way of disposing of human beings, even though convicted of murder.

There were no docks along the river front at that time, and the only means of transportation from Canada to Michigan was a large scow propelled with oars by six stalwart Frenchmen. Only one steamboat to bring passengers from Buffalo to Detroit, and *vice versa.* Railroads were unlooked for and unthought of at that early day. Now look at Detroit with its population of nearly 300,000 souls, with its miles of docks along the river, its magnificent steamboats coming and going night and day, its splendid steam ferry boats by the scores crossing the river every hour of the day, its scores of beautiful and commodious churches, magnificent schoolhouses too numerous to be counted, its numerous railroads leading west, east and north, traversing every part of our fair state, affording facilities for rapid transit such as our parents never dreamed could come to pass while the world stands or the sun rises and sets; and even we, their successors, have been constrained to look wild at what our eyes are beholding in these days of rapid transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. To this must be added all of the improvements in every other line of importance too numerous to be named in such a paper as this; and then to consider that mine eyes have witnessed all these wonderful changes during these 70 years of my life in Michigan, it causes me to stand still and exclaim in the language of another, "What hath God wrought?" All through the agency of men and women, pioneers of Michigan doing their full share in preparing the way to make it even possible for such improvements to come to pass in these 70 years.

In those days if we got our mail delivered once each week by going to the P. O. ourselves and inquiring for it, and then pay two shillings postage for a letter from some friend a few hundred miles away, and written from two to six weeks previous, we were well satisfied; but now the mail must come from one to two or three times a day, and our letters must be delivered at our door, postage of two cents prepaid, and within 24 hours from the time it was written, or Uncle Sam must get a regular blowing up for his tardiness.

Seventy years ago our peninsula was one vast wilderness, consisting of heavy timbered lands, oak openings, small prairies, sandy plains with numerous marshes; now it is one vast garden from Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, to Lake Michigan on the west; from Ohio and Indiana on the south to Mackinaw on the north, with the northern peninsula added as compensation for a little strip a few miles in width across its southern border which was stolen from us by our big brother while we were still wrapped in our swaddling clothes and before Uncle Sam had weaned us. We were a little vexed at the time of the quarrel, and not fully pacified at the time of the settlement, but after the developments of copper and iron in such large measure we put our thumbs to our noses and waved our little fingers towards our big brother in token of our triumph in getting the big end of the bargain as the result of his greediness.

Seventy years ago Detroit, Monroe and Mt. Clemens began to assume responsibilities as matrons, having laid aside their swaddling garments, while Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Pontiac, Adrian and Jackson were each wearing long dresses, as all infants are obliged to before they can creep or even sit alone. Marshall, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids and the Saginaws had not been born at that early date, and the other cities and villages that adorn our fair state at this present time have all been brought forth and grown into full womanhood during these seventy years. My eyes have witnessed all these changes, and as I see and mark the contrast betwixt then and now I am overwhelmed with astonishment that such marvelous results should take place in so little time. But time for reading a paper of this kind will not allow the mentioning every change my eyes have witnessed in the coming and going of these seventy years. I can only name a few more and leave you to imagine the others. Our first wheat grown when ready for harvesting was reaped with sickles and threshed with flails, which some wag has given the name of poverty malls. The wheat was separated from the chaff by means of what we called a fan, and it took a long time and required a good strong current of air to accomplish the work of separating a few bushels of wheat from many more bushels of chaff. And I assure you it was anything but a play spell for those who undertook the job, and I never knew any parties to become so infatuated with the job as to desire to play the game seven days in the week, as is the case with those who are struck with the base ball craze of our day. But the sickle soon gave place to the cradle, and then came the reaper and binder, the thresher with fanning mill attachments has taken the place of the *poverty mall* and the hand fan; the steel plow with its mirror face has displaced the old bull plow with its wooden mould board; the McCormick mowing machine has caused the old fashioned scythe with its crooked snathe to remain hung up in the barn loft only to be taken down to cut the grass in the corners of the old style crooked rail fence so rapidly disappearing; and so many other changes in all kinds of utensils used in farming and in manufacturing and in building houses to live in, to which we must add the telegraph, telephone and the various uses of electricity and steam, all of which improvements have come within these 70 years, and I am led to inquire in the language of another, Watchman, what of tomorrow? I make no predictions, but "leave tomorrow to take care of tomorrow." All of which is most respectfully submitted this 8th day of June, 1895.

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ODE TO MICHIGAN.

BY REV. R. C. CRAWFORD.

[Written while in Oregon, and read before the Society June 13, 1888, by his cousin, Hon. Orrin Poppleton.]

My own beloved Michigan, home of my boyhood,
  I sang of thy beauties, when we were both young;
When thou we'rt full clad in thy garments of wildwood,
  I traversed thy forests and cheered thee with song.

Quite well I remember the day I first met thee,
  And crossed what was called thine east boundary line;
I had several friends who in company with me,
  Came over expecting their Canaan to find.

We crossed the big river, but not with steam ferry,
  As steam ferries then were unthought of by men;
We had a large scow, just sufficient to carry
  One full laden wagon, two oxen, and then

It was rowed by six Frenchmen, well used to the business,
  All stalwart and strong, they could pull at the oar;
And they had to pull hard where the current ran swiftest,
  To bring us in safety, to land on thy shore.

Its now sixty-three years since the day I first met thee,
And with me 'twas a case of true love at first sight;
So I asked Uncle Sam for permission to wed thee
And then we were married that very same night.

Our courtship was brief, when we made the engagement,
But I've no regrets for the choice I then made;
For through all these long years there has been no estrangement,
My love is still stronger for the matron than the maid.

Where once thou we'rt robed in thy garments of wildwood,
Large cities have risen thy face to adorn;
And the forests that waved, in the days of thy childhood,
Have since given place to the city and farm.

More lovely by far, is the matron than maiden,
Thy charms are now heralded o'er the wide world;
Thy fields with rich fruits and ripe grain heavy laden,
Are far more attractive than flounces and curls.

Thy cities so plenty as great business centers,
Are scattered abroad from thy southernmost line;
From St. Clair on the east to Lake Michigan's waters,
Thence north to Superior's farthest mines.

Thy lands were bought for ten shillings per acre,
Have risen in value as thou hast grown old;
And there is measurement now of thy treasures,
They are simply immense and thy wealth is untold.

I can now sing of thee to my friends here in Oregon,
Who think there's no country like this western shore;
But I say to them there is no place like Michigan,
Inside the border of God's great outdoor.

It is true this great west has its mountains of grandeur,
Its broad rolling prairies, its mines of pure gold.
Its rich fertile valleys well covered with timber,
And a climate so mild, one can scarcely take cold.

They tell me my Michigan has a cold climate,
Her winters are long and she's buried in snow;
While here in these valleys, like this, called Willamette,
It rains from November, the whole winter through.

I tell them I like thy cold winters with sleighing,
  With keen frosty mornings and cold bracing air;
With sharp jingling bells and thy proud prancers neighing,
  And I'm not contented unless I am there.

But then, what's the use? people all have their notions,
  And I am one of them, and will have my say;
And I tell them Michigan beats all creation,
  In furnishing what we all need every day.

Such as wheat, rye and barley, with Irish potatoes,
  And oats for our horses, with hay by the ton;
With white beans and buckwheat, with worlds of tomatoes.
  And fruits without ending and all number one.

And everything needed for comfort and pleasure,
  To make our homes pleasant and cheery and bright;
There is naught we can wish, but it comes in full measure,
  To make us all happy, by day and by night.

And thou art still rich in thy forests of timber,
  Both hardwood and pine, they are like mines full of gold;
Such endless varieties, all valued for lumber,
  Reminds us thy treasures are vast and untold.

Besides all I've mentioned, concealed in thy bosom,
  We've vast stores of wealth which we've just come to know;
Such as copper and iron, with coal, salt and gypsum,
  More plenty I am sure, than has yet come to view.

And now some are claiming, and I quite believe them,
  That the Black Hills themselves are not equal to thee,
And that large stores of gold lie concealed in thy bosom,
  And will soon be forthcoming, as we shall soon see.

Besides from thy bosom we've fond expectations,
  There will soon flow petroleum second to none;
And then every state in this great Yankee nation,
  Will say that my Michigan can't be outdone.

I have witnessed thy changes from maiden to matron,
  I have marked thy improvements for sixty-three years;
And I'm proud to know there's no state in this nation,
  That is not proud to claim thee, as one of her peers.

Thy numerous railroads have sprung into being,
Within the brief space of these sixty-three years;
Thy telegraph stations and lines with no ending,
And what more awaits thee, doth not now appear.

Where once burned so dimly, the small tallow candle,
In the midst of night's darkness, to furnish us light;
There are scores of electric lights, risky to handle,
That glow like the sun's beams throughout the dark night.

But why need I try to portray all thy changes?
Since they are so many they cannot be told;
Thy churches and schools, for all classes and ages,
Add more to thy glory than millions of gold.

Thy lake bordered shores are thy pride and thy glory,
Thou art settled for life, midst those great inland seas;
Like a queen on her throne with a future before thee,
But there's no one can tell what that future will be.

And since I'm no prophet, I'll make no predictions,
I will not try to guess what's in store for our queen;
For when sixty more years shall have brought benefactions,
I shall not be here, of thy beauties to sing.

No, I'll not be here then to sing of thy beauty,
Nor tell of thy changes for the next sixty years;
For I shall have answered the roll call for duty,
Beyond the dark river where time disappears.

Where no one grows old and where spring time eternal,
Will clothe the whole landscape with flowers in full bloom;
And I shall be young again, happy and vernal,
Forever at rest in my heavenly home.

Meantime thou wilt grow, both in wealth and attractions,
And multiplied thousands will here seek their homes;
While each one will share in thy rich benefactions,
And few from thy borders will e'er wish to roam.

I will now close my song, although much might be added,
Yet nothing more said than is justly thy due;
But long songs, like long sermons, are much to be dreaded,
Although every word sung or said may be true.

Salem, Oregon, March 19, 1888.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE OF MICHIGAN.

BY ANNAH MAY SOULE.

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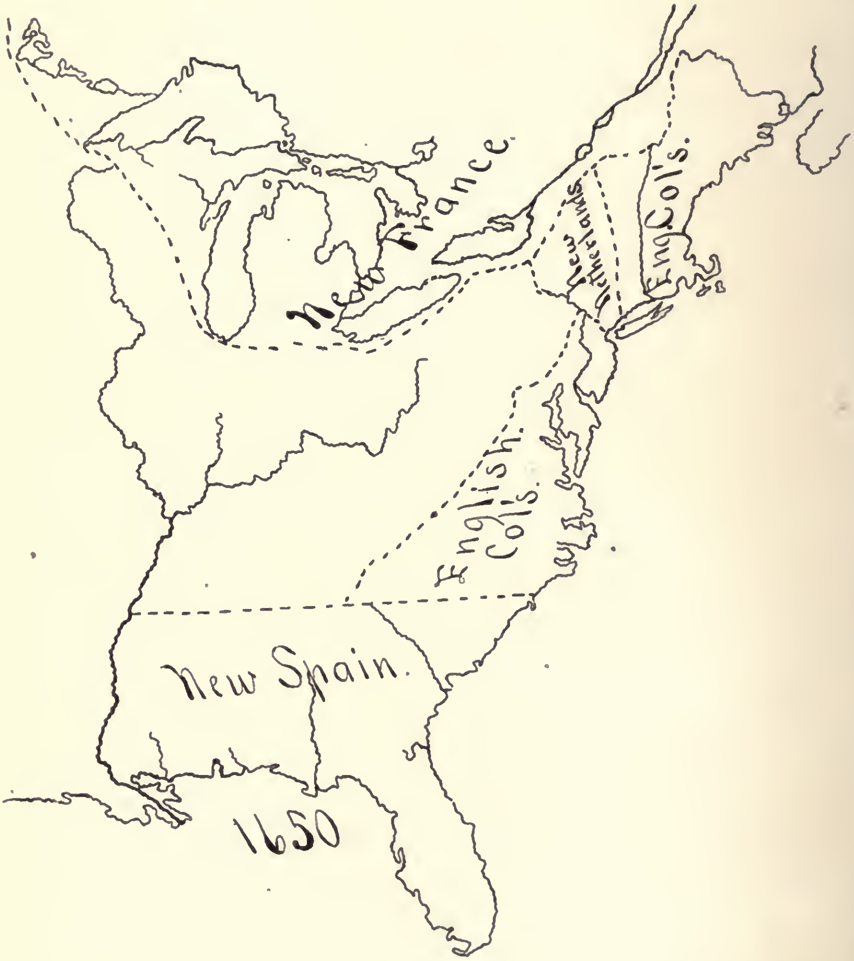
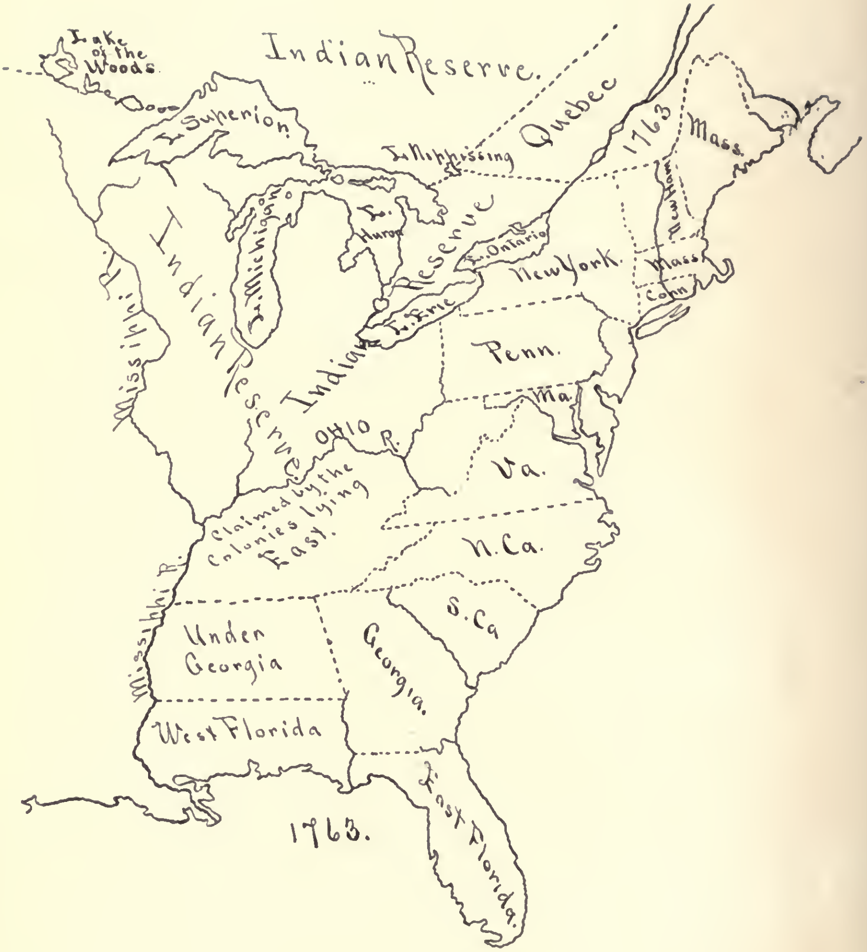

New France.
New Netherlands
Eng. Cols.
English Cols.
New Spain.
1650


Lake of the Woods
Indian Reserve.
L. Superior
L. Nipissing
Quebec
1763
Mass.
New Ham.
L. Michigan
L. Huron
Indian Reserve
Reserve
L. Ontario
New York.
Mass.
Conn.
L. Erie
Indian
Mississippi R.
Penn.
Ma.
OHIO R.
Va.
Claimed by the Colonies lying East.
N. Ca.
Mississippi R.
S. Ca
Under Georgia
Georgia.
West Florida
East Florida.
1763.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE OF MICHIGAN.

Michigan under the French.

The French, following in the wake of their intrepid leaders, Joliet and Marquette, were the first Europeans to explore and so to claim the region of which Michigan now forms a part.[1] In 1613 the name "New France"[2] was given to the region with indefinite boundaries, but probably extending from the Ohio river to the north of the Great Lakes and from the Atlantic west of the same lakes.[3] In those days exact boundaries were impossible in the little known west, nor were they needed while the country was still only a hunting and fishing ground.[4] For a hundred years after New France was named, nothing was done by France or England to define the boundaries of their North American possessions. In 1713, when the Treaty of Utrecht was drawn up, provision was made for a commission to settle the boundary of the Hudson Bay Company and "in like manner, the boundaries between the other British and French colonies in those parts."[5]

These commissioners are supposed to have suggested the 49° parallel as a dividing line between the western possessions of the two countries,[6] but Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis says there is no evidence in either French or English archives of such a commission being appointed.[7] It is, however, of little consequence whether the commissioners were appointed or not. Certainly nothing was done to establish a dividing line between French and English territory. Nor was the Commission, which we know was appointed according to a provision of the Treaty of Aix le Chapelle, any more successful.[8] This Commission worked for three years to establish a line of division but, as France claimed "All countries watered by streams falling into the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi;" and England's claim would have reduced the French possessions "to the patch on the American map now represented by the province of Quebec, or rather by a part of it,"[9] their labors were in vain.

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[1] Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. IV, Chap. V.

[2] Joffery's "French Dominions in North and South America," p. 99.

[3] Hart, "Epoch Maps," Nos. 2 and 4. Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. IV, pp. 208, 228, 258-259; Vol. V, p. 84. Winsor, "From Cartier to Frontenac," gives a series of maps illustrating the growth of knowledge about these regions.

[4] Mills, "Report on the Boundaries of Ontario," p 229.

[5] Treaty of Utrecht, article X, in Jenkinson's "Collection of Treaties," Vol. II, p. 34.

[6] State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, p. 97.

[7] "Treaties and Conventions," p. 1324.

[8] Treaty, article IX. Mills, "Report on the Boundaries of Ontario," pp. 95, 109, 119. Annual Register, 1761, p. 254.

[9] Parkman, "Montcalm and Wolfe," Vol. I, pp. 124-126.

Michigan under the British.

But the boundary question grew more important day by day as the colonists of both countries pushed their way farther inland. Finally the settlement could be made only by force of arms; the French and Indian War began for the possession of the Valley of the Ohio, but it closed in 1763 by giving to England all the territory east of the Mississippi,[1] except a bit of land at the mouth of that river—the region of the Great Lakes a part of the British possessions.

British territory, 1763.

The government of Great Britain seems not to have cared much for this western region, however, now that France could no longer lay claim to it, and its fur trade was secured to herself.[2] Not only was no provision made for the government of the western country but it was recognized as Indian territory and settlement therein was forbidden by the proclamation which established in the newly acquired territory, "four distinct and separate governments, styled and called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Granada."[3] But the region was too well known, too largely inhabited to be left to the Indians. Soon after the fall of Montreal, Rogers had planted the British standard at Detroit[4] and other adventurers soon penetrated the forbidden ground. Pennsylvania was too near and Virginia had already pushed her explorations too far to be kept back by a simple proclamation;[5] the people of these and the other colonies made treaties with the Indians and formed companies for the settlement of lands so obtained, and even ventured to make settlements beyond their treaty bounds. Again and again, these adventurous settlers petitioned the Lords of Trade to extend the limits of Quebec so as to give to them some benefits of a system of government. Nor were they alone in these petitions. They were joined by the French who, when it was still New France, had settled along the Mississippi in the Illinois country and, by the proclamation of the King, had been cut off from all protection of an organized government.[6] These petitions were finally granted, the British government consented to extend the Province of Quebec to the Mississippi;[7] Michigan was again included within the borders of an organized province. For ten years the British government had striven to keep a large portion of this country as Indian territory, but at last the utter futility of these efforts was recognized and the famous "Quebec Act" of 1774 admitted most of this Indian territory into the Province of Quebec.[8]

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[1] "Treaty of Paris," article IV. Annual Register, 1758, pp. 1-2; 1762, pp. 55-60, 235, etc. Hart, "Epoch Maps," No. 5. Map of "British Dominions in North America," 1763, Annual Register, 1763.

[2] Hinsdale, "The Old Northwest," pp. 122-124.

[3] "Calendar of Home Office," 1760-1765, p. 304. Annual Register, 1763, pp. 18, 20, 209. Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VI, p. 687. Mills, Map No. 5.

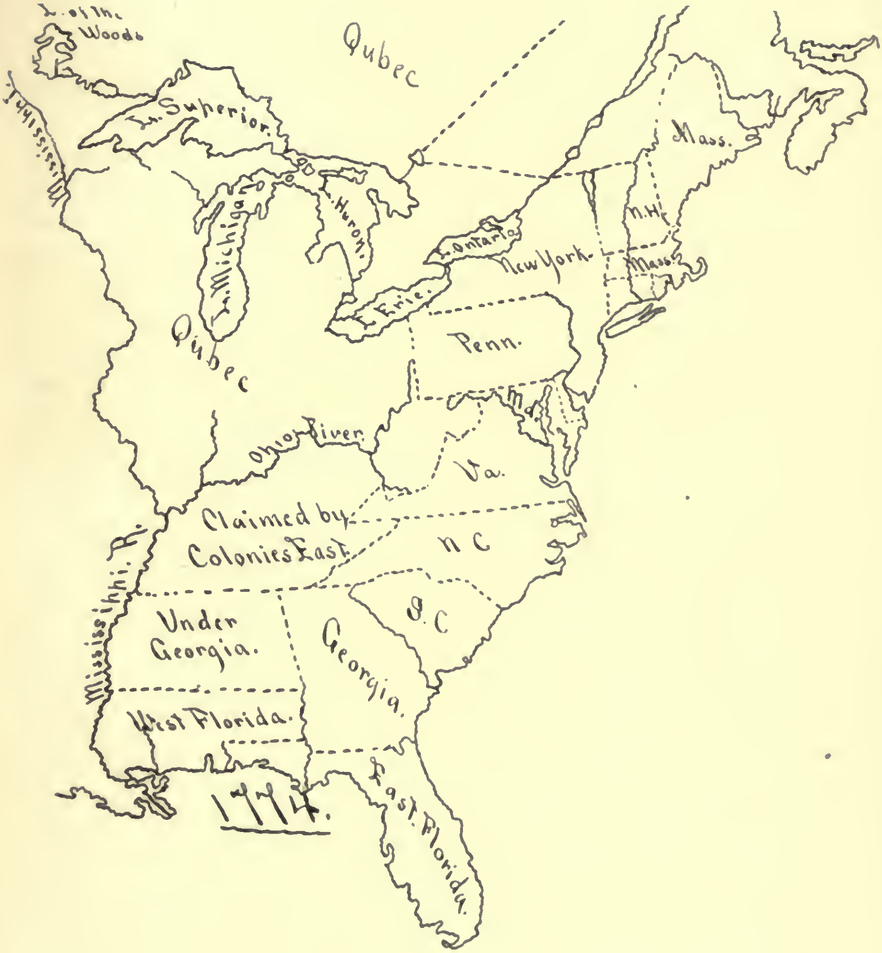
[4] Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VI, Chap. IX. Campbell, "History of Michigan," p. 109.

[5] Mills, p. 20. Winsor, Vol. VI, Chap. IX.

[6] Mills, pp. 32, 64.

[7] *Ibid*, pp. 28, 41, 56, 59, 187. Hart, "Epoch Maps," No. 5. Annual Register 1774, pp. 239-240.

[8] Notes 5, 6 and 7 this page.


L. of the Woods
Qubec
Mississippi
L. Superior.
L. Michigan
Huron.
L. Ontario
L. Erie.
Qubec
Mass.
N.H.
Mass.
New York.
Penn.
Md.
Ohio River
Va.
Claimed by Colonies East.
N C
Mississippi R.
Under Georgia.
S. C
Georgia.
West Florida.
East Florida.
1774.

Michigan under the United States, 1783.

But this tardy Act failed of its purpose. The settlers of the west as well as of the east revolted from its obnoxious conditions. It became one of the immediate causes of the Revolutionary War[1] which resulted in converting the colonies into '"These United States" with boundaries limited only by the Mississippi on the west, Florida on the south and the St. Lawrence and the middle of the Great Lakes on the north.[2]

Struggle for the territory, 1779-1783.

It was not without a struggle that this vast territory was secured for this new Nation. In demanding it our ministers had to meet not only the natural opposition of England, but the jealous resistance of France and Spain combined. To us of Michigan this struggle for territory, carried on so quietly at Paris for two years, is as important as the Revolutionary War itself. For, had the division of territory been settled according to the desire of France and Spain, this would have been Indian or Canadian territory; had it been divided as England wished, the result would have been the same; had it been divided according to the first proposition of Congress, some of us would now be subjects of Her Majesty, and not citizens of the United States.

Such being its importance then, it is interesting to us to study somewhat at length the details of this struggle for territory, though the study must, at best, be unsatisfactory in its results, as there is so little record of the discussions which took place over the boundary line during the negotiations of 1782-3. Indeed, when Henry Clay, as Secretary of State, was asked to place before the House of Representatives the documents relating to the negotiations on the boundary question, he reported that there appeared to have been no written discussion of the matter.[3] Since 1828, however, the publication of the works of Franklin, Adams, and Jay, the researches of Bancroft among the French archives, and still later, the purchase of copies of the "Peace Manuscripts" by our Government, have shown that there is some written evidence left from which we may gather a few ideas of the nature and effects of the discussions on boundaries, and some knowledge of the limits to which the United States might have been confined had she sent less wise and patriotic men or less able diplomats to make the Treaty of Peace.

First then as to the position of France and Spain in this contest for territory. France could, of course, assert no claim to territory; but she did claim, as Spain did, that the country of the Great Lakes was either a dependency of Canada or the property of the Indians. France and Spain were also agreed that under no circumstances could the United States lay any claim whatever to the country lying between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi.[1] But the French minister said that region belonged to "free and independent nations of Indians"[2] while the Spanish minister asserted that the country belonged to Spain by right of her "Conquest of West Florida and certain posts on the Mississippi and Illinois."[3] This difference of opinion regarding the extent of Spanish claims was not insurmountable, however, for in his memoir upon the subject Count de Rayneval adds, "But the future may bring forth new circumstances, and this reflection leads one to suppose, that it would be of use that the court of Madrid and the United States should make an eventual arrangement,"[4] and then he proposed a "conciliatory line" which would confine the United States to the east of the Alleghanies to be sure, but would make that Government and Spain joint guardians of an Indian territory which was to embrace the region between Florida and the Ohio river.[5] Spain must have agreed to this line for the French and Spanish seem to have worked together harmoniously from this time. France apparently did not wait until the result of the war became evident before she thought of checking the ambition of her ally. In 1778 Vergennes writes to Count Montmorin:

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[1] "Declaration of Independence."

[2] "Treaty," 1783, article II.

[3] State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. VI, p. 866.

Why France and Spain wished to limit the United States.

> "We do not wish—far from it—that the new Republic should remain the only mistress of all that immense continent............it is important that the English should remain masters of Canada and Nova Scotia; they will keep alive the jealousy of this nation which might otherwise turn somewhere else, and will make it feel the need of sureties, allies and protectors."

And again he writes:

> "But you may assure him (the minister of the King of Spain) that it is not on our part he will meet with difficulties with regard to the preservation and guaranteeing of Canada and Nova Scotia to England.
>
> "If these two vast provinces remain in England's power, and Spain gets back the part of Western Florida which suits her, a restraint will be put on the Americans greater than is needful to prevent them from becoming enterprising and troublesome neighbors."[6]

The French were wiser than the English and knew full well that, to retain the "back country" for the Indians, other than legal bounds must be put upon the new Republic. The reasons then, for the desire on the part of France to limit the United States, were, 1st, the fear of troublesome neighbors; 2d, the wish to conciliate Spain whose territories she was bound by the "Family Compact" to maintain;[1] 3rd, France was exceedingly anxious about her right to the fisheries and hoped to get the good will of England in the settlement of that matter by standing with her on the boundary question.[2]

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[1] "Memoir of Rayneval." Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. VIII, pp. 150, 156. Winsor, Vol. VII, pp. 126–128. Letter of Vergennes to Luzerne, quoted by Jay, "Address," p. 157. Lecky, "History of England in the 18th Century," Vol. IV, p. 276.

[2] Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. VIII, p. 158.

[3] Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. VIII, p. 150, *et seq.*

[4] Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. VIII, p. 159.

[5] Map, Hinsdale's "Old Northwest," p. 180. "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 170. Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VII, p. 148. American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. 1, p. 572.

[6] Jay's "Address," pp. 1–2, 158. Appendix C.

Spain, on her side, taking advantage of the fact that her enemies were otherwise occupied, had captured some posts, taken formal possession of the country about St. Louis,[3] and doubtless hoped to regain something of her old power and prestige by conquest as well as by treaty. There is no doubt, however, that Spain would have stood ready to limit the boundary of the United States under any circumstances, for she feared the example of a successful revolt of a colony from the mother country.

Means used by France and Spain to limit United States.

To secure the desired limitation of the territory of the new republic, the ministers of France and Spain seem to have first tried their powers of persuasion and instruction upon our statesmen in Congress,[4] but they did not neglect our statesmen who were abroad.[5] The argument chiefly used was that the United States had absolutely no claim to anything west of "the ancient English establishments."[6] To argument was added the threat "That in case we should not agree to divide with Spain * * * * * then their court (France) would aid Spain in negotiating with Britain for the territory she wanted, and would agree that the residue should remain to Britain."[7]

Before the French diplomats had given up their efforts to secure the promise of the United States that she would never push her boundaries beyond the proposed line, they attempted to form an alliance with the English which would secure such an extension of the British and Spanish claims as would cut off all possibility of our territorial growth.[8] At first these appeals were not in vain. Lord North once even offered to let Canada go to France, on condition that she would make a separate treaty.[9] But Lord Shelburne, to whom as prime minister the peace negotiations finally fell, was a man of broader views, as we shall see later, and the eagerness of France and Spain to secure territory in North America made him only the more ready to yield to the claims of the United States.[10] Shelburne knew that regardless of the old colonial charters the western lands belonged to the revolted colonies by right of exploration, conquest and settlement,[1] and could be held against them, if at all, only at an immense expense.[2] Lord Shelburne, too, had a knowledge of and love for his countrymen. He was enough of a political economist to realize that it would be far better for England to have the Mississippi in the hands of the United States than in those of Spain.[3] Knowing thus that both the honor and interest of England lay in standing by the United States rather than by France and Spain in the division of the west, the British refused to heed the wishes of her old time rival on the new continent. They finally agreed to a boundary line which in the eyes of the French "surpassed all expectation"[4] and gave to the United States "more than I could have believed possible," as Vergennes wrote to his secretary Rayneval.[5]

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[1] Wenkii "Codex. Jus. Gen.," p 278. John Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. VII, pp. 626-631, 650-651. Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VII, p. 148. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 398. Wharton, "International Law," III, appendix, pp. 909, 910.

[2] Madison's "Works," Vol. III, p. 467.

[3] Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VI, pp. 72-73. Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. VIII, pp. 77-78. Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. I, p. 370.

[4] Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. III, p. 357. Bancroft's "History of the United States," Vol. X, p. 216, *et seq.*

[5] Letters and Despatches of Vergennes to Luzerne and Count de Montmoran quoted in Jay's "Address," appendix C. John Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. I, pp. 357 *et seq.*, 370; Vol. III, pp. 303, 357. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 388, *et seq.* Franklin's "Life and Writings," Vol. IX, p. 204, *et seq.* Wharton's "International Law," appendix, Vol. III, 210 *et seq.* Letter of Oswald to Shelburne in Hale's "Franklin in France," Vol. II, p. 143.

[6] Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. VIII, p. 158. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 395. Wharton's "International Law," appendix, Vol. III, p. 909, *et seq.*

[7] Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 399.

[8] John Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. I, p. 366, *et seq.*, Vol. III, pp. 303, *et seq.*, 321. "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, pp. 258-259, 263, *et seq.*

[9] Franklin's "Life and Writings," Vol. IX, p. 210 John Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. I, p. 357.

[10] Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, appendix, 905. "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 267.

Claims of England. Extent.

Up to almost the last moment England seems to have asserted her claims "to the lands between the Mississippi and the western boundary of the States, and to have brought forward the French boundary of Canada, which was more extensive at some points (i. e., between the Mississippi and the mountains), than that of the Proclamation of 1763."[6] But the claim seems to have been made more for the purpose of securing other concessions than for the possession of the territory itself,[7] or from a feeling of the justice of their claims. Indeed the French seem to have been much more interested in the legal aspect of the question than the English. Shelburne, writing to Oswald instructions with regard to the renewed negotiations in which Strachey was to aid him, says with regard to the "boundaries and back lands:" "Independently of all this nonsence of charters, I mean when they talk of extending as far as the sun sets, the soil is and has always been acknowledged to be the King's."[8] In fact, whether from lack of confidence in their claims or because of a greater interest in other matters, the British seem not to have cared for much discussion of the boundaries. Whatever may have been the reason the subject of the boundaries received much less attention from both British[9] and American commissioners than did the subject of the fate of the loyalists, the payment of the debts of British creditors, or the division of the fisheries.[10] There seems to have been a feeling on both sides either that the boundaries were of comparatively little importance or could be easily adjusted when other matters were out of the way. Franklin writes, in his journal, May 5, 1782, "Mr. Oswald repeated to me his opinion that the affair of Canada would be settled to our satisfaction, and his wish that it might not be mentioned till towards the end of the treaty."[1] Oswald writes to Townsend, in August of the same year, "The Doctor (referring to Franklin) at last touched upon Canada * * * * , and said there could be no peace and quiet in the neighborhood while that country continued under a different government, as it touched their states in so great a stretch of frontier. I told him I was sensible of that inconvenience; but having no orders, the consideration of that matter might possibly be taken up at some future time."[2]

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[1] State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. VI, p. 868. C. I. Walker in "Michigan Pioneer Collections," Vol. III, p. 12.

[2] *Ibid*, and Kingsford's "History of Canada," Vol. VII, p. 149. "Debates in Parliament." "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 347, *et seq.*

[3] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, pp. 166, *et seq.*, 348.

[4] Luzerne to Vergennes, Winsor, Vol. VII, p. 158.

[5] Jay's "Address," p. 107.

[6] Instructions to Strachey, "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 281.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 281-5.

[8] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 284. Rayneval's report on his conference with English ministers, quoted by Jay in his "Address," p. 159.

[9] Of course they were discussed and urged, but apparently not so earnestly as by the French. Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. X, p. 188.

[10] Jay's "Address," p. 68.

That "future time" seems to have come on the following October when negotiations were renewed at Paris.[3] Some time before this Franklin had drawn up a "plan of pacification" the third article of which provided for "A confinement of the boundaries of Canada at least to what they were before the last act of Parliament, * * * if not to a still more contracted state."[4] This plan Oswald had sent to the ministry and he now returned to the negotiations authorized "to go to the full extent" of Franklin's proposals, on condition that the third article "be understood and expressed to be confined to the limits of Canada as before the act of 1774."[5] But the effort to come to the required understanding soon caused the commissioners trouble from which Jay extricated them by proposing another[6] boundary line, which seems to have differed from Franklin's chiefly in the eastern regions. Oswald accepted it. But when the draft of this treaty was presented to the ministry, matters in England were looking up. Its terms were, therefore, considered too liberal to the Americans, and the British ministry sent Strachey over to Paris to fortify Oswald.[7] Mr. Oswald, as we have seen,[8] was instructed to assert claims to the western lands and the ancient boundaries of Canada, but "he was to urge their claims, * * * not indeed for their own sake, but in order to gain some compensation for the refugees, either by a direct cession of territory in their favor, or by engaging * * * some portion of what the back lands might produce when sold * * *; or by the grant of a favorable boundary of Nova Scotia," etc. But "It is understood," the instructions said, "that if nothing of this can be obtained, * * * * it may be left to the commissioners to settle."[9]

That the British ministry had little hope of overcoming the territorial demands of the American ministers, is evident from the instructions just

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[1] Bigelow's "Life of Franklin," Vol. III, p. 96.
[2] Spark's "Franklin," Vol. IX, p. 388.
[3] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 269, *et seq.*
[4] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, pp. 243-4. Wharton's "International Law,"Vol. III, appendix, p 944.
[5] Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, appendix, 944. "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, pp. 243-4.
[6] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 271, map 294.
[7] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 281.
[8] Page 606.
[9] Adams' "Diary, Life and Works," Vol. III, *Im passim*, 1782. Instructions to Strachey as given in Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 282.

Why England yielded so much.

quoted. It turned out as they expected, for the commissioners finally yielded to the persistent demands of our representatives.[1] There are several reasons why Shelburne and his colleagues should have yielded so much territory with so little apparent struggle.

1. They knew the British had no real claim upon it.[2]
2. Experience had shown that it could be held, if at all, only at a tremendous expense.[3]
3. They preferred the United States rather than Spain for a neighbor.[4]
4. They had the hope of building up a strong friendly commercial nation in America.[5]
5. Some of them did not appreciate the value of what they were yielding.[6]
6. They were anxious to hasten the negotiations in order that the completed treaty might be presented at the approaching meeting of Parliament, for the national expectation of peace must be satisfied, if the ministry was to be sustained.[7]

Effect.

In Parliament, and throughout the country, this portion of the treaty was not so badly received as we might suppose it would have been.[8] All did not agree with Secretary Townsend that the ceded territory was "a heap of rubbish,"[9] but many felt with him that "the attempting to enforce" even the line of the 1774 Act "would have irritated America and revived that spirit of resentment, which it is now our business to quiet," and that it was better "to fix a new boundary, fair, just, liberal and such as the Americans themselves approved."[10] The Annual Register, commenting on the terms of peace said, "To prevent all further disputes several imaginary lines were drawn which intersect immense countries, lakes and rivers"[11] and that seems to have been the general feeling. Jay wrote to Livingston that the English were more interested in an extended commerce than in "the possession of a vast tract of wilderness."[12] Apparently he was right. In the debates in Parliament it was not so much the *fact* of yielding the territory, but the *right* of the Crown to cede national territory which was questioned.[13] It

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[1] J. Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. III, p. 327. "Life of Shelburne," Chap. VI.

[2] *Ante.*, pp. 605 and 606.

[3] Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 406, *et seq.* "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, Chap. VI.

[4] *Ante.*, p. 606. Schlosser, "History of the 18th Century," Vol. V, p. 297. Winsor, Vol. VII, pp. 148, 150, 160, *et seq.*

[5] Hansard's "Debates," XXIII, p. 465, *et seq.* "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 248. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 406. Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, appendix, 914-15. Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. X, p. 188, *et seq.* Lecky, "England in the 18th Century," Vol. IV, p. 273. *Ante.*, p. 606.

[6] Henry's "Travels," pp. 234-5. Bourinot, "Canads and the United States," pp. 8-9. Kingsford, "History of Canada," Vol. VII, pp. 151, 175

[7] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, Chap. VII. Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, p. 930. J. Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. III, p. 327.

[8] Lecky, "History of England in the 18th Century," Vol. IV, pp. 285, 289.

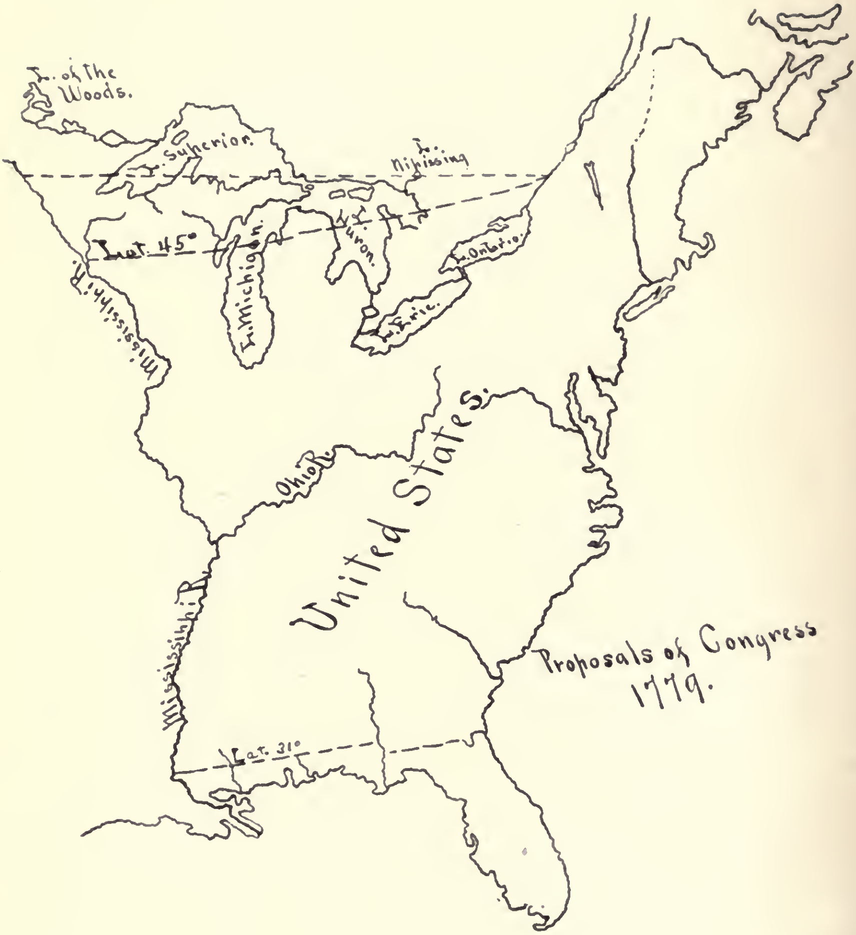
[9] Hansard's "Debates," XXIII, p. 467, *et seq.*

[10] Hansard's "Debates," XXIII, p. 467, *et seq.*

[11] "Annual Register," 1783, p. 134.

[12] Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 406.

[13] Hansard's "Debates," XXIII. "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, pp. 346-7, 355.



Proposals of Congress 1779.

was the fur trade which all considered. Few thought of the intrinsic value of the land; "the fur trade was divided with the Americans," "commerce would be insecure with the American line within twenty-four miles of Montreal,"[1] were the chief complaints in Parliament and out. The loss to England of one-half of North America was a bagatelle compared with the loss of the four expensive posts which the ministry had ceded to the United States.[2] Among the Canadians this division of territory was generally bewailed, but in vain, of course, since the home government approved of the treaty.[3]

Claims of the United States. Congress.

When, in 1779, Congress decided to send commissioners to consider the subject of peace with Great Britain, their first instructions, regarding boundaries, was to demand a line from "the south end of Lake Nipissing; and thence straight to the source of the river Mississippi; west by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi" from its source to the 31st parallel.[4] A few days later wiser council seems to have prevailed and new instructions were given providing that

> "If the line to be drawn from the mouth of the Lake Nipissing to the head of the Mississippi cannot be obtained without continuing the war for that purpose, you are hereby empowered to agree to some other line between that point and the river Mississippi, provided the same shall in no part thereof be to the southward of latitude forty-five degrees north."[5]

The Continental Congress was then willing to give up to England the country of which the upper peninsula of Michigan and part of Wisconsin and Minnesota now form a part. In 1781, fortunately, new instructions were given which read:

> "As to disputed boundaries and other particulars, we refer you to your former instructions of 14 August, 1779, and 18 October, 1780, from which you will perceive the desires and expectations of Congress, but we think it unsafe at this distance to tie you up by absolute and peremptory directions upon any other subject than the two essential articles above mentioned."[6]

The two "essential articles" were independence and validity of treaties. Virginia objected seriously to changing the instructions as to boundaries for she was determined to secure the Ohio valley at any cost,[7] but the result showed that, in this case, the majority were right.

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[1] Hansard's "Debates," XXIII, pp. 434, 454, 378–82, 465, *et seq.*

[2] Hansard's "Debates," XXIII, pp. 434, 454, 378–82, 465, *et seq.* "Debates on the Peace," in Lords. Hansard, XXIII, 373–435. Commons, 435–498.

[3] Bourinot, "Canada and the United States," pp. 8, 9. Kingsford, "History of Canada," Vol. VII, pp. 113–185, *et seq.* It was for this reason, largely, that the Canadian authorities held the western posts.

[4] In giving boundary lines I give only the portions in which we are especially interested. "Secret Journals of Congress," Vol. II, pp. 226, 227. American State Papers "Foreign Relations," Vol. VI, pp. 866, 867.

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] "Secret Journals of Congress," Vol. II, pp. 426–435. American State Papers "Foreign Relations," Vol. VI, p. 867.

[7] "Secret Journals of Congress," Vol. II, p. 426–435. Wharton's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. IV, pp. 474, 477.

The commissioners.

Our commissioners for peace, were then free to agree to such a partition of territory as seemed to them wise; so to Franklin Adams and Jay alone belongs the shame of losing, or the glory of winning territory for the United States. There has been a tendency to give all this credit to Franklin, who said the time would come when the American people would consider the part he took in securing the vast mineral region to them, the greatest act of his life.[1] Now there can be no doubt that Franklin was determined that the United States should have Canada. He had long felt that the country from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi should be united. He advised taking Canada early in the French and Indian war.[2] At the beginning of the Revolution, he had been one of the commissioners sent by the Colonial Congress to urge Canada to join the other American Colonies against England.[3] From the beginning of the peace negotiations he seemed to have talked continually of England's ceding Canada to the United States.[4] And doubtless it was due to his colleagues that Franklin finally withdrew his demand for all Canada and suggested the line which England had drawn to separate Quebec from Indian territory in 1763.[5] But this is no proof that either Adams or Jay were regardless of the extension of United States territory. Adams had come to the negotiations, especially prepared to stand for an extension of territory on the east[6] while Jay seemed to have had most at heart the navigation of the Mississippi. He too was eager to secure as much territory as could be reasonably hoped for. It was only when he saw the whole negotiation likely to fail that Jay proposed a line a little more favorable to England than Franklin last proposed.[7] That neither Jay nor Adams would have chosen to limit the United States in this way is shown by the following letter which Adams sent with the treaty to Livingston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs:

> "The court of Great Britain insists on retaining all territory comprehended within the Province of Quebec, * * * *; and they claimed not only all the lands in the western country and on the Mississippi, which were not expressly included in our charters and governments, but also such lands within them as remained ungoverned by the King of Great Britain. It would be endless to enumerate all the discussions and arguments on the subject. We knew this court (France) and Spain to be against our claims to the western country, and having no reason to think that lines more favorable could ever have been obtained, we finally agreed to those described in this article."[8]

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[1] Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, appendix, 913.

[2] Spark's "Franklin," Vol. I, pp. 248, 257. Vol. IV, pp. 2–53. "Canada Pamphlet."

[3] Carrol's "Diary," in the Maryland Historical Society Centennial Memorial.

[4] Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, appendix, 904. Bigelow's "Franklin," Vol. II, p. 467. *Ante.*, pp. 606–607.

[5] "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, pp. 269–272.

[6] John Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. III, p. 304; Vol. VII, pp. 653–4. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. III, p. 6.

[7] "Life of Shelburne." Vol. III, p. 271, *et seq.*

[8] Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. VIII. p. 18.

Furthermore there is reason to think that had it not been for Adams and Jay, Franklin would have continued to confide in France and Spain, and we should have had no treaty at all in 1783. If not then when could a treaty have been made and what would have been its terms?[1]

Basis of claims of the United States.

Of course no legal claims could be asserted by the United States Government to the whole of Canada; its cession was urged wholly on the ground of expediency. Franklin said that Canada naturally belonged to the United States, and could develop into a great country only as a member of a great North American Confederacy.[2] Jay urged that Canada should be at least restricted to the boundary of 1763, as it would be impossible for England either to settle or govern a territory which naturally belonged to another; that it would be better for all concerned for the United States extended to the Mississippi on the one side and the old Quebec boundary on the other.[3] To the territory bounded by the lines proposed by Congress there was a legal claim. It was asserted by Congress, and the peace commissioners as well, that the charter rights of the colonies descended to the United States and, consequently, that the lands lying back of the States belonged to them.[4] It was further urged, as to those lands as well as to the lands beyond, that the colonists had explored, conquered and settled the region and so had a right to it.[5]

The territory secured to us was, however, won, doubtless, not because the British were convinced that it belonged to us, but because the ministry saw we were bound to have it, and they preferred peace, the protection of the loyalists, and the satisfaction of British Creditors, to a stretch of wild territory in the interior of the country.[6]

Effect.

If the territory thus secured to the United States is not so extensive as Franklin wished for and might have won, it was quite as much as the people of the new Republic expected, and more than the people of other countries thought possible for us to win. One of the French diplomats wrote to another that the northern boundary surpassed all expectations.[7] Vergennes wrote to Rayneval that "* * the concessions as regards boundaries, the fisheries and the loyalists, exceed all that I could have believed possible."[8] Mr. Lecky says: "Everything the United States could, with any shadow of plausibility demand from England they obtained."[1] In the United States the treaty met with the "warmest approval" of Congress,[2] in spite of the fact that the instruction to consult France in all things[3] had been disregarded. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, while censuring the commissioners for keeping the treaty secret from France says: "The boundaries are as extensive as we have any right to expect."[4] The people at large were jubilant over the peace; a friend writes to Jay, "The treaty is universally applauded; and the American commissioners who were concerned in making it have rendered themselves very popular by it."[5] While Hamilton writes, "The peace, which exceeds in goodness of its terms the expectations of the most sanguine, does the highest honor to those who made it."[6]

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[1] Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, pp. 906, 931, 953. Jay's "Address," 1883, pp. 114-116. Rives' "Madison," Vol. I, p. 362. Lyman's "Diplomacy of the United States," p. 180, *et seq.* J. Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. VIII, p. 18. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. III, p. 56, *et seq.*

[2] Wharton's "International Law," Vol. III, appendix, 914.

[3] Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, pp. 406-7.

[4] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. VI, p. 868. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. II, p. 406. Franklin's "Life and Writings." "Spark's," Vol. IX, pp. 130-134. John Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. VII, p. 653. "Secret Journals of Congress," Vol. III, pp. 152-5, 175-200. Jay's "Address," p. 117.

[5] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. VI, p. 868. "Secret Journals of Congress," Vol. III, p. 155, *et seq.*

[6] Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. VII, pp. 442, 654. Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. X, p. 129. Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VII, p. 165. *Ante.*, pp. 608-609.

[7] Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VII, p. 158.

[8] Letter quoted in Jay's "Address," p. 107.

The boundary line.

The boundary line secured by this surprising treaty was a compromise between the lines established by England in the famous Proclamations of 1763 and 1774. It was probably proposed by Jay who says that two lines were considered at the final negotiations: one, like that suggested by Congress in 1779, running from Lake Nipissing straight to the Mississippi; the other through the St. Lawrence and the lakes. Of these two lines the British ministers seem to have had their choice, and they chose the one through the lakes. Thus Michigan was saved to the United States because Jay afterwards said, "the waters would form a line which could never be mistaken; and offered great convenience to both parties, the line of the waters was preferred by both."[7] The part of the line in which we are interested is described as running through the middle of Lake Ontario:

> "Until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philippeau, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods."[8]

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[1] Lecky's "History of England in the 18th Century," Vol. IV, p. 284

[2] "Secret Journals of Congress," Vol. III, p. 327. Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. X, p. 129. Rives' "Madison," Vol. I, p. 351, *et seq.* Lyman's "Diplomacy of the United States," Vol. I, p. 181, *et seq.*

[3] Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. X, p. 130. "Secret Journals of Congress," Vol. II, p. 435. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. III, p. 60.

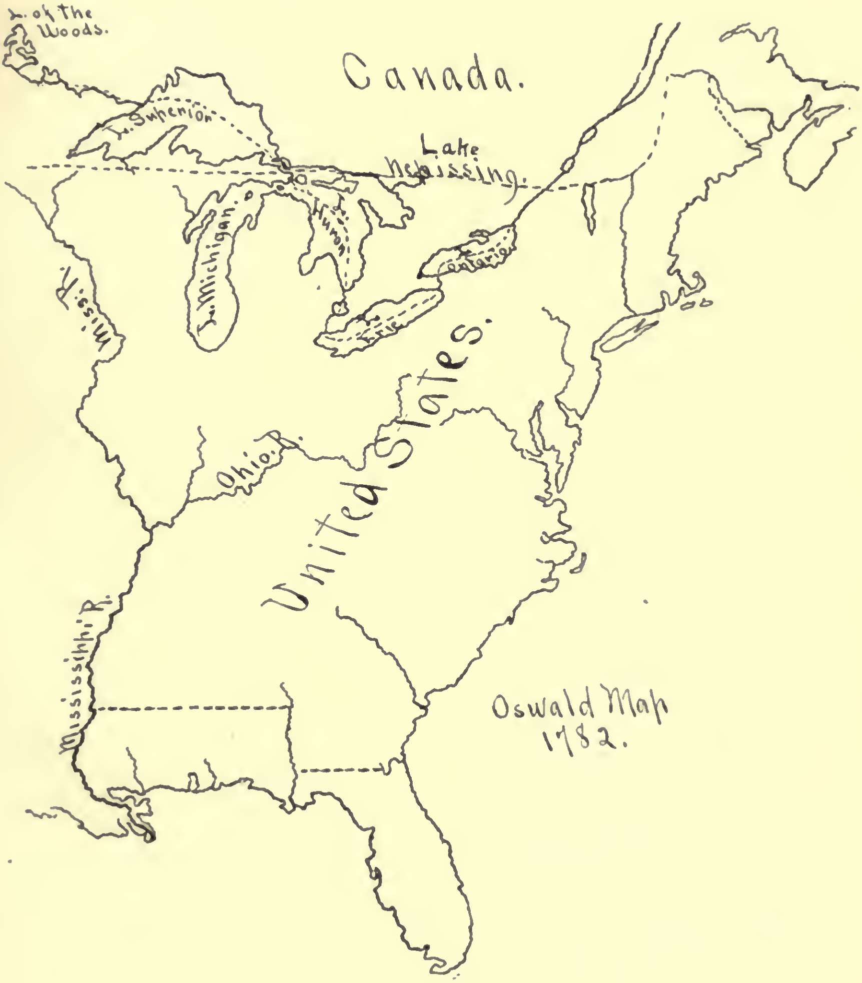
[4] Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Vol. X, p. 129. Lyman's "Diplomacy of the United States," Vol. I, p. 174, *et seq.* Rives' "Madison," Vol. I, p. 351, *et seq.*

[5] Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. III, p. 46.

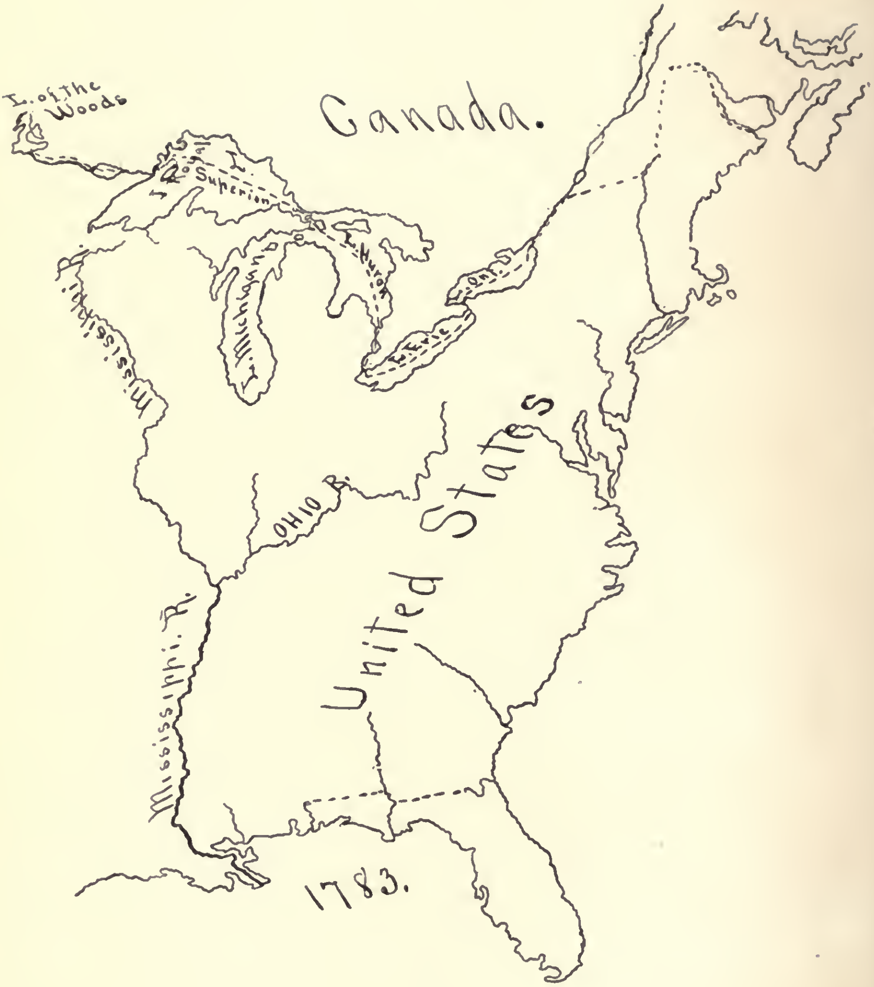
[6] Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. III, p 46.

[7] Lecky's "England in the 18th Century," Vol. IV, p. 274. Winsor's Vol. VII. p. 138. Map, "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 294, also 272, *et seq.* Adams' "Life and Works," Vol. VII, p. 661. "Life of Shelburne," Vol. III, p. 295. American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. I, p. 491.

[8] "Treaty," Art. II, Map. Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VII, pp. 530, 542. Curtis' "Webster," Vol. II, p. 132. "Report of the Canadian Archivist," 1890. p. 137. Justin Winsor, in "Massachusetts Historical Society," published 1886-7, Vol. III, p. 349.



Shelburne's Life, Vol. III, p. 294.


L. of the Woods
Canada.
I. Royal
L. Superior
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie
L. Ont.
Mississippi R.
OHIO R.
United States
Mississippi R.

1783.

In considering this line one peculiarity strikes us at once,—it runs through the middle of all the lakes and their water communications except Lake Superior where it runs "northward of the isles Royal and Philippeau." Why should a boundary line which for hundreds of miles has run through the middle of the lakes, be suddenly turned and made to run within thirteen miles of the northwest shore of the largest lake? And why should two out of all the islands of that long waterway be mentioned, and only two? These questions, so far as I can discover, have never been fully answered; to do so, is in part, the purpose of this paper. I shall try to show that Benton was right when he asserted that the line ran through Lake Superior "to the northward of the isles Royal and Philippeau" because that was the general and well known route of travel to the northwest fur lands; and that the islands are mentioned simply because they were well known land marks by which that route was known.[1]

The Lake Superior line.

It is impossible to find answers to those questions in the reports or writings of the commissioners who established the boundary line; for there seems to have been little written discussion of any part of the line except the northwest part. It seems doubtful if there was even an oral discussion of the details of the lake boundary since it ran through a region very little known and valued only for its fur. Moreover it was thought, as Jay said, that "the waters would form a line which could never be mistaken."[2] As a matter of fact no serious trouble has ever arisen out of this portion of the boundary line, although it was not all definitely determined for nearly sixty years after the treaty was made. Indeed, only once has it been carefully considered.[3] To answer the questions, then, as to why only a part of the lake boundary was thus specifically mentioned we must show:

1st. That there was no reason for specifying the islands in question except for the purpose of more fully identifying the direction of the line.

2d. That the line described followed the usual route of travel.

3d. That this last fact was known to the men who established the boundary line.

My reasons for thinking the isles Royale and Philippeau are mentioned in the treaty solely for the purpose of better identification of the line are that; in the first place, the Englishmen who made the peace considered them of no value, and the Americans probably knew it. On the only occasions when the matter was discussed, the British commissioners said:

Isles Royale and Philippeau.

> "It may be remarked, in explanation of the fact of the British Commissioner who negotiated the treaty of 1783 having consented to cede isles Royale and Philippeau to

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[1] "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., appendix, p. 2.
[2] Above page 612.
[3] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI.

> the United States, that the latter power was at that time very desirous of extending its territory as far as possible; that its government was then less acquainted with the Canada than the British government was; that the United States supposed the islands above mentioned to be worth attaining, while the British government knew them (as far as they were known in the Isle Royale) to be worthless. Great Britain, therefore, agreed to yield them, as a great boon requested of her, and consented to run the line, in a curved manner, *northward*, so as to include them within the American line."[1]

He makes, however, no attempt to prove his statement. It is probably true that the English thought they were not yielding much in giving up these islands;[2] for Townsend, who was one of the ministry, had some time before, been one of the partners in a mining company which proposed to operate in this very region, but which failed to take out the charter which Parliament granted them, in the belief that the returns from the undertaking would not be sufficient.[3] But it is equally probable that the American ministers knew all about the matter for there was nothing secret about the affair, apparently, and Franklin, at least, was, and had always been, sufficiently interested in the mineral region to keep track of all that was done there.[4]

Secondly, it is extremely improbable that the commissioners for peace would quibble about one or two islands, however valuable one of the parties may have considered them, when they had already agreed on the partition of so vast a region. It seems absurd to suppose that the commissioners rendered the line so circuitous for the sole purpose of placing a few islands, about which nobody knew much, within the borders of a state. The absurdity of such a purpose increases when we consider the second part, i. e., that the line described followed the usual route of travel.

To prove this I shall first show that the usual point of departure from Lake Superior into the Northwest was, in 1783 and long before, by way of the Grand Portage; and that the route from the foot of the lake to that depot was northward.

There can be no doubt that the Grand Portage for many years was the usual way by which the traders went into the west, that it was so used at the time the treaty of 1783 was made, and that it was the best known port on the lakes west of Mackinaw. Alexander Henry, who, in 1765, received a license for the exclusive trade of Lake Superior[5] went and came in his journeys to the northwest by the Grand Portage.[6] Captain Carver in the account of his explorations made between the years 1766-68 speaks of the Grand Portage as the place where "those who go on the northwest trade * * * carry over their canoes and baggage."[1] William McGillvray, a partner of the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies, says of the Grand Portage:

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[1] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 101.

[2] The isles Philippeau have never been identified, and probably never existed except as an optical delusion. "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 72.

[3] Henry's "Travels," p. 235. Carver's "Travels," pp. 139, 226. Report on the History of Geological Surveys, Michigan Senate Journal, Vol. I, 1869, p. 569.

[4] See "Canada Pamphlet," in Franklin's "Life and Writings," Vol. I, pp. 248, 256; Vol. III, pp. 69-77; Vol. IV, pp. 1-53.

[5] Henry's "Travels," p. 192.

[6] Henry's "Travels," pp. 239-330.

> "By this route, and this route only, was trade to the northwest country carried on by the French while in possession of Canada; and from the conquest until the year 1803 by the English traders; when the difficulties and expense attending the transport of goods from Lake Superior, by way of the Grand Portage, to Lake La Pluie, became so great that the Northwest Company removed the general depot to Kamanistiquia * * stationed about fifty miles eastward of the Grand Portage." "That the route by the Grand Portage to Lac La Pluie (the only one practiced or known to the French Indian traders) was the one contemplated by the treaty of 1783, I have little doubt."[2]

McKenzie, who traveled over the fur traders' country so much, says plainly that the French had their principle establishment at the Grand Portage, and that when the fur trade fell into English hands it "became the principal entrepôt of that trade."[3] But the best proof that the Grand Portage was, in 1783, the route to the west is the actions of the traders themselves when the terms of peace were announced. The importance of the peace to them is shown in the following extracts from letters written at the time. Benjamin Frobisher, a member of the fur company, who evidently knew more about business than grammar, writes to one of the officers under General Haldimand who was then in command of Canada:

> "Respecting the Line of Boundary between this Province and the United States, from Lake Superior to the Westward; with regard to which I must remark that there is no such thing as a Long Lake as expressed in the Treaty, the only communication from Lake Superior is by that tract of land known by the name of the Grand Portage * * * *. It is not, as described, a Long Lake, but is rather a Chain of Lakes, * * * * so that we are at a loss to know from the Tenor of the Treaty where the line is intended to be drawn, and anxiously wish to be informed about it, * * * . Indeed, for my own part I apprehend a survey of the Carrying Place and the Country adjacent will be highly necessary to ascertain and fix unalterably the line in that Quarter, while on the other hand it will give us time to discover another passage, if such a thing exists, whereby we may in all events leave that branch of the Fur Trade to this Province.
>
> The Gentlemen who are engaged in it have ever since the year 1776, carried it on under all the disadvantages inseparable from a state of War * * * .
>
> They do not know how soon they may be deprived of the immediate and at present the only communication from Lake Superior, and on that account they intend at their own expense unless Government prefer to undertake it, to discover if possible another passage, that will in all events fall within the British line * * * . In the mean time should the Upper Posts be given up, we are convinced His Excellency will give such orders as may appear to him necessary for the Company's Protection, * * * until the Line of Boundary in that Quarter is surveyed, and unalterably fixed, that their Property may not be exposed nor the present Communication in the least degree interrupted until they are legally entitled to take possession and if by that Time no other Passage is discovered, they even hope in that case, it may be stipulated the Carrying

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[1] Carver's "Travels," p. 106.

[2] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 122; see also "Report of the Canadian Archivist," 1890, p. 53.

[3] McKenzie's "Voyages," p. VIII.

place and the Communication to the extent of their Territory * * * to remain equally free for both parties."[1]

This anxiety resulted a few months later in a memorial of the Northwest Company to General Haldimand stating:

> "That the Company from the Boundary described in the late treaty of Peace being apprehensive the United States would avail themselves of every means in their power to depose them of their Trade to the North West, from being entitled to an equal, if not an exclusive right to the Grand Portage on Lake Superior * * * have explored for a passage 'North of the line of Boundary,'" and ask "an exclusive privilege of Trade from Lake Superior to that country for ten years only."[2]

This memorial is accompanied by a letter from Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher in which is given a brief history of the northwest trade, and the formation of the Northwest Company in 1782:

> "To secure and promote their mutual interests, but also to guard against any encroachments of the United States on the line of Boundary, as ceded to them by the treaty from Lake Superior to Lake du Bois" and "Having every reason to expect from the line to be drawn as explained in the late treaty of Peace, that they would soon be dispossessed of the Grand Portage, situated at the North West extremity of Lake Superior, which is the only part of that country where there is a possibility of getting to the Water Communication which leads to Lake du Bois * * * from which your Excellency will perceive the Grand Portage is the key to that part of British America and should the United States be put in possession before another passage is discovered, that valuable Branch of the Fur Trade must be forever lost to this Province."[3]

These, and other letters and memorials, brought the following letter from General Haldimand's secretary, who gives:

> "As his Excellency's opinion that at present it would be most prudent not to express any doubts respecting the Boundary Line or to propose a survey of it, for whenever that happens it must be a mutual business and will give the Americans an opportunity of acquiring an equal knowledge with us of the advantages of the fur trade, * * *. The Long Lake mentioned in the Treaty appears under that name in the best maps and is the chain of Lakes you mention thro' which it is intended the line shall run. His Excellency, nevertheless, approves your design of endeavoring to discover another passage which will fall within the British Line. * * * ."[4]

There can be, then, no doubt that the Grand Portage was the station toward which the western traders journeyed when they left the Sault, the next question is, did they reach it by going northward of isle Royale?

Carver and Henry both speak as if the route from Mackinaw to the Grand Portage ran to the northward.[5] It seems natural too, that the travel should have been toward the north, rather than the south shore of the lake, as there must have been constant communication between

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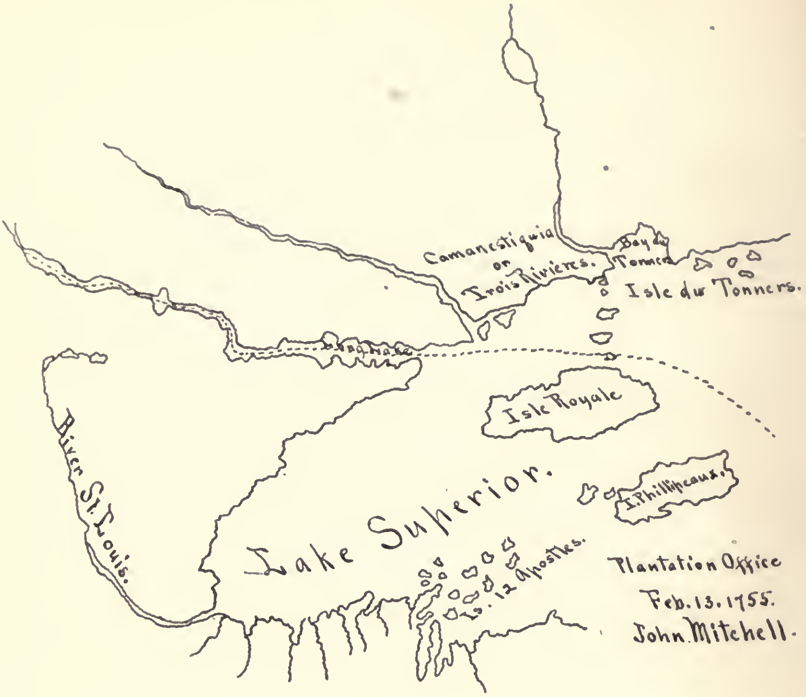
[1] "Report Canadian Archivist," 1883, pp. 63-4. Other letters of the same tenor are given, "Report Canadian Archivist," 1888, pp. 60, 62, 65; 1886, p. 72; "Haldimand Collection," pp. 718, 723-4.

[2] "Report Canadian Archivist," 1890, pp. 48-9.

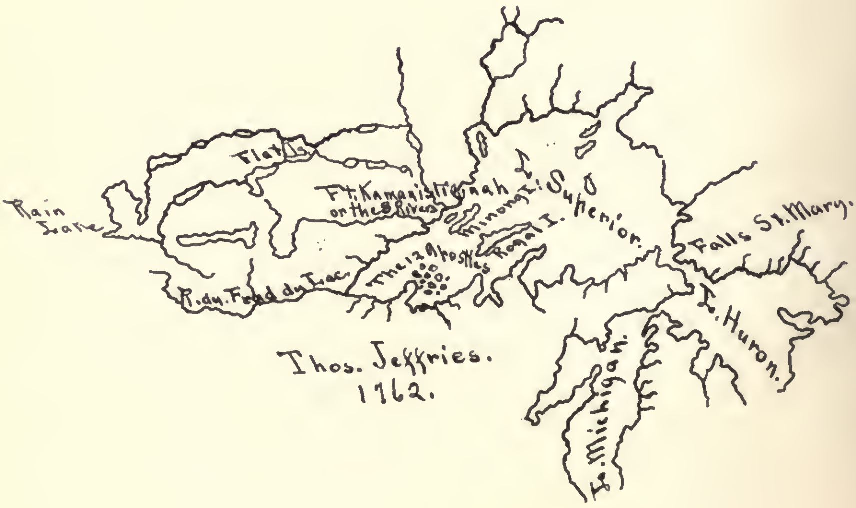
[3] *Ibid*, 1890, pp. 50-51.

[4] *Ibid*, 1888, p. 65.

[5] Carver's "Travels," pp. 106-7. Henry's "Travels," pp. 236-8.

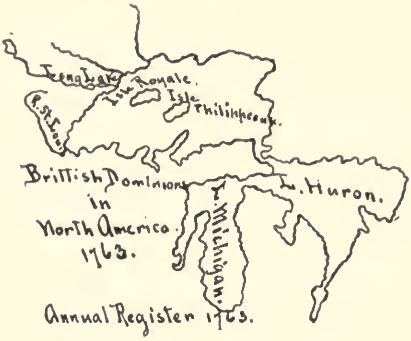


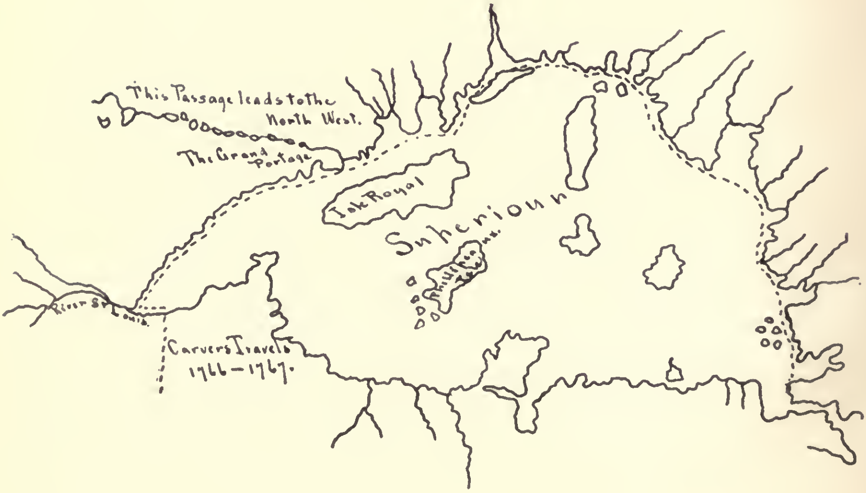
Plantation Office
Feb. 13. 1755.
John Mitchell.

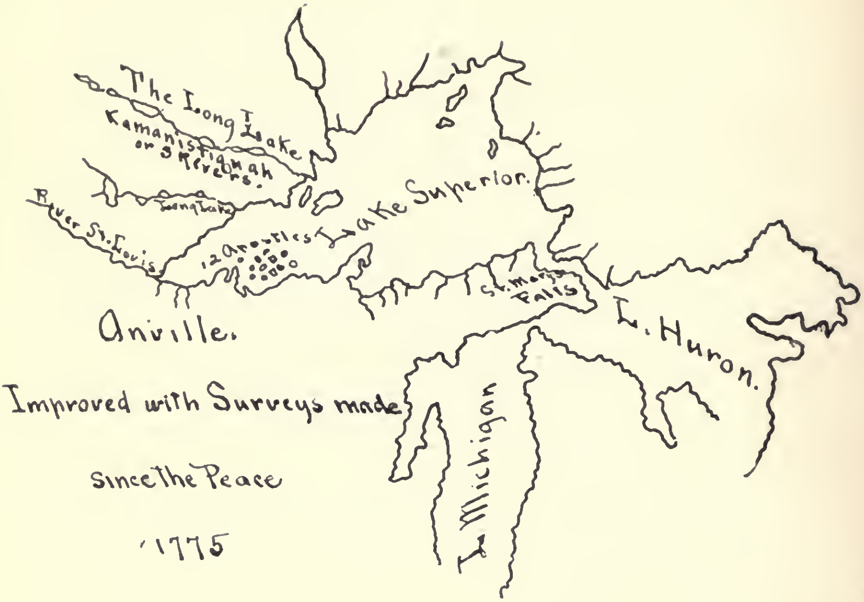


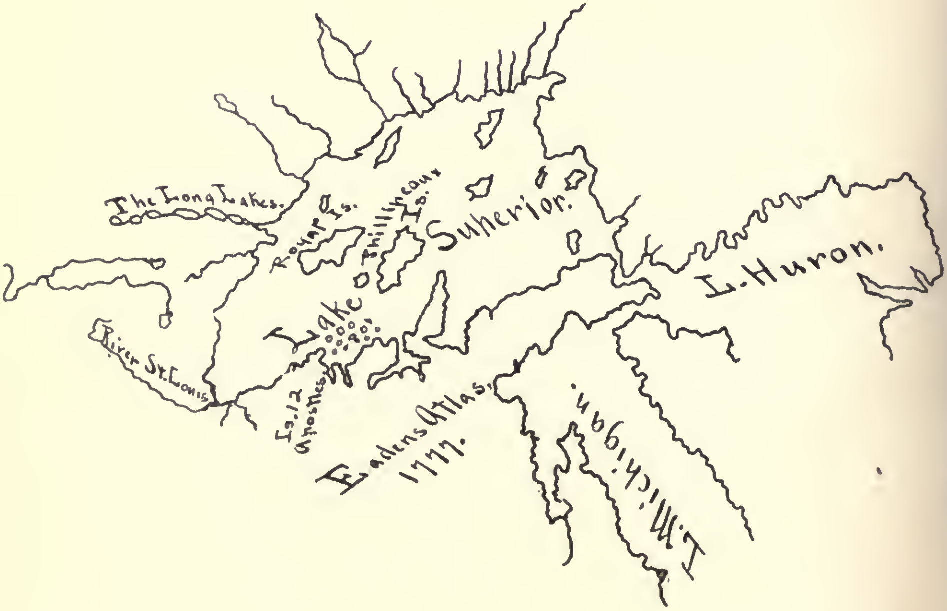
Thos. Jeffries.
1762.

Ex. Docs. No. 451, 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II.

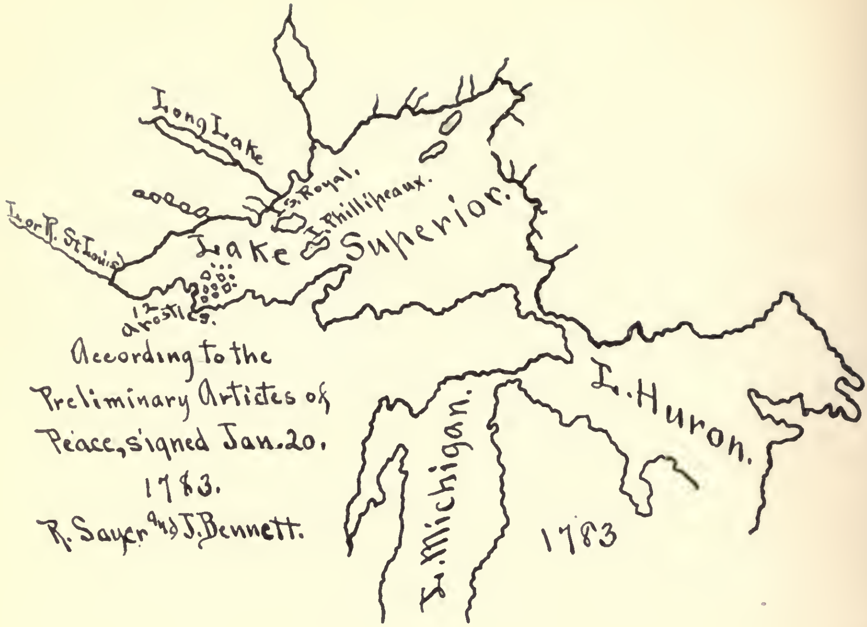

Long Lake
Isle Royale.
Isle Philippeaux.
R. St. Louis
Brittish Dominions in North America. 1763.
L. Michigan.
L. Huron.
Annual Register 1763.

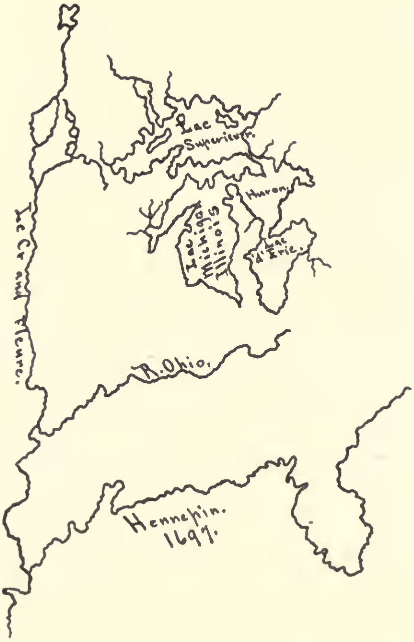

This Passage leads to the North West.
The Grand Portage
Isle Royal
Superioun
Phillipeaux Isle
River St. Louis.
Carvers Travels 1766–1767.





Proposals of Granville, 1794. From Am. State Papers, Foreign Relations, Vol. I, p. 472.





Ex. Docs. No. 451, 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. 11.

the traders on the lakes and those of the Hudson Bay Company.[1] Moreover, most of the maps, from the earliest times until after 1783, show the Grand Portage as opposite the northern rather than the southern end of Isle Royale.[2] Whether all these maps were known to the men who made the treaty we cannot tell, but they were published in England and doubtless were well known. We have, however, the word of the commissioners themselves that they knew and used Mitchell's map[3] and that distinctly marks Long Lake, through which the boundary line is to pass from Lake Superior, at the northwest of Isle Royale.[4] So a line from the Sault to Long Lake on Mitchell's map takes a simple curve toward Long Lake and does not have the "unauthentic appearance" which it shows on a modern map. Seeing then, 1st, that there was no reason for specifying the isles, 2d, that the most natural route of travel was along the northern shore of Lake Superior, 3d, that the old and only route to the west was by Grand Portage which lies west of Isle Royale, and that the Grand Portage was placed to the northward rather than to the southward of that island, on the maps known to the men who established the boundary line; I think, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, that we may conclude that that line was made to follow the usual route of travel and that the islands are mentioned simply to define the line more clearly.

Determining the line.

The boundary line through the lakes was of interest to so few people that it was a long time before the need of definitely determining it was recognized. Mr. Jay says that one reason the commissioners of 1783 chose a line through the waters was "because the waters would form a line which could never be mistaken." But since it was described as running through the *middle* of the waters, instead of through the *middle* of the *main channels* it has been mistaken many times, nor indeed is it fully determined yet. The history of the determination of the line is devoid of the dramatic incidents which accompanied the settlement of the St. Croix line, or the thrilling stories of the Mississippi explorers, but it is not without interest to Michigan people at least.

The boundary line along the middle region received little attention for many years. There were boundary disputes[5] but the authorities seemed to feel that these would cease when the posts were out of British hands, or perhaps they were too much occupied with more important matters to give much heed to the quarrels of a few people in the west.

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[1] *Ante*, pp. 615 and 616, notes to Report Canadian Archivist.

[2] Carver's map in his "Travels;" also "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI. Jefferies' Map. Mills'. "Ex. Doc., No. 541," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, "A" Nos. 3 and 4. Charlevoix, 'Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II, "A" Nos. 3 and 4. Faden's May. *Ibid*, "A" Nos. 6 and 7. D'Augilles-Mills. Winsor, IV. Mitchell's "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II. "Annual Register," 1783.

[3] See note 8, p. 612. Waite's "State Papers," Vol. X, p. 15, "Confidential."

[4] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. I, p. 491.

[5] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. 1, p. 490; Vol. III, p. 701. "Public Lands," Vol. I, p. 265. Roosevelt, "Winning of the West," Vol. II, p. 379; Vol. III, Chap. VII. "Michigan Pioneer Collections," Vol. XII, p. 260.

1794.

When Jay went on his mission to England in 1794 he was instructed "* * * to draw to a conclusion all points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the treaty of peace."[1] But the lake boundary was touched only when Grenville, the British Minister, proposed that, as the treaty line from the Lake of the Woods west would not reach the Mississippi, a new line should be run "to the northward of the Isle Philippeau" as by the treaty, "and from thence * * * shall proceed to the bottom of West Bay," and thence to the Mississippi and the Lake of the Woods.[2] Jay refused to consider the matter at all, as he was not authorized to cede or acquire territory.[3] He proposed, however, that, as no line could be determined upon until surveys were made, a commission for that purpose should be appointed. Such a commission was provided for in the treaty then made.[4] Had Grenville's proposal been accepted, the northern boundary line of Michigan would have been brought nearly two hundred miles further south, as it was not this proposal is of historic interest only. This was the only time, previous to 1814, that the lake boundary was formally considered in the course of negotiations with Great Britain.[5]

During our second war with Great Britain John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were sent to Europe to make a treaty of peace, with the instruction, among others, that "should a restitution of territory be agreed on, it will be proper for you to make a provision for settling the boundary between the United States and Great Britain, on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, * * * , according to the principles of the treaty of peace."[6] The British Commissioners for peace, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams, were also instructed by their government to demand an adjustment of boundaries.[7]

This mutual, and somewhat sudden, interest in the boundary question is due to the fact that an element in both countries desired to make this a war for conquest of territory. The authorities on both sides denied that such was the purpose[8] of the war, but the facts do not prove their statements true. In the United States there were many who, like Franklin in the old days, were anxious for Canada. Henry Clay himself had been applauded in the House of Representatives when in the beginning of the war he advised "negotiating the terms of peace at Quebec or at

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[1] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. I, p. 472.

[2] *Ibid*, p. 488; Map, p. 492.

[3] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. I, p. 490.

[4] "Treaty," 1794, Article IV. Jay's "Correspondence and Public Papers," Vol. IV, pp. 74, 87-97.

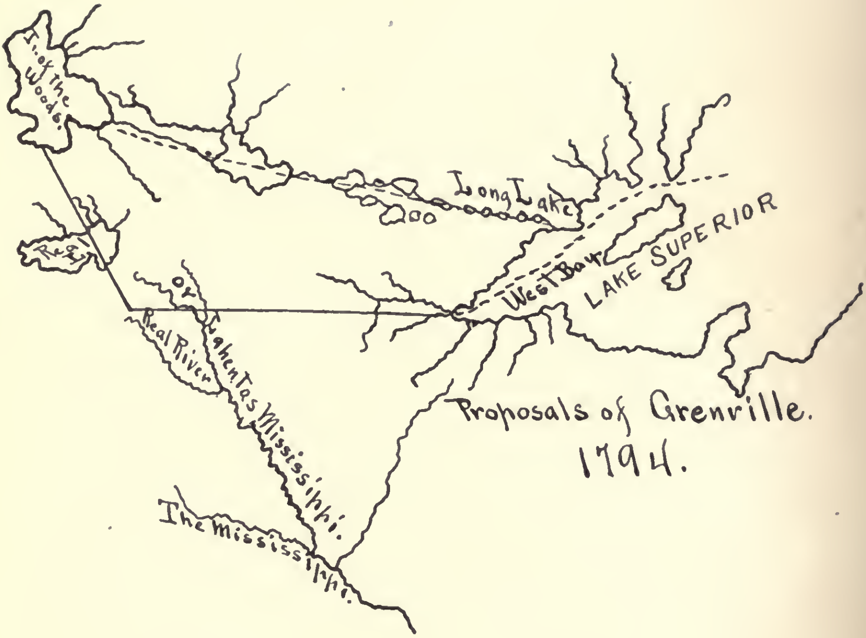
[5] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. I, p. 62; Vol. II, pp. 584-591; Vol. III, p. 97. "Canadian Archives," 1885, p. XCV, *et seq.*

[6] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, p. 701.

[7] Henry Adams' "History of the United States," Vol. IX, p. 18.

[8] Hansard's "Debates," Vol. XXX, p. 501. American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, pp. 714, 723. "Annual Register," 1815, pp. 15-21.

[9] Clay's "Life and Speeches," Vol. I, p. 258.



Proposals of Granville, 1794. From Am. State Papers Foreign Relations, Vol. I, p. 472.

Halifax,"[9] and Secretary Monroe, in June of 1813 instructed our peace commissioners, to bring to view the advantage to both countries which is promised by a transfer of the upper parts and even the whole of Canada to the United States.[1] The English, on the other hand, considered the war an opportunity to regain a part of the territory which had been too easily yielded thirty years before; and also an opportunity to try that old plan of establishing an Indian territory, which should be a "buffer state" between Canada[2] and the United States. The Canadian "Gazette" insisted that the United States should be made to surrender certain lands along the St. Lawrence and the Niagara as well as certain northern posts.[3] The "London Courier" said peace "must be on condition that America has not a foot of land on the waters of the St. Lawrence, * * no settlement on the lakes."[4] The peace commissioners said, an establishment of an Indian territory was necessary to peace[5] between the United States and Great Britain.

Negotiations at Ghent.

When the American and British Commissioners came together at Ghent, the Americans felt that the boundary question should be left until the weightier and more pressing matters were disposed of;[6] but the British insisted that the settlement of a definite boundary for the territory of their Indian allies was a *sine qua non.*[7] The boundary they proposed was that established by the treaty of Greenville.[8] Now the Greenville treaty had been made by the United States and the Indians in 1795, and had set aside a large part of the territory north of the Ohio and between the Mississippi and the lakes, for the exclusive use of the Indians.[9] All this territory, then, the British government proposed to give to the Indians. Of course, since 1795 the United States government had made many other treaties with the Indians so that their possessions had been reduced. Several territories had been organized within the region; Ohio was already a state and Indiana about to become one. These facts were presented to the British Commissioners with the questions:

> "What was proposed to be done with the inhabitants, citizens of the United States, already settled beyond the line of the Treaty of Greenville—the Territories of Michigan, of Illinois, and part of the State of Ohio, amounting perhaps to one hundred thousand, many of whom had been settled there with their ancestors one hundred years. Mr. Goulburn said that their case had not been considered by the British Government; that it might be a foundation for the United States to claim a particular

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[1] These instructions do not appear in the published documents, probably because they were not acted upon, but Adams urged his colleagues to act upon them, and they are in manuscript. Henry Adams, Vol. IX, pp. 11-12. J. Q. Adams' "Memoirs," Vol. III, pp. 9, 25-30.

[2] J. Q. Adams' "Memoirs," Vol. III, pp. 9, 25-30.

[3] Henry Adams, Vol. IX, pp. 7-8.

[4] *Ibid*, p. 31.

[5] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, p. 705.

[6] *Ibid*, p. 706.

[7] *Ibid*, p. 705, *et seq.*

[8] *Ibid*, p. 710. J. Q. Adams' "Memoirs," Vol. III, pp. 6, 9, 18. Henry Adams, Vol. IX, pp. 18, 19. Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VII, p. 485.

[9] American State Papers, "Indian Affairs," Vol. I, p. 562.

modification of the line, and if that should not be agreed to they might remove." His colleague, Dr. Adams, said the people "must shift for themselves."[1]

But such men as Gallatin, Clay and John Quincy Adams were not likely to let their fellow citizens "shift for themselves;" nor to give up any territory to which the United States had a claim, to say nothing of what was a vital part. Two months of waiting and discussion[2] followed this "utterly untenable and inhuman"[3] demand. Then the British withdrew their proposal, on condition that all the possessions and privileges belonging to the Indians at the beginning of the war should be restored to them.[4] Whatever else she might become Michigan was not to be an Indian country.

But the British also demanded that the whole line between Canada and the United States should be changed, since they proposed that the differences should be settled on the basis of present possession.[5] Had this been agreed to we should have Amherstburg while Mackinaw would belong to Canada,[6] and Michigan's boundary line would probably not run so far north. But this demand, too, the British gave up and the settlement of the boundary, "according to the principles of the treaty of peace,"[7] was then considered.

In the discussion upon this point neither party seemed inclined to change the line[8] running through the lakes, but the British did propose starting anew in running a line from Lake Superior to the Mississippi.[9] The American Commissioners seem not to have heard of this same proposition having been made to Jay[10] for they were surprised when the proposition was made and asked whether the British "did not mean the line from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi."[11] Though assured of the contrary,[12] the Americans considered this a demand for territory and, refusing to review that line, proposed a reference of the whole Canadian boundary to commissioners.[13] This proposition was agreed on and embodied in the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, ratified December 24, 1814.[13]

Running the line.

The portions of the boundary with which this paper has to deal were covered by the sixth and seventh articles of this treaty.

Article six provides that:

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[1] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, pp. 710–724. J. Q. Adams' "Memoirs," Vol. III, p. 19.

[2] Henry Adams, Vol. IX, pp. 26–28.

[3] Hansard's "Debates," Vol. XXX, pp. 500, 521, 529, 530.

[4] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, p. 723.

[5] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, p. 705.

[6] *Ibid*, p. 716. Adams' "Life of Gallatin," pp. 535–6, 539–40.

[7] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, p. 725.

[8] Gallatin's "Writings," Vol. I, p. 640, *et seq.*

[9] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, pp. 709, 712, 714. Waite's "State Papers," Vol. IX, p. 334.

[10] *Ante*, p. 618.

[11] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. III, p. 709.

[12] *Ibid*, p. 712, 714.

[13] *Ibid*, pp. 734–737, 741. Treaty, Articles, V, VI, VII.

> "WHEREAS, By the former treaty of peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois (St. Lawrence) to the Lake Superior, was declared to be along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario;"

and so on through the middle of the lakes and rivers up to Lake Superior.

> "AND WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominion of his Britannic Majesty or the United States. In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners."

Article seven says:

> "It is further agreed that the two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, * * * are hereby authorized upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true interest of the said treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods."

Such parts of this boundary as required it were to be surveyed and marked by the commissioners.[1]

In due time the British government appointed one Anthony Barclay, and the United States government appointed General Peter B. Porter, to act as commissioners under these articles of treaty.[2] The work of these commissioners was easy compared with that of those who had to determine the line from the Atlantic to the conjunction of the St. Lawrence with the forty-fifth parallel. Nevertheless up to 1822 they were only able to "report progress," and after ten years of effort they decided it was impossible to reach an agreement upon certain portions of the line.

Manner of determining the line.

Of course in determining the boundary line "according to the true intent of the treaty of 1783" it was necessary to determine first what was meant by the "middle" of the rivers and lakes. The commissioners early decided that an equidistant line through the lakes and water communications, as prescribed in the treaty of 1783, was impracticable and unscientific because of the currents and islands.[3] It was therefore agreed to construe the "middle" to mean the middle of the main channel.[4] But here was another difficulty; of perhaps ten channels which was the main one? It was decided to settle this question by the rules of common sense and to trace, "such a boundary as would be best calculated to secure to each party the largest possible participation in the benefits of the great navigable thoroughfare through which it passes," and "would divide the islands equally in point of value, and conveniently in regard to location;" while at the same time providing "such a boundary as could be easily run and preserved, and readily recognized, and would place the citizens * * * of the two governments in such situations relatively to each other as would be least likely to create misunderstandings and feuds." To accomplish this a water line was uniformly adopted.[1]

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[1] American State Papers, "Miscellaneous," Vol. II, p. 513. "Treaty," Articles VI, VII.

[2] "Sen. Doc. No. 319," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. IV, p. 16. American State Papers, "Miscellaneous," Vol. II, p. 316.

[3] "Ex. Doc. No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 6, 8, 9. American State Papers, "Miscellaneous," Vol. II, p. 513.

[4] "Ex. Doc. No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 7.

The method of determining this water line was evidently too slow and expensive to suit the popular mind.[2] More than a year after the appointment of the commissioners, Niles' Register sarcastically remarks that "the boundary commission; so called, appointed by the United States and Great Britain, appear about to commence running the line to determine the boundary east of Lake Champlain."[3] And Congress seems to have suspected dishonesty somewhere, for in 1818 the House appointed a committee to investigate the "subject of the expenses incurred under the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, with instructions to inquire into the nature and causes of said expenses, and into the principles upon which the commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of said treaty have proceeded in the execution thereof."[4] Two years later the President was asked for reports from the commissioners, in order that the House might know whether anything had been done within a year.[5] In response to this demand, it was explained that it was not understood reports were expected from the commissioners until the work was completed; and General Porter presented a detailed account of the expenses incurred, as well as the work done under his authority.[6] He adds that the work under the sixth article will probably be completed the following season, and that while it will have "consumed considerable time and expense, I flatter myself that the maps and surveys which will accompany our report will show that we have not been idle; and that besides exhibiting a clear and distinct demarcation of the boundary, they will furnish the government with a mass of most useful information, in respect to a very considerable line of navigation, which is daily and rapidly growing into importance."

"The seventh article," General Porter goes on to say, "relates to a country which is, comparatively, of little importance; and a system of operations is proposed to be adopted, for designating the boundary, which will greatly reduce both the time and expense of execution."[7] These reports and explanations appear not to have been entirely satisfactory to Congress for a bill was passed fixing the amount of money to be spent on the boundary line;[1] while the House Committee suggested that the financial report should have been earlier rendered, and expressed regret that a less expensive system of operation had not been sooner adopted.[2]

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[1] "Ex. Doc. No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 7.
[2] American State Papers, "Miscellaneous," Vol. II, p. 513.
[3] Niles' "Register," Vol. XII, p. 224.
[4] American State Papers, "Miscellaneous," Vol. II, p. 512. "Niles Register," Vol. XIV, p. 101.
[5] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. IV, pp. 647-650. "Niles Register," Vol. XIX, pp. 297, 308, 311.
[6] "State Papers, No. 30," 16th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I, pp. 13-40, 52.
[7] "State Papers, No. 30," 16th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I, pp. 56-58.

According to General Porter's prophesy, the boundary line to the head of Lake Huron was determined "the following season." The Annual Register records that:

> "The Hon. Anthony Barclay and General Porter, the Commissioners, together with the agents and secretaries, met in the village of Oneida on the 14th of June, and after a sitting of four days, amicably concluded the decision of the articles submitted to their arbitration. In the course of their undertaking nearly 3,000 islands have been surveyed and adjudicated upon, many of which are of great value and importance."[3]

Four days later a formal report was made to the United States government[4] and its acceptance fixed the line which was to become the eastern boundary of Michigan.

In the adjustment of this part of the line there seems to have been trouble with regard to but two islands, one in the Detroit River, the other at the mouth of the St. Mary's River. The island of Bois Blanc, being at the mouth of the Detroit River, might be the key to all the upper lake region, so its possession had been questioned, not to say contested ever since the treaty of peace had been published. But it had been held by the British since 1802[5] and was now given to them, on condition that Sugar, Fox and Stoney Islands be given to the United States.[6] Drummond Island, at the entrance to the St. Mary's River, had long been occupied by United States citizens, but during the process of their negotiations was garrisoned by British troops. In this case, however, might was right, and the island was formally yielded to the United States.[7]

Under the 7th article of the Treaty of Ghent.

On completing the boundary line to the head of Lake Huron, the commissioners at once proceeded to their work under the seventh article of the Treaty of Ghent, i. e., to determine the line from this point to the Lake of the Woods. The whole of this line is not of interest to us, but part of it is as the northern boundary of Michigan is the boundary line between the United States and Canada, running through Lake Superior to the point where the line leaves the lake. General Porter had stated that "the seventh article relates to a country which is, comparatively, of little importance; and a system of operation is proposed to be adopted, for designating the boundary, which will greatly reduce both the time and expense of its operation."[3] But the General was mistaken in all of this prophesy; after working five years the commissioners gave up the attempt to determine all the points in the line and so report to their respective governments,[1] as the treaty under which they worked had provided they should do in such a contingency.[2]

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[1] "Statutes at Large," Vol. III, p. 640. "House Journal," 16th Cong., 2d Sess., pp. 98, 103, 329, 331.

[2] American State Papers, "Foreign Relations," Vol. IV, p. 648.

[3] "Annual Register," 1822, p. 104.

[4] "State Papers, No. 91," 17th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. VI. "Niles Register," XXII, p. 311. "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI.

[5] "Report Canadian Archivist," 1885, p. XCV, *et seq.* Weld's "Letters," Vol. II, p. 170, *et seq.*

[6] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II, p. 120.

[7] "State Papers, No. 91," 17th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. VI; No. 30, 16th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I, p. 50.

[8] "State Papers, No. 30," 16th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I, p. 56.

The first difficulty which met the commissioners on coming to work under the seventh article arose out of the fact that the treaty of 1783, as well as that of 1814, described the boundary as "passing through Lake Huron *to* the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior" instead of "thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Superior" as was the phraseology for the other parts of the boundary. They decided, however, to consider this as a simple mistake of the treaty makers and to treat this part of the line as if the usual phraseology had been employed.

Most of the line seems to have been determined without much difficulty, but there were two points upon which the commissioners could not agree; one was the appropriation of an island in St. Mary's River, the other the point from which the line was to leave Lake Superior.

As to the first of these two points the commissioners reported that they could not agree on the line from:

> "A point in the Neebish channel near Muddy lake, to another point in the middle of St. Mary's river, about a mile above St. George's or Sugar island; the British Commissioner being of opinion that the line should be conducted from the before-mentioned terminating point of the boundary line under the 6th Article, being at the entrance from Muddy lake into the ship channel, between St. Joseph's island and St. Tammany's island, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's island; thence between St. George's island and St. Tammany's island, turning westwardly through the middle of the middle Neebish, proceeding up to and through the Sugar rapids, between the American main shore and the said St. George's island, so as to appropriate the said island to his Britainic Majesty; and the American Commissioner being of opinion that the line should be conducted from the before-mentioned terminating point of the boundary under the 6th article, into and along the ship channel between St. Joseph's and St. Tammany's islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's island (concurring thus far with the British Commissioner); thence turning eastwardly and northwardly around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's island, first from St. Joseph's island and afterward from the main British shore to the above-mentioned point in the middle of St. Mary's river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar island, so as to appropriate the said island to the United States."[3]

The British Commissioner based his claim to St. George's island on the fact that an equidistant line between the main shores would leave this island on the British side.[4]

This the American Commissioner admits, but he also proves that this rule was not usually applied in dividing islands when the main channel was evident and so made a more natural dividing line.[1] Such a channel, the British Commissioner was obliged to admit, ran to the eastward of St. George's island.[2] Furthermore, to show that the main ship channel was the proper dividing line General Porter proves that, not only in the St. Mary's River but in the whole line, the British had received more territory than the Americans and that therefore, "the only approach toward an equal division of territory" would be secured by giving the island in question to the United States.[3] Indeed, so evidently right was the American view of the matter that, when the question came up for formal settlement fifteen years yater, the British Commissioner did not even suggest putting St. George's island within the British line.

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[1] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI.
[2] "Treaty." Articles VI, VII.
[3] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 4-5, 43 *et seq.* Map, p. 33.
[4] *Ibid*, pp. 54-60, 119-120.

The second point of difference between the commissioners under the seventh article of the Treaty of Ghent was regarding "the course of the boundary from Lake Superior to the Chandiere falls, in Lac La Pluie, situated between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods." The *American Commissioner* was of the opinion that the boundary ought to pass from Lake Superior, into the bay or estuary at the mouth of the River Kamanistiqua, "and the British Commissioner being of opinion that from Lake Superior the boundary should enter the mouth of the River St. Louis."[4] Here then was a dispute involving a distance of over two hundred miles. The claim that the boundary line should run through the lake to the west bay or St. Louis river was not a new one, as we have seen.[5] Lord Grenville proposed it to Jay in 1794, but then no reasons were given for the claims. In 1827 Mr. Barclay devotes many pages to proving that the St. Louis river route is the true course of the boundary. He tries to show:

"1st: That it affords the most ostensible Long Lake.

"2d. That it is an ancient commercial route.

"3d. That it is the most navigable, and interrupted by far fewer portages.

"4th. That it was anciently called 'the Lake' or St. Louis river.

"5th. That the language of the treaty infers that the boundary west of Isle Royale should run to the south thereof."[6]

For the purpose of this paper it is hardly necessary to enter into a discussion of the truth or falsity of the 1st, 3d, or 4th of these points; sufficeth to say that even if true there is no reason for thinking these facts were known to the men who made the Treaty of 1783. As to the evidence which Mr. Barclay gives to prove his second point, it proves quite as conclusively that the "ancient route" was not used until after the treaty was framed. As to his fifth point I trust it has already been shown[1] that Mr. Barclay is mistaken in saying it is "to charge the treaty with containing an absurdity, not to infer that the line, after it passes north of Isle Royale, is to turn southward in its course towards the Lake of the Woods, and that it is rendered thus circuitous only for the purpose[2] * * * * of placing Isle Royale within the limits of the United States."[2] The line ran northward of Isle Royale to follow the route of travel.

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[1] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 12, 19, 31-33.
[2] *Ibid*, p. 61.
[3] *Ibid*, pp. 12-20.
[4] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 4, 45, *et seq*.
[5] *Ante*, p. 618.
[6] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 74, *et seq*.

The American Commissioner asserted an equally untenable claim when he insisted that the line should leave Lake Superior, not in the region of the old Grand Portage, but some thirty miles further north. He based his claim:

1st. Upon the language of the treaty.

2d. Upon the fact that the Kamanistiqua route affords the best and most continuous water communication between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.

3d. The evidence of maps, many of which place a Long Lake on the Kamanistiqua River.[3]

As to the first point one must agree with General Porter that:

> "It will require no little stretch of the imagination, and, at the same time, be paying but a poor compliment to the wisdom and consistency of the distinguished men who formed the treaty of 1783, to suppose that, in tracing a line from the head of St. Mary's to the mouth of St. Louis river, they would make so great a deviation from the plain and obvious course, and twice traverse the whole breadth of Lake Superior, for no other conceivable purpose than to encompass the inconsiderable territory of Isle Royale."[4]

But we must differ from him when he says:

> "Arguments in favor of the former (Kamanistiqua route), as contrasted with that of St. Louis, will apply with nearly equal force in favor of the former in its competing claim with the mouth of the Pigeon river and the commencing point of the Grand Portage, * * * , for although the two latter places are, like the former, covered from the head of St. Mary's river by Isle Royale, yet their situations are near the southern, as that of the former is near the northern extremity of that island; and had it been the intention of the framers of the treaty of 1783 to trace the boundary either to the Grand Portage or to the Pigeon river, and to reach the point of destination by the plainest and shortest water route, they would have conducted the line to the *southward* instead of 'to the northward of Isle Royale.'"[5]

For with this, as with the St. Louis route, nothing can be inferred from the language of the treaty of 1783 as there is no doubt Isle Royale was supposed to lie further south than it really does, so the route to the Pigeon River was supposed to lie "northward of Isle Royale."[6] The second and third proofs, like the third and fourth of the British Commissioner, are of little worth. If, as both men confessed, the treaty makers were "equally ignorant of the geography of the country,"[1] how could they know that the "most continuous water route" lay by the St. Louis or some other route? And as for the testimony of the maps, which both Mr. Barclay and General Porter used to prove opposite points, what matters it whether they place Long Lake at the mouth of St. Louis river or of the Kamanistiqua, two hundred miles north; since the map used by the framers of the treaty[2] places Long Lake on the Pigeon River, near the old Grand Portage? Furthermore none of the witnesses called on to testify, in 1822-27, in behalf of the contending commissioners, believed that the framers of the Treaty of Peace meant to run the line into the Kamanistiqua or into the St. Louis River. They all believed that the line should run into the estuary of the Pigeon River.[3]

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[1] *Ante*, pp. 613-617.
[2] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 86.
[3] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 20, *et seq.*
[4] *Ibid*, p. 21.
[5] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 21-22.
[6] *Ante*, p. 617.

The weakness of their respective claims became evident to both the commissioners during the discussion. Both relinquished their pretensions and from two hundred miles came within six of agreeing.[4] The British Commissioner "offered to abandon the River St. Louis, on condition that his colleague would agree to accept the Grand Portage route, commencing on Lake Superior, about six miles to the southwest of the mouth of the Pigeon river; thence, up that river[5] and so to the Lake of the Woods. While the American Commissioner proposed "to relinquish the Kamanistiqua route, provided that his colleague would consent to run the line from the mouth of the Pigeon River"[6] and thence to the Lake of the Woods. It was impossible, however, for this distance to be overcome as General Porter felt "the obligation imposed by the treaty to follow a water communication, when one could be found, as imperative;"[7] and Mr. Barclay would accept the Pigeon River route, "provided the commissioner would agree to declare the portages on both sides to be common and free for the lawful use of both nations."[8] This the American Commissioner refused, "on the ground that such a stipulation would involve the exercise of powers not confided to him by his commission."[9]

So in 1827 the commissioners to determine the lake boundary finished their labors, leaving incomplete the line through the Neebish channel in St. Mary's River; and the line from a point, "one hundred yards to the north and east of a small island named on the map Chapeau, and lying opposite and near the northeastern point of Isle Royale,[6&8] to the Lake La Pluie.

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[1] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, p. 123.
[2] *Ante*, p. 617.
[3] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 75, 81, 122, 124, *et seq.* "Sen. Doc., No. 1," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., Vol. I, p. 105.
[4] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 23, 73, 90.
[5] *Ibid*, pp. 23, 91.
[6] *Ibid*, p. 23.
[7] *Ibid*, p. 24.
[8] *Ibid*, p. 92.
[9] *Ibid*, p. 24.

Considering the immense amount of traffic through the Neebish channel today, it is hard to realize that for some years nothing more was done to determine the possession of the channels nor the ownership of St. George's island. But in those days the proprietorship of a strip of land in the east was of vastly more moment than the whole water way and all the islands between Mackinaw and the Sault. Even as late as 1835 Sir Robert Peel said that the only question in dispute between Great Britain and the United States was the Maine boundary.[1] The next year Michigan was admitted as a State, with the international line for the eastern and northern boundary; and no one seemed troubled because the international line was not wholly defined.

All these years the attempts to settle the line between Maine and New Brunswick had been in vain, and the situation was becoming alarming. Maine declared the United States Government had no right to yield to Great Britain any land which she claimed. The central authorities were forced to acknowledge the truth of Maine's claims,[2] and it was only by skillful management that serious difficulty with Great Britain was avoided. This trouble had the effect of showing our statesmen that international lines should be adjusted before any more States should be admitted. Accordingly in 1839 Congress asked what steps had been taken to settle the boundaries "between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and so northwardly, and westwardly along the frontier of the State of Michigan and the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, to the Rocky Mountains."[3]

To the next Congress, President Van Buren said:

> "To the intrinsic difficulties, questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarassment necessarily arising out of our constitution by which the general government is made the organ of negotiating and deciding upon the particular interests of the states on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a state government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted previously to the conclusion of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought necessary to call the attention of the government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwest point of the Lake of the Woods."[4]

From this time on, the settlement of the northwest boundary was a subject of communication between the two countries.[5] In 1842, when the troubles regarding the northeast boundary, slave trade, and the surrender of criminals, forced Great Britain and the United States to make a new treaty, these long unsettled lines were established.

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[1] "Niles Register," XLVIII, p. 95.

[2] Correspondence relating to the boundary between the British possessions and the United States of America, 1840. "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 14.

[3] "House Journal," 25th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 396. "Niles Register," Vols. 55-6, p. 364.

[4] "Ex. Doc., No. 2," 26th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. I, p. 4. "Niles Register," Vols. 57-8, p. 280.

[5] "Webster's Works," Vol. VI, p. 280. Correspondence relating to the boundary between the British possessions and the United States of America, pp. 89-90.

When Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster came to discuss the affairs which were to be settled by the famous treaty of 1842 they decided to let the northwest boundary stand until more important matters were settled.[1] In due time, however, this region was attended to. Lord Ashburton proposed, with regard to the boundaries left unsettled by the commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, 1st, That Great Britain should yield St. George's Island to the United States[2], on condition that certain channels in Lake St. Clair and the St. Lawrence should be free for the use of British subjects.[3]

2d. That the line should leave Lake Superior, "from a point about six miles south of Pigeon River, where the Grand Portage commences on the lake and run thence to the Lake of the Woods."[4] Mr. Webster, of course, accepted St. George's Island for the United States; but he yielded the right of free passage through Lake St. Clair and the St. Lawrence, as asked, only on condition that the Americans should receive the same privilege in passing Bois Blanc.[5] This proposal was accepted, and the line through St. Mary's river was determined.[6]

The second proposition of Lord Ashburton, just referred to, was not so satisfactory. Webster insisted that the line should leave Lake Superior, not at the Grand Portage, but at the mouth of the Pigeon river, six miles further north.[7] In 1842 the British and American Commissioners stood where those of 1822 had left the matter. But now the differences were adjusted without much difficulty as neither of the commissioners felt that the point itself was of much importance, provided that it was a fixed point.[8] A compromise, which the British had proposed in 1822, but which our commissioner refused to accept for lack of power, was now agreed upon.[9] The line leaves Lake Superior at the Pigeon River, but the portages are free and common to citizens of both countries.[10]

When this "Webster Ashburton Treaty" was discussed in the Senate, there were a few who felt that Webster should, to say the least, have little credit for this part of it. The President, in transmitting the Treaty to the Senate, had congratulated the country on securing St. George's Island and on the extension of the line by the Pigeon River route.[11] Benton, particularly, felt that these were not gains to the country, as you cannot gain what you already possess. The island, he said, had been held by the United States since 1783.[12] This, however, would have given no valid title to the island as the Ghent Treaty, in providing for an adjustment of the boundary line, stipulated that in the settlement possession should not be regarded as a title to territory.[1] It is true, as we have seen,[2] that Webster had little or no difficulty in securing St. George's Island because his predecessor had shown so clearly that by right of location and extent it belonged to the Americans.[3] But what most excited the wrath of Senator Benton was the statement of the President that the treaty secured to the United States, "four millions of acres, northward of the claim set up by the British Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent."[4] Certainly Benton was right when he said this "celebrates an acquisition where nothing has been gained."[5] For the British had not held the country below the Grand Portage since 1783. Neither had they established any title to it in their three attempts to do so. Moreover Lord Ashburton did not assert a claim to the territory,[6] certainly it was no great gain to keep what had always been ours. But Benton went further and said that, even if the boundary line was to run into the Pigeon River, instead of directly to the Grand Portage, as Ashburton suggested, still he had gained all he asked as the Portage was to be free to the English as to the Americans.[7] This was doubtless a compromise, for if the original treaty had defined the line as running to the Grand Portage why should the English traders have left that station for fear of customs and duties, as they did in 1802?[8] Still the granting of the use of a portage within our borders is, in these days of railroads, of no consequence whatever; and even in 1842 was not commonly considered impolitic or unwise. The British and American world felt, as Representative Cushing did, that the boundary in the north was "settled in a manner honorable to the United States,"[9] and the people were too much absorbed in the other portions of the treaty to pay very much attention to this part.

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[1] Webster's "Works," Vol. VI, p. 279 "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 10.

[2] Webster's "Works," Vol. VI, p. 280.

[3] Webster's "Works," Vol. VI, pp. 281-2. "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 10.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Webster's "Works," Vol. VI, p. 284. "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 11.

[6] "Treaty" 1842, Article VII.

[7] Webster's "Works," Vol. VI, p. 286.

[8] *Ibid*, pp. 280-289. "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., pp. 10-11.

[9] *Ante*, p. 627.

[10] "Treaty" 1842, Articles II, VII.

[11] Message of President Tyler, August 11, 1842. "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 3.

[12] "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 21; appendix, p. 4.

Such is the story of the bounding of Michigan. Included first within the borders of New France, it passed into English hands, but only to be set aside for Indian occupation. Struggling against this it was admitted into the Province of Quebec but only to be torn from Canada at the close of the revolution. Though recognized as part of the United States since 1883, the British in 1815 would have had our government promise to yield to the Indians a large tract of country including all of the upper, and part of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Rescued from this fate, Michigan won a name and a place among the states of the Union before her boundary was fully established, or all her lands assured to her possession.

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[1] "Treaty of Ghent," Article VIII.
[2] *Ante*, p. 629.
[3] *Ante*, pp. 624, 625.
[4] Message of the President, "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 3.
[5] "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess.; appendix, p. 2.
[6] *Ante*, p. 629.
[7] "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess.; appendix, pp. 2–3.
[8] "Ex. Doc., No. 451," 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 105, 123, 129, 131. *Ante*, pp. 615–617. "Report Canadian Archivist," 1888, p. 67; 1890, pp. 50–57.
[9] "Congressional Globe," 27th Cong., 3d Sess.; appendix, p, 215. Hansard's "Debates," Vols. LXVII and LXVIII. "Niles Register," Vols. 63-64, p. 97.

One island which, according to the treaty of 1783, should have belonged to the United States and later would have fallen within the borders of Michigan is not there. The isles Royale and Philippeau, the Treaty of Peace expressly gave to the United States. Isle Royale belongs to Michigan and so should those other islands; where are they? Surveys fail to find any islands where Mitchell's map and the Treaty of Peace locate them.[1] The American Commissioner in 1822-27 tried to prove that these islands "are a cluster, or rather a succession of small islands (of which the one named on the map Pàté is the most considerable) extending along the lake coast from northeast to southwest, and situated between Isle Royale and the main shore,"[2] but he failed to prove his point, and we are forced to believe that in this matter the British Commissioner was right. Mr. Barclay said that the reasons for these islands being on Mitchell's map was, the "Deceptive appearance of certain lands, resembling islands in the direction assigned to the Isles Philippeau."[3]

These islands were, according to the tale of the Indians, the home of the Great Spirit. What fitter place could have been found for the home of the Manitou than on islands plainly seen to the east of Isle Royale, whether one gazed from north or south, yet islands which no canoe could ever reach? In the fabulous lands then, the Isles Philippeau lie and add to the romance, if not to the wealth of Michigan.

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[1] "Ex. Doc.," No. 451, 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp. 20, 72, 100.
[2] *Ibid*, p. 20.
[3] "Ex. Doc.," No. 451, 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. XI, pp 72, 100.

EARLY INFLUENCE OF OAKLAND COUNTY IN THE HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

BY HON. JOHN M. NORTON.

To the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

To represent the rich and productive county of Oakland at this reunion is a position of great importance, and I feel among the many able residents and members there could have been found some one better qualified than I am to represent one of the oldest counties in the State. Oakland having been my home over 71 years and having been for many years closely identified with her interest, I feel I should be shirking from a duty if I failed to respond by attempting to glean some historical facts and formulate for your consideration some of the characteristics of the men who early wielded the ax in hewing away the forests and turning the primitive soil. I feel that to have a home in Michigan is to live on one of the grandest and most prolific spots on the continent. To have been one of the early pioneers, to have wielded the ax and squared the logs for a cabin in the native forests is to have played a part in laying the foundation of our civic temple that is an honor of which I feel proud. Standing in this temple today I can, with you all, look at it as the material effort of the early sowing of the seed of thrift and enterprise of the many who have finished their days of labor and just passed on before.

To a man deprived in early life of the advantages of schools, struggling as a gleaner in life's field, there is a compensating satisfaction in the thought that out of the deprivations of the pioneers has grown a system of education so general and diversified as to meet the necessities and wants of all classes. In this the nation reflected its wish in the wise provision donating a fraction of the public domain of the State, the resources of which should be a funded nucleus and superstructure upon which the State might build a permanent educational system. Showing how well the people have built on this foundation, Michigan today stands at the front in education, and her collegiate, graded and district school systems are among the best in the world. As one of the more obscure early builders I rejoice over the kind of work and the rich advantage it has been to the young of the immediate past and the present generation. Oakland was one of the first organized counties in the State. In 1837 its geographical limits covered a very large territory. This large territory was tributary to Pontiac, the shire town of the county, and in an early day this pioneer village was a bee hive of industry. In 1842 Pontiac became connected with Detroit by a short line of 26 miles of railroad. Up to this time when the farmers' crops were gathered the labor was but half done, the markets being remote, and all his products had to be drawn by teams, either horses or oxen, mostly oxen. Now, how changed. New England today in transportation is almost as near to the farmers of Oakland county as Detroit was previous to 1842, and the New England dealers come almost to the door of the farms and gather in car loads the products of the fields and gardens. To agriculture, the building of railroads has been a great advantage, in the reduction of expense of transportation and in the facilities for the moving of products. When Michigan was admitted into the Union of States, Oakland was among the more prominent counties, and as a matter of course was called on to aid materially in forming the early statehood, and in the framing and passage of laws for civil and political government and the welfare of the people. The part which Oakland, through her early representatives, was called to play in the affairs of State was performed by men of conscience and rare foresight. Many of them were farmers, farmers' sons from New York and New England who came to Michigan, aided in laying the foundation of the State government with inherited preferences and tastes, which proved a valuable cement in the superstructure of our grand and noble commonwealth, our Michigan that in the galaxy of States shines with richer and more varied resources than almost any star in the brilliant constellation. Oakland county was settled by a mixed population, with pioneers from New York and New England dominating.

From this class throughout the then Territory was sown the seed of our present civilization, culture and religious influence. In the early settlement of the country there was a marked sectional clannishness of foreigners, English, Scotch and Irish predominating. Each of these clans was a nucleus which has been enlarged and made prominent in the character of as industrious and enterprising a class of citizens as can be found in any county in the State.

From 1837 to 1850 the bar of Oakland county stood at the head of the legal profession in the State. From this body of men much was expected, and was performed, in the framing of the Constitution and in the passage of laws under it. Thomas J. and Morgan L. Drake, Moses and George W. Wisner, A. H. Hanscom, O. D. Richardson, Randolph Manning, Hester L. Stevens, Sanford M. Green, A. C. Baldwin, Charles Draper, Michael Crofoot, J. VanVaulkenburgh, and from this 13 of legal lights the people of Michigan have selected Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Congressmen, Supreme and Circuit Court Judges, State Senators, Representatives and members of Constitutional Conventions. Agriculture has furnished

Congressmen and many of the Representatives in the early Legislature, men who while less demonstrative than their legal contemporaries, were able and conservative, and performed their work well, their official acts inuring to the best interests and welfare of the people of the State.

When we look over the State and view the public institutions, educational, charitable, reformatory and penal, the millions of money invested, the almost perfect system adopted in the management of the State's public asylums, schools, reformatories and prisons, we cannot but feel that they are monuments to the good work done by those who framed and made effective the Michigan Constitution and early statutes. We who have become successors and performed the duty of legislators must acknowledge the wisdom of the first builders, and in building additions to the early structure we should see that the joints are made in harmony and in accord with the spirit and purpose of those who laid the foundation that has been so productive of good, so elevating and ennobling and so rich in benefactions and blessings to all classes. In the early history of the county the American idea of education and moral training was made prominent through the agency of New York civilization, whose early representatives made their influence felt in the laying of the foundation of our future civil and social institutions. This influence manifested itself in the establishment of the common school system simultaneous with the building of the log and block cabins. From the log school house sprung the recent graded system of education and the teaching of the higher branches. In all of the incorporated villages of the county there are schools which have become cultured alma maters to thousands of young men and women who are today disseminating as teachers the conserving influence of the fathers. This exalted educational condition has been reached through the natural agricultural resources of the county, utilized and made available by the enterprise, industry and economy of the farming classes who have been the motive power to the wheel of progress, pushing it forward to a degree of material prosperity unsurpassed by any county in Michigan. Church Structures of all denominations substantially adorn social life and exert a moral influence upon it. In every village and rural district, under the influence of the two great educators, the church and the school, the tendency of social life is to the development of a moral and social system of ethics that is elevating and ennobling to the rising generation and to the accession to the population from foreign countries.

I thank you for your courteous attention while I have occupied so much of the valuable time of the meeting.

A SKETCH OF THE PIONEER LIFE OF REV. JOHN CANNON.

BY HIS DAUGHTERS.

A greeting to you dear friends, who are gathered today in this fair capital city of our State, especially to the *pioneers*, those who have watched the felling of the forests, and the slow, yet sure growth of pleasant and beautiful homes throughout this prosperous State of ours. Truly God hath been very good to us, in that our lives have been spared, and we permitted to gather once more for an interchange of memories and reminiscences. We have no thrilling encounters with bears, hair-raising experiences with Indians, or narrow escapes from wolves or massasaugas to relate, but we bring to you a few incidents from the life of one who came in early manhood to make a home in this State, casting in his lot among the sturdy, energetic people, who were laying the foundation for our present prosperous condition both in civil and religious growth. One who has shared your joys and your sorrows, married your sons and your daughters, buried your dead, and spent a long and active life in your midst, preaching unto you that sweet gospel of love and Christian charity, which, under God, has been instrumental in bringing about a spirit of tolerance and brotherly kindness, and who now in his eighty-seventh year, lingers like a benediction of peace to his friends, and reaches out a trembling hand to bless us in our meeting today. The wisdom of God has ordained that the advancing hosts of pioneers in temporal affairs should form the vanguard for the gospel pioneer.

Thus we find in the settlement of our State, the "Herald of the Cross" following close upon the path of the first settlers.

Father Cannon was born in New Salem, Mass., Sept. 21, 1808, but spent the most of his life, until coming to Michigan, in the State of New York. At the age of sixteen he was converted, and at once became active in Christian labors, being impressed from the beginning of his Christian life that he was called to preach the gospel. Hoping to silence the voice of Deity, father left his home in Day, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and with his young wife joined the tide of emigrants who were flocking to the territory of Michigan, arriving in the town of Lodi, Washtenaw county, in the fall of 1831, their entire stock in trade being $5.00 in cash and a few household goods. But the young couple being strong in hope, and possessing an unusual amount of pluck and energy, at once set about earning for themselves a home, the young wife courageously undertaking her own support, while the husband engaged in the work of a carpenter, and the close of the second year saw them established in a home of their own on forty acres of the best land in that region. But like Jonah, he could not escape the call of the Spirit, and "go preach the gospel to every creature" rang in his soul continually, and at last he consented that an appointment might be made for him in a log schoolhouse in Lodi, covenanting that if any conversions followed as a result of that meeting, he would heed the call. The day appointed for the (to him) momentous service arrived, and he took his place before the company assembled in that rude cabin, so overcome with fear and humility that he dared not raise his eyes from a huge knot hole in the floor just in front of him, which he vainly wished were only large enough to engulf him. The Spirit of God used the words spoken in so much timidity, the people being deeply affected, and as the speaker took his seat, away back in the room arose a sturdy young pioneer who confessed Christ, and blessed God for the word which he believed had been spoken by one most assuredly sent to call him to repentance.

This cheering token of God's favor so strengthened his faith that he willingly left his little home and the flattering prospects of earthly gain, and like the disciple of old "forsook *all* and followed him," uniting with the people known as "Christians," and was ordained to the ministry in that denomination by the Rev. John Walworth in 1834, and engaged in active labors in Washtenaw county. The Lord seemed to have chosen him for the work of an evangelist. He was given the gift of a sweet and powerful voice, both for speaking and singing, and multitudes listening to his persuasions, yielded to the influence of the Spirit, and became valiant soldiers of the cross. In all undertakings there must be pioneers—those who go out to break up the soil, and prepare the way, so we find our father the pioneer of liberal Christianity in Washtenaw, Oakland, Lapeer and Macomb counties, representing the sect "that was everywhere spoken against," because the truths they taught were in advance of the theology of those days, and their breadth and liberality caused them to be received with suspicion and fear by professing Christians; but as the common people listened gladly to the words of the Master, so those to whom the message of truth had never been spoken, received with joy the tidings of peace and good will, and his labors were blessed of the Lord in the conversion of many souls. Following the blazed trees and bridle paths through the forests, he came to Macomb county in 1836. Finding the fields "white already for harvest," and seeing the great need for laborers, he removed his family and made his permanent home in Shelby in 1837. Hardships came to this pioneer home, with sickness and the long months when the head of the family was stricken with blindness; but God graciously lifted the veil of darkness, restoring the blessed boon of sight. It was not thought necessary to pay the ministers any stated salary; they must "trust to the Lord," and the generosity of the brethren, and had the brethren all been as *sure* a dependence as the Lord all might have been well. As it was, many were the seasons of want and short rations in our home, and but for the rare skill and economy of our sainted mother we should have fared much worse. What would the pastors of today think of being paid for the labors of a year with the proceeds of a donation when credit was given on the salary for one dollar each for cakes brought, and consumed by the hungry throng, and crocheted collars, about an inch wide, charged up at $2.00 apiece?

Fortunately for us, these were exceptions, and we cherish grateful remembrance of many kind and generous gifts not counted in the sum total of the salary. Many amusing incidents occurred at the weddings which took place at our house. We have heard father tell of one where a man of middle age having persuaded an old maid to forsake her solitary life, came to our house soon after dinner one day, "to have the knot tied," he said. They stayed after the ceremony until mother prepared as elaborate a supper as her scanty means would allow, and after partaking heartily, prepared to depart, saying as he left the door, "thank ye sir, Elder, until I'm better satisfied;" which was all the fee father ever got; doubtless he was never better satisfied. Another paid his marriage fee in mowing, some six or eight years after the transaction, and still another brought a bag of beans to show his appreciation of the services of the minister in uniting him to the fair one of his choice. Of course these are isolated cases and not the rule. Doubtless, father could tell you all about the length, breadth and thickness of Macomb county mud, as the work upon the old "corduroy" roads was worse neglected, if possible, than the highways of today. The most of his journeys were made upon horseback with his saddle bags, his "old pone" as he used to call his tough little Indian pony, purchased direct from the red man, having been trained in all the arts and accomplishments of walking logs and wading streams. On one occasion this faithful animal crossed the "North Branch" stream on one stringer of the bridge, the rest having gone down in the freshet. We have heard him tell about holding the first religious services ever held in the town of Almont, and said he could not complain about his audience, as it comprised every soul in the settlement, although it only numbered seven persons. But his labors were not confined to Macomb county only. Evangelistic work was done in Lapeer, Washtenaw, Shiawassee, Wayne and Oakland counties as well, when it required great courage and fortitude to endure the exposures and dangers incident to these journeyings through the almost unbroken forests, Detroit being then only a miserable hamlet of thirty dwellings, the road to Ypsilanti, a mere bridle-path marked by blazed trees, and the interior towns and cities of our now populous State were not even a "four corners."

These journeys were accomplished on horseback, riding through miles of tangled growth, sharing the comforts found in the rude cabins of the pioneers to whom he came, a welcome guest, his ever present saddle bags stocked with remedies for the suffering sick ones, and Bibles for their hungry souls; ministering to the needy, praying with the dying, comforting the mourner at the grave of the dead—he strove to follow in the steps of Him "who went about doing good," always aided and encouraged by his devoted wife who cheerfully shared his labor and hardships. Urged on by a Spirit which would not let him rest he went everywhere preaching the word and holding revival services. One meeting in "Union District" in Washtenaw county was of special interest in that nearly the entire community was converted. This was in the very early days of his ministry. At the close of the meetings came the baptismal scene. Among the converts were twenty young men, the eldest not yet thirty—the youngest about sixteen, who wished for baptism all at one time. At the last moment one of them decided not to be baptized. At the close of the Sunday morning service the congregation adjourned to the waters of a little lake near by and the nineteen were baptized. For the evening sermon he chose the text from Eccl. xii-13: "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter; fear God, and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man." The twentieth young man felt he had not done his "whole duty," and as father was to leave in the morning he begged that he would baptize him that night, which was done at the close of the services, nine others following his example. Father said he never witnessed anything so solemn and beautiful as this baptism by the light of the full moon, the voices of the believers singing and praising God sounding sweetly on the still evening air.

We have often heard him speak of the exaltation which would thrill him as he stood in the doorway of the log schoolhouse watching the people as they wended their way homeward, lighting up the forest with their swinging torches, and singing some grand old fashioned hymn.

Father was among the pioneers in politics, also, being one of three to first cast an abolition vote in the township of Shelby. He has always taken a lively interest in temperance work, and no doubt were he able to vote now, it would be for "God, Home and Native Land." His records show the solemnization of some 245 marriages, about 500 funerals, and more than 1,000 baptisms. He has grown old with the State, and while we trust that the growth and prosperity of the country is just in its prime, for him the active work of this life is done. And while early incidents, and early friendships seem very far off, and he forgets the names and faces of his children, even forgets the wife of his youth, there is *one* name he never forgets,—the name of the Lord Jesus. The other morning as we went to help him arise, he said he had "had a pleasant time thinking." We asked him what he had been thinking about. "Oh, the good things of the Kingdom," said he. One day he told us he was thinking of a sermon he had just preached; we asked him what his text was, and he said it was: "All my appointed time will I wait until my change come." And this is what he is doing now:

" Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown—
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown.

"Waiting for my full redemption,
When my Savior shall restore
All that sin has caused to wither;
Age and sorrow come no more."

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THE PIONEER.

BY WM. I. WILLIAMS.

Once more, my friends, we meet again on this our festal day,
To talk of scenes of early youth, and trials by the way;—
When first the wilds of Michigan by white men's feet were trod—
When first our cabin walls were reared—when first we broke the sod.

We love to dwell upon those scenes, though often some were sad,
While others oftimes in their sheen have made our spirits glad.
Then let us talk together of those days now past and gone,
While distance fresh enchantment lends to feed our minds upon.

When first with axe in brawny hands we felled those oaks of yore,
We little dreamed this fruitful land so plentiful in store,
Would be our happy lot to own—which blossoms as the rose,
And brings us what our toil has won—a prosperous repose.

When first we cleared the crooked roads that led us to our doors,
And chinked the logs with basswood—of which we made our floors—
'Twas then we sang our merriest songs to keep our spirits up,
While the *spirits* that we drank those days were from the brook and cup.

With coat thrown off, and sleeves rolled up, we grappled with the work,
While throughout all this goodly land you found no lazy shirk;
But all with one accord endured the hardships of the day,
And night's refreshing sleep would chase all gloomy thoughts away.

'Twas then with hearty relish the pork and beans went down,
With Johnny-cake in plenty, all done so nicely brown.
Oh! yes, those days were happy ones, without a sorrowing tear,
When first we felled the forests wild, a hardy pioneer.

'Twas then the partners of our joys with ever ready hands
Would help to pile and burn the brush, and poke the burning brands;
And oft with song and words of hope would fill our hearts with cheer,
That made us glad we undertook to be a pioneer.

Our children fat and rugged as seldom children are,
With freedom roamed the forests green, and plucked the cowslips fair,
With which we eked our scanty store, while oft the timid deer
At the crack of our trusty rifles would fill our homes with cheer.

Our smoke-house was the chimney top—our chimney mud and sticks;
With wall and hearth of clay and stone for want of better bricks;
Our roof was covered o'er with bark, held firmly down with poles;
Our bakery the ashes, whence came the sweetest rolls.

Then as we cleared our homesteads and let the sky-light in,
It made us think of youthful homes, where all our past had been;—
And as the opening widened with vigorous nerve and hand,
We'd roll together ponderous logs to clear the goodly land.

And often as the shades of night its sable mantle spread,
Would we kindle fires to give us light to bow the forest's head;—
And often in the gloaming would you hear the deafening sound,
When the lofty oak would tremble and then come thundering down.

While wife and children merrily would cheer us on our way,
Knowing full well the darkest night would lengthen into day;
Then when the rich and blackened ground was ready for the seed,
With axe instead of hoe we'd plant the corn for winter's need.

For many a mile of crooked road we'd have to travel o'er,
If industry should fail to give to us the bounteous store.
Yet still we fought on manfully to do our humble part,
While joy and sorrow often mingled in the peasant's heart.

But through them all we often saw the placid seas beyond
Which gave our strength new energy, and bade us not despond;
For ofttimes in the future would we see the welcome light
That came to us in prophecy and made our hearts delight.

How well do we remember that dear old brindle cow,
Which gave us milk and raised those steers to which we hitched the plow—
That drew our wood—our fallows logged—and helped us many a time;
And the boys would strive to see which should drive the oxen—Duke and Dime.

And often when the bright moon shone would we hitch to the wood-shod sleigh
To visit some near neighbor, perhaps *five miles away;*—
While the glistening trees with splendor shone, and childhood's happy shout
With happiness o'ersurging went merrily ringing out.

How happy were those visits—and we often made them o'er—
And which were oft returned again—by which we set much store;
Thus mingling oft together we cheered each other on,
When taking from each other's hopes would bid our cares begone.

Though oft through many a care-worn path we trod the walks of life,
We had no neighbor's gossip—no neighbor's fued or strife—
No jarring or discordant notes to give our bliss alloy,
For all was peace and unity, which gave a genial joy.

And when new-comers sought our doors, latch-strings were always out,
Which hearty welcome to our fare, which never gave the gout:—
And often with the compass as our only guide and friend,
Would we look with them for future homes—a helping hand to lend.

How every man with axe in hand would hurry to the spot,
When told that a new comer needed help to raise his cot—
When logging-bees were plenty, and huskings all the go,
And youngsters tripped with merry zeal the light fantastic toe.

O, yes! those days were happy ones, the thoughts of which still cheer,
When first we cleared the forests wild—a hardy pioneer.
Indelibly those times of yore are stamped upon the mind!
And who would e'er forget them? 'Twould not be human kind.

So, oft through many hardships the pioneer has passed,
Till hopes now in fruition have come to him at last;
And many of life's changes bright visions often seem,
While early days of hardship are but a pleasant dream.

The wolf no more with fearful howl his nightly vigils keep;
No more the luring panther will wake you from your sleep;
No more the savage war-cry will give you harrowing fear,
For such things long have given way to things of better cheer.

Instead the church bell's welcome sound comes ringing through the air,
And noisy cars with human freight go hurrying here and there;—
With the busy hum of thousands which falls upon the ear,
But with all you still remember when you were a pioneer.

And once where Nature's forests covered all this land,
You now see towns and cities in their places stand,
And ask in wondrous awe, who made such mighty changes here?
While we but answer truthfully, the *hardy pioneer.*

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SOME OF THE BEGINNINGS OF LANSING.

BY ALVIN ROLFE.

In the year 1844 my father-in-law, Joab Page, his son Chauncey and sons-in-law Whitney Smith, Geo. D. Pease and Alvin Rolfe came to North Lansing, moving into a log house that John W. Burchard built the year before. Mr. Burchard was drowned in the spring of 1844. There were 11 of us in the family, all of whom are dead but myself and wife. We claim the honor of being the first settlers in the city of Lansing still living here. We took the job of Mr. James Seymour to finish the dam and put up the sawmill, and we ran it until the capitol was located. The first lumber used was bought in Eaton Rapids and rafted down the river. The first frame house built in this city was on the block where the Franklin house, formerly the Seymour house, now stands.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held at lower town in 1845, when the first liberty pole was raised. There were not white men enough to raise the pole so the Indians assisted. There were plenty of Indians in this section at the time. The first white child born within the city limits was W. Marshall Pease, son of George D. and Orselia Pease, who was born on July 4, 1845. The first white woman who settled in the township of Lansing was a sister of mine. She settled there in 1838, and buried three husbands—J. E. North, Geo. Chapel and Alexander McKibben. She died in March, 1893. The first death in the city was that of John W. Burchard, who was drowned as above mentioned.

The first hotel conducted was at North Lansing, and it was the log house so often spoken about. The log house was a hotel, boarding house, law and justice office. The first election held in the limits of the city was held in 1847 in this log house. Joab Page was elected supervisor, Isaac C. Page, clerk; George D. Pease, treasurer; Alvin Rolfe, constable, and R. P. Everett justice of the peace. The first school taught in the city was in May, 1847, by Eliza Powell, now the wife of John N. Bush. It was kept in a board shanty in lower town near where the schoolhouse now stands. The first sermon preached in the city was preached by Elder Coburn in the same log house. Mr. Coburn was a brother-in-law of Dr. W. H. Haze. The next was by Rev. Orrin Whitmore, who preached in the first frame house built in the city of Lansing, which was an addition to the log house. This building was used for a number of purposes, as a dwelling, boarding house, hotel and church. It was also used as an office by the State Commissioners appointed to locate the capitol, and as a court room by Joab Page, who was a justice of the peace when the capitol was located here. The first postoffice established in the city was in 1847, the first postmaster being Geo. W. Peck.

The second fatal accident to happen in the city was when a man by the name of Coats went over the dam and was drowned. The next victim was a man by the name of Daniel Clapsadle, who put up a hotel in what was called upper town and known as the National. While raising his barn a bent fell and killed him.

When I came to Ingham county in 1836, 59 years ago, it was a dense forest, and I have lived to see it bud and blossom as a rose and it has become one of the grandest counties in the State of Michigan. The first bridge built on Grand river was on Main street, and it was built by Bush & Thomas. The next one was built on Franklin street by James Seymour in the year 1847. The first brick building put up in the city was called the Benton house, which was erected by Bush & Thomas. The brick was manufactured at lower town by a man named Beal in 1847. The first grist mill was built by Alvin Hart, E. B. Danforth and Hiram H. Smith in 1848. Joab Page and his sons-in-law helped build it.

The first man who settled in Ingham county was David Rogers, of Stockbridge. The first to settle in Aurelius was Reuben R. Bullen;

Alaiedon, James Philips; Bunkerhill, David Fuller; Delhi, Frederick Luther; Ingham, Marcus Beers; Leroy, Ephraim Meech; Leslie, Elijah Woodworth; Locke, David Phelps; Meridian, a man named Marshall; Onondaga, Oliver Booth; Vevay, Benjamin Rolfe; Wheatfield, David Gorsline; White Oak, Daniel Dutcher; Williamston, Hiram and Joseph Putman.

The first town organized was Stockbridge, March 26, 1836. The second was the west half of Ingham county called Aurelius, in March, 1837.

The first settler in the township of Lansing was Joseph E. North, Jr. He married Miss Emily F. Rolfe, the second daughter of Benjamin Rolfe, on the first day of July, 1838. Hers was the second marriage in the county. She was married by Peter Linderman, of Vevay. The first school taught in the county was taught at Mason in the spring of 1837 by Lucy Rolfe, a cousin of mine. The second school was taught in Vevay in the Rolfe settlement in a log house. The first death in the county was that of Fannie W. Rolfe, a sister of mine, who died April 7, 1837. The first white child born in the county was Nelson Wolcott, born in November, 1837. He now resides in Lansing.

Lansing, April 15, 1895.

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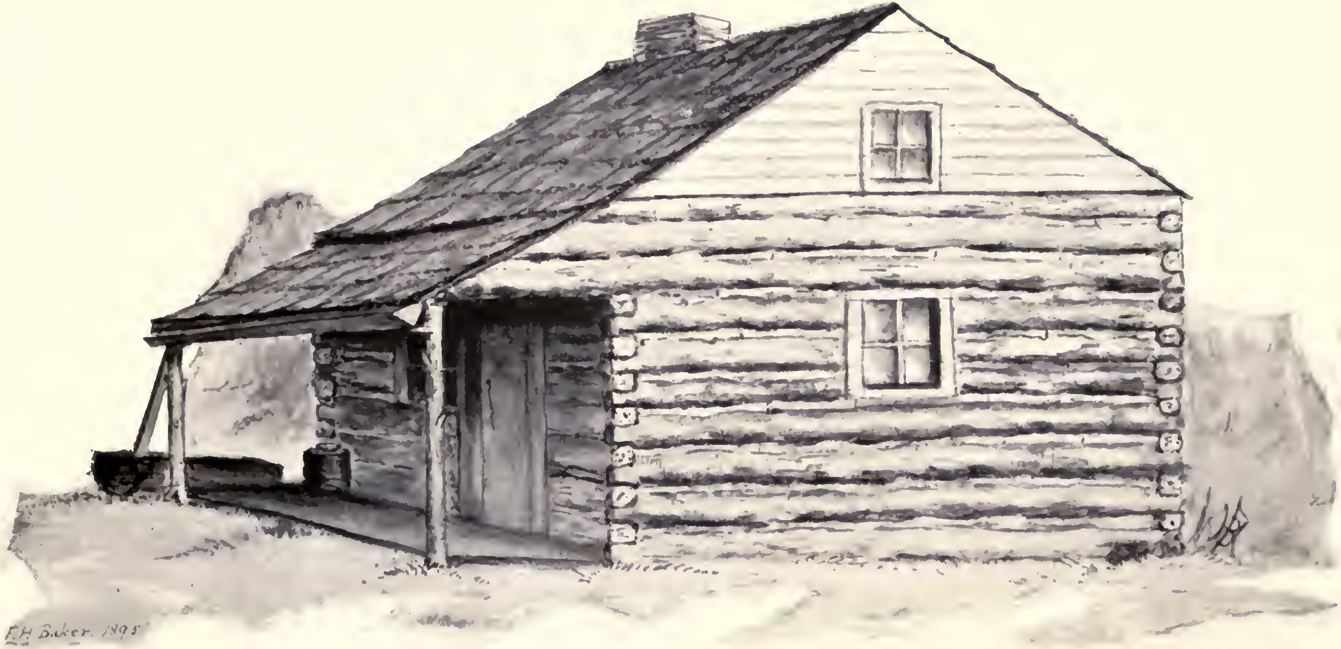
THE OLD LOG HOUSE.

BY L. D. WATKINS.

The old time log house, of which the accompanying illustration is a faithful representation, was the typical *modern* house of the early settlers. Note the porch in front and the huge rain-trough reaching along the entire end of the house. You can hardly see the latch-string that comes through the hole in the door above the wooden latch, or the great wooden hinges on which the door swung. The latch-string above referred to served a double purpose—to open the door and to fasten it shut at night, or when desired. All that was necessary was to pull it through from the inside, and the great wooden latch did the rest. Hence, when the door was not fastened, was inaugurated the old saying, "The latch-string is out."

These log houses were built just high enough for a bed to stand along the side of the chamber, and so near was the sleeper to the roof that he could easily touch the "shakes" (long shingles) with the hand without



A TYPICAL LOG HOUSE.

rising. Early settlers will remember the tremendous clatter of a rain storm upon these "shakes," or the snow sifting through the roof, sometimes in such quantity that in the morning there would be an inch or two all over the chamber floor and bed. The only safe place to deposit our clothing was under the bed. It would be hard to make people realize the delight in making a toilet in a room the temperature of which is near zero, and the putting on of clothing filled with sifted snow.

Still more vivid will be the recollection of the lower story with its great stick chimney built of split sticks laid up cob-house fashion, plastering with clay on both sides; a fire back was built of undressed field stones, against which a great log was placed, "the back log," with a smaller log in front, "the fore-stick." Between these smaller wood was piled. At night the remnants of the logs were covered with ashes to keep the fire over night. In the olden time, neighbors borrowed of each other in case their fire went out over night. This was before matches were invented. In one corner, pinned to the wall, was a ladder to climb to the chamber above. A partition was made across the end opposite the fire; this was again divided and one-half used for a bed—called a bed-sink—the other part for a pantry. The bed-sink referred to was simply a space in the board partition the length of the bed and was closed by curtains from the one main room. It was in this little space that there was often found the bedstead with one post only. This bedstead was a great puzzle to the uninitiated; letters to their old eastern homes often told how impossible it was to get furniture (in fact, there was *none* to sell or buy) and that they slept upon a bedstead having but one post. This was true. It was made by boring holes in the logs, at a suitable height for a bed, in a corner of the house, the side pieces were fitted, one end to these holes and the other to the straight post, making a one-post bedstead. The overhanging roof, making a rustic porch, was often omitted, though a luxury.

There was still a lower story in the old log house, the only entrance to which was by a trap-door formed by sawing a section about three feet square from the floor, that was formed into a door which was made to swing upward by a strap or ring. A ladder instead of stairs gave access to the cellar bottom which was a square hole under the centre of the house, far enough from the outer walls to be safe from caving, as there were no walls under the house or around the cellar.

In this cellar was stored the vegetables for winter, the housewife's crocks of butter, lard, jars of wild honey and fruit, and in one corner stood, high above all others, that king of kings, the old-time pork barrel. None but pioneers can fully comprehend the importance of the pork barrel to the early settlers. Even in the villages there was no such thing as a meat market known; but the pork barrel reigned supreme. From its briny depths came the crisp and savory accompaniment of every morning meal and dinner of baked beans and boiled vegetables. It seems to me today that there was never a more delicious dish served than the buckwheat griddle-cakes, garnished with pork gravy, having the rich savory taste of the hickory nut, beech nut and sweet acorn which formed the fattening food from which the winter pork was made in pioneer days.

And finally we must say to the old log house, farewell, for its day has passed. The next generation will only know of its existence through the pictures and pens of the pioneers.

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ALEXIS ST. MARTIN, OF MACKINAW, THE SUBJECT OF AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN PHYSIOLOGY.

BY GEO. H. WHITE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society—At your invitation I present to you the general particulars of a celebrated medical case which is world-wide known among the medical fraternity and was the means of great enlightenment to them as to some of Nature's choicest secrets regarding our nature. As it occurred within your territorial limits its history should be preserved and perpetuated by you. The knowledge obtained through it resulted in a very great change in the treatment of diseases of the digestive and kindred organs. It furnished the means of placing the practice of medicine on the footing very nearly of an exact profession. Its influence in that direction is not second to that exerted by the celebrated Harvey by his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Its effects in increasing the prospect of living fully equals those resulting from Jenner's introduction of the practice of vaccination.

Two persons will have to be the subjects of this sketch: They are Alexis St. Martin and his attending surgeon, Dr. William Beaumont. A brief sketch of each seems to be necessary for the accomplishment of the end sought by this paper. It is also due you that I state the sources of my information. More than forty years ago I came across a book entitled "Experiments and observations on the gastric juice and the physiology of digestion," by William Beaumont, M. D., published at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1833. He recorded in this book the particulars of the case of

Alexis St. Martin, who had been so severely wounded that his recovery was a marvel. I became interested in it. Afterwards from time to time I have seen allusions to and statements about the case in medical works and newspapers. Some thirty-five years ago the particulars of the case were also related to me by an educated man who was at the time of its occurrence acquainted with both and was at Mackinaw at the time of its occurrence and frequently saw them. As I understood him, St. Martin was in the employ there of the American Fur Company. At this time John Jacob Astor was the principal partner and my informant was then or soon after also a partner in it. I mean the well known Judge Rix Robinson. If any of you have no knowledge concerning him, you will only need to consult some one of the earlier volumes of your transactions to read a somewhat lengthy biographical sketch of him.

Alexis St. Martin was a Frenchman born near Quebec in what was then called Lower Canada, in 1805. He was a tall, slender, dark complexioned, athletic, robust specimen of a wood ranger. He was then in the employ of the American Fur Company; their headquarters were at Mackinaw.

On the sixth of June, 1822, while in the woods near there with a companion hunting, a fowling piece loaded with duck shot was accidentally discharged at a distance of about three feet from him and he received its contents in his stomach. He recovered. In the autumn of 1825 he returned to Canada and married and then entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company in the capacity of a ranger of the woods, and as such continued with it four years.

Dr. William Beaumont was born in Lebanon county, Connecticut, in 1785. He received his medical education at St. Albans, Vermont. In 1812 he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army. In 1822 he was stationed at Mackinaw, where he remained until he resigned in 1837. After that he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and practiced medicine until the time of his death, which occurred April 23, 1853. Between 1822 and 1833 he had at will, and often, observed nature performing her most complicated, secret and sacred processes in the stomach of St. Martin—the like of which, until then, no mortal eye had seen. He recorded them and in 1833 published them as an important chapter in medical discovery. They were universally accepted as such and he honored accordingly.

Seventy-three years ago this day, the wound was made. The charge entered the left side, at a distance of about three feet from the muzzle of the gun, in an oblique direction, forward, literally tearing off muscles and integuments for a space of about the size of a man's hand; also fracturing and carrying away the anterior half of the sixth rib, also fracturing the fifth rib, and greatly lacerating the lower portion of the left lobe of his lungs and the diaphragm, and also perforating the stomach; the aperture thus made was situated three inches to the left of the cardia, near the left superior termination of the greater curvature. The circumference of the wound was about twelve inches. The opening into the stomach was at nearly the middle of the stomach and two inches below the left nipple. On the fifth day sloughing took place; lacerated portions of the lung and stomach separated and left a perforation into the stomach large enough to admit the whole length of the middle finger to be thrust into its cavity; and it also left a passage into the chest half as large as a man's fist. A violent fever then set in, and further sloughing took place. For seventeen days everything that was swallowed by him passed out of the stomach through the wound. He was kept alive at this time by nourishing injections. After a time the fever subsided, the wound improved in appearance. After the fourth week his appetite became good, the digestion regular and the health of the system was complete; but the orifice did not close and it never did. At every dressing of the stomach its contents flowed out, and the coats became inverted and protruded from the orifice to the size of a hen's egg, but they were always returned within.

For a number of months St. Martin suffered extreme pain from the death and expulsion of portions of the injured ribs and injured cartileges; and his life was often in great jeopardy.

Through the great skill and unremitting exertions and nursing of Dr. Beaumont he recovered. In April, 1823, he was regularly going about doing light work and rapidly regaining his strength. On the sixth day of June, 1823, just a year from the accident, the injured parts were healed and sound, except the perforation into the stomach which had become reduced to two and one-half inches in diameter. For several months after that the food taken into his stomach could only be retained there by his constantly wearing a compress and bandage. Early in the winter of 1823-4 a small fold or doubling of the villus coating began to appear, which gradually increased in size until it filled the aperture and acted as a valve and completely prevented any efflux of the contents of the stomach, but it could easily be pushed back from without by the forefinger.

Dr. Beaumont who was a skilful surgeon and well learned in medical science as it then existed, saw here an opportunity which man had never before had, to study up the processes of digestion employed by nature, a subject then but little understood, and every theory put forth on the subject was strongly combatted. He resolved to settle every controverted question on the subject. He hired St. Martin to allow him to experiment and observe the operations of his stomach in its processes. This covered a long continued period of St. Martin's life and only ended at Dr. Beaumont's death. He began his experiments in May, 1825, and continued them four or five months; then St. Martin went to Canada, married and raised a family and also entered into the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, remaining until 1829, when Dr. Beaumont, by a large expenditure in August, got him back to Mackinaw so he could complete his investigations. He remained until March, 1831, and removed again to Canada. In November, 1832, he returned to Dr. Beaumont and the experiments were resumed and continued until March, 1833; at that point the book was published. St. Martin was then in perfect, robust health; the orifice remained the same as it was in 1824.

Dr. Beaumont's investigations were in all directions needed to enable the medical world to understand the processes of digestion, something that from the days of Pythagoras until these experiments were not understood by it. He not only made those experiments patiently and carefully at Mackinaw, but he rereferred and familiarized himself with them. He took ample time and had abundant opportunity to make them and was actuated by zeal, interest and public spirit, and spared no expenditures to enable him to accomplish all. He made a great variety of experiments with regard to everything that an inquiring and enlightened mind could think of from observation, thought and meditation, with the most scrupulous care. All accepted theories of the medical profession are now based on those observations.

He directed his investigations, among other things, to ascertaining what the process of digestion is; whether a mechanical or a chemical one, or a combination of the two. The nature and action of saliva and the gastric juice upon food. He tried the different kinds of food with reference to digestibility and the time required. By throwing strong artificial light into the stomach through the orifice and looking at Nature performing her work, secreting the gastric juice; when it commenced; how it proceeded and in what quantities. He investigated the action of numerous kinds of drugs upon the system. He first procured the gastric juice which could be procured in no other way for investigation; he studied its qualities. He fully investigated the action of liquors and stimulants on the stomach and the gastric juice. It was through his experiments with St. Martin that Dr. Beaumont owes his world-wide fame. In 1847 his book was reprinted in England, but singularly it has not been reprinted in this country and copies of it are scarce and high priced, and difficult to be found at any price.

Alexis St. Martin after the death of Dr. Beaumont removed to Oakdale, Massachusetts, where it is said he died nearly twenty years ago. The door that Nature improvised to his stomach increased in size until it was ample for any purpose, but it remained movable and flexible. St. Martin would not permit any further investigations to be made. A newspaper article a number of years ago alleged that he said that he owed his life to Dr. Beaumont, and his feelings towards him were such that he would allow him to watch those operations of digestion in his system, and no one else.

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